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STATE OF NEW YORK

New York (State). State Probation Commission.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York State Probation Commission

For the Year 1918



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STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

ALBANY, APRIL 18, 1919.

Hon. HARRY C. WALKER, *President of the Senate:*

SIR.— By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twelfth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for the year 1918, as required by section 30, chapter 54, of the Consolidated Laws.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. CHUTE,
Secretary.

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STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expires
EDMOND J. BUTLER, President.	289 Fourth Ave., New York City.	The Governor	Sept. 16, 1910	
		The Governor	July 16, 1914	
		The Governor	Sept. 11, 1918	July 1, 1922
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER, Vice-President. (Appointed Apr. 21, 1909)	Kingston.	The Governor	April 21, 1909	
		The Governor	Sept. 16, 1910	
		The Governor	July 29, 1913	
		The Governor	Nov. 10, 1917	July 1, 1921
EDWARD C. BLUM	424 Fulton St., Brooklyn.	The Governor	Oct. 4, 1910	
		The Governor	Dec. 27, 1912	
		The Governor	Nov. 10, 1917	July 1, 1920
JOHN H. FINLEY	State Education Bldg., Albany.	Ex-Officio	Dec. 1, 1913	
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY	136 Jewett Ave., Buffalo	Prison Commission	June 21, 1919	Jan. 1, 1920
HENRY MARQUAND	Bedford Hills	Board of Charities	July 14, 1915	April 10, 1920
MRS. MARY E. PADDON	105 E. 22d St., New York City.	The Governor	Aug. 5, 1919	July 1, 1923

FORMER MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expired
Roger P. Clark	Binghamton	Prison Commission	July 2, 1907	Jan. 1, 1909
Felix M. Warburg	New York City	The Governor	July 2, 1907	April 20, 1909
Dennis McCarthy	Syracuse	Board of Charities	July 12, 1907	Oct. 31, 1909
Francis C. Huntington*	New York City	Prison Commission	Jan. 5, 1909	June 7, 1910
Charles F. McKenna	New York City	The Governor	July 2, 1907	Sept. 17, 1910
Horace McGuire*	Rochester	Board of Charities	Nov. 17, 1909	Aptil 9, 1913
Andrew S. Draper*	Albany	Ex-Officio	June 6, 1907	April 27, 1913
Nicholas M. Peters	Syracuse	Board of Charities	April 9, 1913	July 14, 1915
Homer Folks	New York City	The Governor	July 2, 1907	July 5, 1917
Frank E. Wade	Buffalo	The Governor	July 2, 1907	June 21, 1919
Maude E. Miner	New York City	The Governor	Jan. 15, 1918	Aug. 5, 1919

* Deceased.

CHARLES L. CHUTE ..... Secretary

JOHN D. LYNN, 2ND ..... Assistant Secretary

CLEMENT A. MUNGER .... Chief Clerk and Hearing Stenographer

MAY HEWITT ..... Stenographer

Office: 58 North Pearl Street, Albany

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STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1919

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.— Commissioners Finley, Marquand, Blum and the President.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.— Commissioners Blum, Marquand, Clearwater and the President.

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.— The President, Commissioners Clearwater, Blum and Holloway.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION.— Commmissioners Marquand, Mrs. Paddon, Finley and the President.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.— Commissioners Clearwater, Holloway, Mrs. Paddon and the President.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS, ROCHESTER, DECEMBER 8–10, 1918

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REPORT OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

The State Probation Commission respectfully submits the following report for the year 1918:

PROBATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

The year 1918, which witnessed the climax of the world war, the success of the Allies and the signing of the armistice, has brought results of profound significance to the life of America. All charitable and social welfare work, including probation, the social work of the courts, has been affected. Awakened public interest in social efficiency which has notably resulted from the war has stimulated the preventive and reconstructive work now carried on by the courts. The folly of the old method of indiscriminate punishment, without investigation of the social causes of crime and delinquency, through imprisonment which seldom reforms, with little regard for the welfare of others dependent upon the offender, is now more clearly seen. It is recognized as good social economy in properly selected cases to place the delinquent, whether child or adult, under the helpful but restraining guidance of the probation officer.

The economy and success of the probation plan and the increasing acceptance of this system by the courts is shown in the facts concerning the use of probation in this State during the past year. Briefly, during the period of the war and subsequently, in spite of a marked decrease in adult crime as shown by court arraignments, the use of probation as indicated by the number of persons dealt with through the system, has continued to increase. Additional probation officers have been appointed and courts are using the system which had not done so before. Above all, there is greater public interest and support for this work and a better quality of work is being done in many parts of the State.

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PROBATION AND THE WAR

It may be said generally that the fears expressed by many that America's participation in the world war would greatly increase delinquency in this country have not been justified. However, from reports received from many courts there was in many localities an increase in juvenile delinquency shown by increased arraignments. This was to be expected. As reported from many cities, home restraints were in many cases lessened by the removing of fathers or older brothers and by the fact that many mothers left their homes to engage in industry. As a result of the war also, boys seemed to be affected with a desire to commit deeds of daring and violence contrary to law and order. Practically all the courts reported more children placed on probation last year.

On the other hand, nearly all of the courts handling adults reported marked decreases in men arraigned. The New York city Magistrates' Courts report a decrease in arraignments of nearly 50 per cent. Other cities show a similar decrease. This was but to be expected from the drafting of many thousands of young men into the army and from the general preoccupation of others in war work or industry. No doubt also the appeals to patriotism and service which the war brought had a good moral effect. As a result of the decreased arraignments the statistics which follow show some decrease in the use of probation for men, but not at all comparable with the decreased arraignments. The courts have used probation in a larger percentage of the men's cases brought before them.

There was reported an increase in women brought before the courts, especially in New York city, for prostitution. This was doubtless due to greater vigilance brought about by war conditions. The result has been more women and girls placed on probation.

PROBATIONERS ENTERING THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE

One of the most practical demonstrations of the constructive value of the probation system has been afforded by the war. A questionnaire sent out to all probation officers of the State in October, 1918, showed that up to that time for the year and a half that the country had been at war, the total number of men

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on probation in this State who actually entered the military or naval service was 2,137. Of these 885 were reported to have volunteered for service. Probation officers reported that to their knowledge 1,092 former probationers had entered the service. None of these figures are complete. However, they show that probationers made a substantial contribution to the military forces of this State, a contribution which would not have been possible in a majority of cases except for the probation system. Had these men been imprisoned instead of being given a chance to make good on probation they either could not have joined the forces, or if they had, might not have made satisfactory soldiers. As it was, reports received by probation officers in all parts of the State show that they made the best kind of soldiers. In many instances they were cited for bravery and not a few died on the field of service.

PROBATION OFFICERS AND WAR WORK

Most of the probation officers encouraged their charges to enter the service and assisted them in so doing. When the fact of their admission was verified in most cases the men were honorably discharged from probation. Where fines were still unpaid these were nearly always remitted by the courts. Payments ordered for restitution, on the other hand, usually continued to be collected. Family support payments were effectively cared for in most cases by the government allowances and allotments. Probation officers throughout the State cooperated very effectively with the Home Service Department of the Red Cross, with the Government War Risk Insurance Bureau and with many other organizations with the result that dependents of probationers who entered the service were well taken care of.

Many probation officers kept in touch with their probationers after they had entered the service, writing them encouraging letters and receiving replies. They also in many instances kept in touch with their families, and assisted them with advice and practical service. No doubt in this way the delinquency or neglect of many children was avoided, and an important patriotic service was rendered.

Probation officers aided materially throughout the State in the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. A number of

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the courts assisted by requiring probationers, instead of paying fines, to purchase a certain number of stamps weekly to be held by the probation officers until the satisfactory completion of the probation.

Probation officers have been aided by the increased facilities for public and private social work, the development of which has been so much stimulated by the war and reconstruction needs. Unquestionably this great interest in and development of public and private social work has had much to do with lessening delinquency. Public employment bureaus, the Red Cross Home Service work, the War Camp Community Service, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and many other organizations have cooperated with the probation officers.

Probation officers among others should take to heart the lessons of this period. They should cooperate more, should learn to use volunteers wisely and should do much more preventive work. Although much of the work brought about by the war is necessarily temporary, most of the needs are permanent. The established social service agencies of which the probation system is one, should be strengthened to carry it on. It is hoped that the public support which these organizations have received during the war may be given to the regular channels of social betterment continuously and in increased measure after the war.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The principal duties of the State Probation Commission, as prescribed by law (section 30, chapter 54, Consolidated Laws, as amended by chapter 613, Laws of 1910), are as follows:

To meet at stated times, not less than once every two months; to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers throughout the State and to keep informed as to their work; to inquire into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers from time to time; to endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the Probation Law in all parts of the State; to collect and publish statistical and other information and to make recommendations as to the operations of the probation system; to inform all magistrates and probation officers of any legislation directly affecting probation, and to pub-

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lish each year a list of all probation officers in the State; to make an annual report to the Legislature showing the proceedings of the Commission, the results of the probation system as administered in the various parts of the State, with recommendations.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION

The only change which occurred in the personnel of the Commission or the staff during 1918 was the appointment on January 15th of Miss Maude E. Miner, secretary of the New York Probation and Protective Association, by Governor Whitman, as a member of the Commission to fill the unexpired term of Homer Folks, who had resigned to take charge of Red Cross relief work in France.

At the annual meeting of the Commission Frank E. Wade and Edmond J. Butler were reëlected president and vice-president of the Commission, respectively.

On September 11, 1918, Edmond J. Butler was reappointed by Governor Whitman for a full term of four years.

RESUME OF WORK

During the past year the principal activities of the Commission have included the following:

1. Visits of inspection and investigation to courts and probation offices in all parts of the State, followed by reports and recommendations to the judges and probation officers.

2. Special campaigns to secure the establishment or the extension of the probation system in a number of counties and cities of the State. Special efforts to secure the payment of more adequate salaries to probation officers, and other improvements in probation and court work.

3. The holding of regular bi-monthly meetings of the Commission in various cities.

4. Collection of monthly statistical reports from all probation officers of the State, both salaried and volunteer, and the tabulation and publication of the data.

5. The publication and distribution of literature upon probation, including several new pamphlets and the annual report.

6. The publication of a revised Manual for Probation Officers and the distribution of the same.

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7. The completion of a special study of methods of supervising probationers; the publication and distribution of the report on the study.

8. Publishing and supplying to probation officers blank forms, record books, literature and information to assist them in their work.

9. Assisting in civil service examinations for the appointment of probation officers in cooperation with the State and municipal civil service commissions.

10. Promoting legislation to improve the probation system.

11. Arranging for and conducting the following conferences:

(a) The eleventh annual State conference of probation officers at Rochester, December 9 and 10; (b) the ninth annual conference of the State Association of Magistrates at Buffalo, February 8 and 9.

INVESTIGATION WORK

The Commission has continued its policy of visiting courts and probation offices. Investigation of the probation work and needs is followed by written reports and recommendations to the judges and probation officers. A visit should be made to all probation offices once a year, but on account of the constantly increasing use of the probation system throughout the State and the small staff of the Commission this standard cannot be reached.. We have endeavored to select for visiting those courts and probation offices where a special need existed for the extension or improvement of the work.

The development of high standards in probation work and the securing of uniform methods is the greatest need of the service to-day. Many probation officers, especially the county probation officers, work without close supervision from the courts which they serve. They must, therefore, look to the central State agency to set standards and for assistance in developing their work. Successful results in this direction can best be obtained through the personal visits of representatives of the Commission.

During the past year, representatives of the Commission made 87 visits to courts and probation offices throughout the State. Twenty-two of these visits consisted of thorough investigations by

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the Secretary or another member of the staff in which the probation work was studied through inspection of the probation records, observation of the work being done and interviews with the probation officers, judges and others directly concerned. It is found that such investigations in the larger courts require at least two days' time. In each case written reports were prepared containing recommendations for improving the service, copies of which are sent to the judges and probation officers.

An effort is made to visit all newly appointed probation officers to assist them in establishing a proper system of records and to advise with them regarding all phases of their work.

Many judges throughout the State were interviewed and their probation work discussed. Five special conferences of judges with members of the Commission or its Secretary were arranged.

A great lack of uniformity in probation methods has been disclosed by these investigations and many defects are found. To the credit of the probation officers it should be said that most of these defects are due to an inadequate number of officers or lack of equipment or support. On the other hand, some probation officers have not developed the forces at hand or secured the cooperation from the community which they might have. Bringing these various matters to the attention of the judges, probation officers and others interested in their work has produced valuable results. The Commission also obtains information on defects in the service which are often subsequently taken up with the authorities and results secured.

Valuable results have been secured in standarizing probation officers' case records, in extending the use of preliminary investigations, and in bringing about more intensive supervision. In all this work the Commission endeavors to cooperate fully with the judges and probation officers in the working out of better standards.

In order to extend this work of investigation, which is becoming more and more important as the use of probation is further developed throughout the State, the Commission is in need of an additional field agent whose salary we have requested the Legislature to provide.

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EXTENSION WORK

During the past year the demands upon the Commission to carry on special extension campaigns have not decreased. Most of these have been undertaken at the request of the judges concerned either to secure the appointment of salaried probation officers where none have existed or to secure additional officers or more adequate salaries. In most instances it has been necessary for a representative of the Commission to make repeated visits to the community, organizing public sentiment, securing publicity and leading up to a hearing before the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, at which requests for appropriations for probation work are made.

Besides many lesser efforts, the following special campaigns have been conducted:

New Rochelle. Until 1918, no appropriation had ever been made in this city for a salaried probation officer, it being the largest city in the State without any paid probation service. A very active campaign was carried on which led to a nominal appropriation of $150 for a probation officer's annual salary. The man who had previously acted as volunteer was appointed to the position. This beginning last year has since led to the appropriation of an annual salary of $1200 and the appointment of a competent man to give his whole time to the work. Excellent cooperation from the City Judge and various social and civic organizations in the city assisted greatly in bringing about this result.

Chautauqua County. A representative of the Commission visited the county several times and in cooperation with the judges and agencies interested appeared before the Board of Supervisors to urge an appropriation for a salaried probation officer to serve in the newly created county children's court and provision for a county detention home for children. Successful results followed, appropriations being made for the detention home which is now established, and for a part-time probation officer.

Delaware County. As a result of the efforts of the Commission a small appropriation for a county probation officer was secured which became effective last year after a civil service examination had been held. A representative of the Commission appeared before the Board of Supervisors urging that this appropriation be

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increased, with the result that it was doubled. This has led to the extension of the probation service in the county, especially in the rural courts.

Schenectady. The Commission cooperated with local organizations and individuals interested in securing further appropriations from the city for extending the probation service. Addresses were made and representatives of the Commission appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Partial results have since followed in larger appropriations for the work.

Otsego County. A campaign was carried on in this county for a regular salaried county probation officer. Heretofore only volunteers, who, in some instances, received compensation on the fee basis, have been used; very little probation work has been done. A hearing was held before the Board of Supervisors at which the County Judge and a representative of the Commission appeared. As yet, however, no appropriation has been granted.

Saratoga County. Many visits were made to urge provision for a full-time salaried county probation officer. Heretofore, a system of employing deputy sheriffs throughout the county paid on the fee basis has been used. The results have been unsatisfactory. A hearing was held before the Board of Supervisors which resulted in the appointment of a committee which has not yet reported. The judges and many civic organizations throughout the county have cooperated.

Monroe County. Following an investigation, the Commission urged that one or more additional county probation officers be appointed for work in the adult courts. Various judges and others interested were interviewed. The matter is still undecided.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

The Commission endeavors to act as a clearing house for information on probation work. Requests are received daily for publications and many special letters asking for information are answered. All probation officers when first appointed are furnished with the annual report, the Manual for Probation Officers, and other literature. Candidates for civil service examinations are supplied with literature upon request. The Commission has a

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series of pamphlets and leaflets which are used for general propaganda and for special purposes.

The following publications were issued during the past year:

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Commission; 1500 copies published and nearly all sent out.

The Manual for Probation Officers, second edition, revised; 5,000 copies published; 3,000 sent out.

"Methods of Supervising Persons on Probation;" pamphlet containing report of the special committee appointed by the Commission.

"The Inter-Relation of Alcoholism, Defectiveness and Delinquency;" pamphlet containing address by Dr. Frank L. Christian at the State Conference of Probation Officers, 1917.

"The Meaning of Probation;" pamphlet reprinted, address by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins.

"The Probation Officer in the New Social Realignment After the War;" pamphlet containing address of Dr. Arthur J. Todd, before the National Probation Association, 1918.

Minutes of Commission meetings; the same indexed and bound for 1916-1917.

Many blanks for probation records.

MANUAL FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

The Manual for Probation Officers was first published in 1913. By 1917, the entire edition of 5,000 copies had been exhausted. A complete revision was prepared, containing many additional features. Five thousand copies were published in 1918, about 3,000 copies of which have already been sent out to our mailing list which includes all probation officers, judges and many others. A very large number of requests for copies from persons interested in the probation system have been filled. Many requests have come from persons outside the State, including a number from foreign countries. As far as we know, the Manual is the only publication of its kind anywhere. It is used as a textbook by the probation officers and judges of this State and we believe is of great service in providing information and developing good standards. Paper-covered copies have proved especially valuable for sending to candidates for civil service examinations.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF SUPERVISING PERSONS ON PROBATION

This report, published in the last annual report, was also published in pamphlet form, making a booklet of 94 pages, dealing with every aspect of the supervisory work of probation officers. The report is the result of a thorough study of methods used by probation officers in all parts of this State and information obtained by personal visits and questions from many of the larger cities of the country outside the State. It contains full information on the methods used, illustrative case histories and interviews, and a full set of recommended standards for probation work. It was approved by a special committee of experienced and representative probation officers appointed by the Commission.

The report has been widely distributed to probation officers, judges, libraries, and many individuals. Many special requests have been filled and are still being received. We believe that the publication of this report has contributed much toward the development of good probation standards and technique.

BLANKS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS

The Commission has continued its policy of publishing and distributing blank forms and record books of every kind necessary for probation officers' records. Thirty-eight different blanks and record books are supplied free to probation officers upon request. Many of these were republished during the past year, a number of these were completely revised and the following new blanks were added:

Investigation of a Child (loose-leaf page for field notebook.)
Investigation of an Adult (loose-leaf page for field notebook.)
Probation History Notes (loose-leaf page for field notebook.)
Loose-leaf Field Notebook.
Probationer's Report Blank.
Notice to Liquor Dealer Forbidding Sale to Probationer.

The Commission especially desires to supply new probation officers with a complete set of these blanks and also wishes to introduce them where they have not yet been used in order to secure uniform and satisfactory records throughout the State. It requests all courts where possible to have their own forms printed after the models supplied as we have found it impossible to continue to supply the large courts indefinitely.

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OFFICE AND STATISTICAL WORK

Monthly statistical reports have been received from all probation officers throughout the State, both salaried and volunteer, as has been done since the Commission was established. All facts appearing upon these reports are tabulated the results appearing herewith. By this means the Commission keeps in constant touch with the work done throughout the State and is able to survey it in its entirety.

A total of 15,364 pieces of mail were sent out by the Commission during the past year. Of these, 3,371 were signed letters; 4,870 circular letters and newspaper statements; 5,295 packages of literature; and 1,828 programs of conferences.

STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS

Each year for the past eleven years the Commission has invited the probation officers of the State and others interested to attend a two-day conference to discuss probation problems and hear addresses upon various phases of the work. Attendance and interest in these conferences has increased each year. This annual getting together has proved of great value in promoting acquaintance among the officers and exchange of practical information. It has helped to develop standards and has brought inspiration.

The Eleventh Annual Conference was held in Rochester on December 9 and 10, 1918. One hundred and one persons registered as delegates to the conference, of whom 51 were probation officers from all parts of the State. The discussions at the conference were especially animated and helpful. Six sessions were held, including the luncheon with addresses, and a joint session with the State Conference of Charities and Correction.

The Commission again urges the courts and fiscal authorities in each community to provide the necessary traveling expenses so that their probation officers may attend this conference each year. Only part of the officers who attended the last conference had their expenses paid, a number attending at their own expense. Most of the probation officers living at any distance from the conference city cannot afford to do this. We are certain that the inspiration and help secured by the officers at these meetings justify every

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community in sending as many officers as possible. We hope that this will become an established practice throughout the State.

The addresses and discussions in part will be found in Appendix C of this report.

CONFERENCE OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES

The magistrates of all city courts were first invited to a conference by the Commission in 1909, at which time an annual State Conference of Magistrates was planned. The conference was organized in 1911 as the State Association of Magistrates. The Commission has cooperated with the association in arranging the conference each year, its secretary acting as secretary of the association. All judges of cities and villages are considered members of the association.

The ninth annual conference was held in Buffalo, February 8 and 9, 1918. The addresses and discussions were of unusual interest. The conference was exceptional in having for speakers a number of important State officers and judges of the higher courts. Judge Harold L. Hart of Binghamton was elected president. The following committees were appointed to carry on work for the ensuing year: Committee on legislation; on constitutional amendments; on the drug evil; on the care of the feeble-minded and on penal and correctional institutions. The proceedings of this conference were published in the last report of the Commission.

The tenth annual conference, held in Binghamton, February 21 and 22, 1919, was equally successful. It was attended by judges from all parts of the State and many other persons. The proceedings will be found in Appendix D.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The method of selecting salaried probation officers through civil service examinations is now thoroughly established in this State, and is generally accepted and approved by the judges and all others concerned. The successful results secured through these examinations have more than justified the position originally taken by the Commission that all positions should be competitive.

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During the past year the examinations held have been unusually successful, bringing out a good quality of candidates and placing those apparently most experienced and best adapted at the head of the lists. Much of this success must be ascribed to the excellent system established by the State Civil Service Commission whereby this Commission is allowed to co-operate in conducting these examinations. The methods used by the State Civil Service Commission have been followed by practically all of the city commissions which have held examinations for probation officers. The New York City Commission has in the past followed many of the suggestions made by the Commission and has established an effective method of examinations, requiring from candidates a special experience sheet and using the services of persons more or less familiar with probation work for the oral examination.

We recommend the plan which has been adopted by the State Civil Service Commission in its most recent examinations, namely, that of holding a very practical written examination for which a weight of 40 per cent is allowed in the final rating, followed by an oral examination in connection with education experience and personal qualification are rated and given a weight of 60 per cent. A representative of the Probation Commission has assisted in every examination for probation officers held by the State Civil Service Commission, conducting the oral examination and in most cases preparing and rating the written papers.

The Commission has recommended that as far as possible women should be admitted to all examinations where the officer to be selected is to handle cases of women and children.

Whenever an examination has been announced the Commission has endeavored to give it local publicity and to secure as many candidates as possible, furnishing each of these with literature on probation.

During the year 1918 the following examinations were held in which a representative of the Commission assisted the State or the municipal civil service commission in conducting the same:

Westchester county, February 23; examination for county probation officer. Twenty-three candidates.

Poughkeepsie, February 15; examination for city probation officer. Three candidates.

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Elmira, May 20; examination for woman probation officer. Five candidates.

New Rochelle, June 11; examination for city probation officer. One candidate.

Niagara county, August 21; examination for assistant county probation officer. Five candidates.

Delaware county, August 23; examination for county probation officer. Nine candidates.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROBATION WORK OF THE STATE

The general table which follows shows the principal facts regarding the use of probation in the State during the statistical year ending June 30, 1918, as compared with the previous year:

TABLE I

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Year ending June 30, 1917	Year ending June 30, 1918
Persons continued on probation from preceding year	12,636	14,552
Persons placed on probation during year	21,847	22,238
Persons on probation part or all of year	34,483	36,790
Persons discharged from probation during year	19,931	22,226
Persons remaining on probation at end of year	14,552	14,564
Percentage of those who passed from probation in which results were reported, who completed their terms and were discharged as improved	76.1%	78.2%
Cities using probation in local courts	53	51
Counties using probation in county or supreme courts, or both	54	54
Counties using probation in town or village courts	38	38
Public salaried probation officers at end of year	197	212
Probation officers detailed from other branches of public service	5	5
Volunteer probation officers having cases during year	110	150
Cases investigated by probation officers before sentence	27,348	26,915
Home visits made by probation officers	101,944	118,462
Amount collected by probation officers for family support	$169,501.54	$200,798.97
Amount collected by probation officers for payment of fines	37,477.11	33,443.77
Amount collected by probation officers for restitution	37,914.70	60,837.52
Total collected by probation officers	$244,893.35	$295,080.26

There were 22,238 persons of all ages placed on probation by the courts of this State during the past year. The number was 391 more than during the previous year and more than in any other year in the history of the State. In 1913, the number placed on probation was 16,144, showing an increase of 38 per cent in five years. The number of persons actually on probation

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at the end of the year, 14,564, was only slightly larger than at the close of the previous year. Every year before a large increase in the numbers on probation was shown.

From these figures it is seen that while the use of probation during the year increased somewhat, more were discharged from probation than formerly and the number on probation at the end of the year was about the same as at the beginning, instead of the large increase previously shown from year to year. There is only one explanation of these figures: Because of the war and the draft many probation periods in men's cases were terminated prematurely with honorable dismissals to enter the army and there was not the usual increase in the use of probation for men because of reduced arraignments due to the war.

As shown by the table which follows, fewer men were placed on probation during the year than were discharged. Seven hundred and forty fewer men were placed on probation during the past year, which was entirely a war year, than during the previous year. On the other hand, the number of boys, girls and women placed on probation all increased. This decrease in men's cases is just what would be expected from the drafting and enlistment of more than three million men into the army and the navy, bringing about America's full participation in the war. It is remarkable proof, however, of the stability and real growth of the probation system that there was no decrease in the total number of persons on probation at any time during the war, but, on the other hand, some increase.

From the table it is seen that the number of salaried probation officers during the past year increased from 197 to 212. The number of volunteers serving also increased from 110 to 150.

The number of preliminary investigations reported decreased slightly. On the other hand, the number of home visits in probation cases reported by the probation officers increased 16,518, or 16 per cent.

The amounts collected by probation officers for family support and for restitution increased largely. The amounts collected in payment of fines decreased.

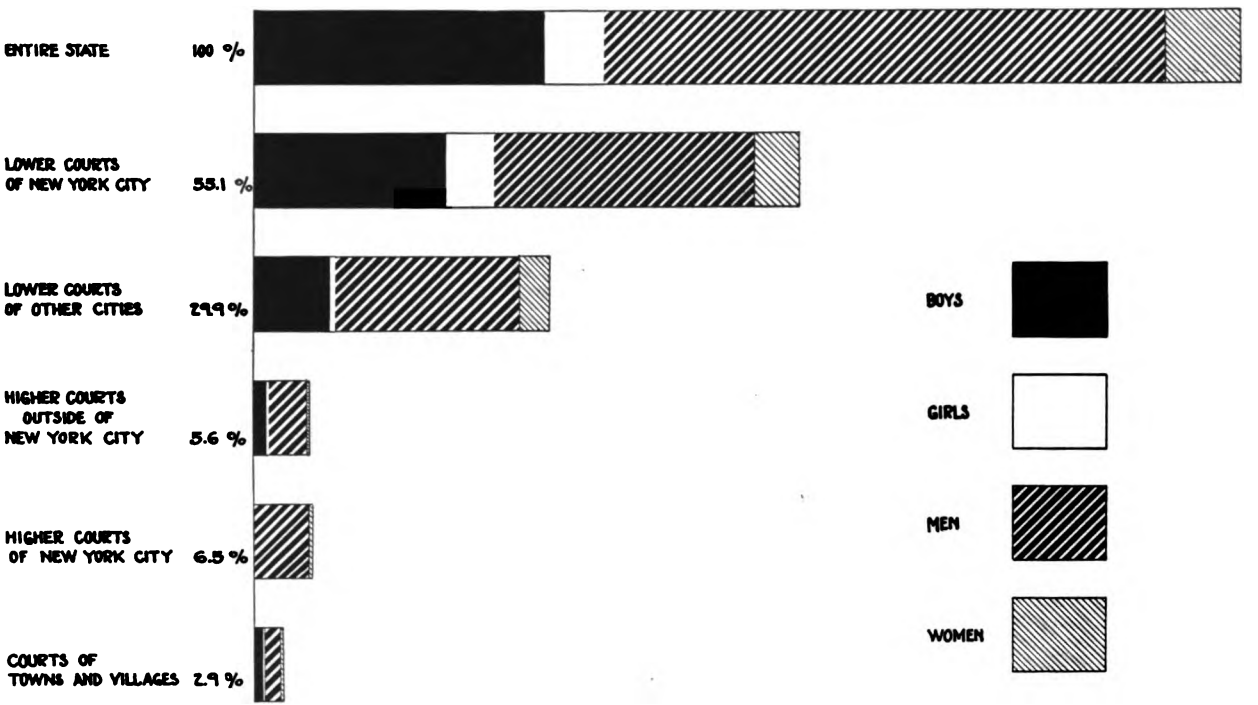
The number of boys under sixteen, girls under sixteen, and men and women on probation is shown in the following table:

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CHART I

NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918



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TABLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS PLACED AND REMAINING ON PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Continued on probation from June 30, 1917.....	3,170	847	9,553	982	14,552
Placed on probation during year ending June 30, 1918.....	6,576	1,300	12,630	1,732	22,238
Total on probation during the year.....	9,746	2,147	22,183	2,714	36,790
Discharged from probation during the year.....	6,402	1,334	12,789	1,701	22,226
Remaining on probation on June 30, 1918...	3,344	813	9,394	1,013	14,564

Chart I shows the proportion of boys, girls, men and women placed on probation in the entire State and in various groups of courts.

GROWTH OF PROBATION

The rapid increase in the number of new cases placed on probation during the past eleven years is shown in the following table and in the accompanying chart. (Chart II.)

TABLE III

NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	Children	Adults	Total
1908.....	2,213	4,941	7,154
1909.....	2,076	7,240	9,316
1910.....	2,227	6,410	8,637
1911.....	2,306	6,832	9,138
1912.....	4,003	9,557	13,560
1913.....	5,484	10,726	16,210
1914.....	5,550	12,049	17,599
1915.....	5,727	13,243	18,970
1916.....	5,664	13,641	19,305
1917.....	6,820	15,027	21,847
1918.....	7,876	14,362	22,238
Total.....	49,946	114,028	163,974

An even more remarkable growth is shown in the number of persons actually in charge of probation officers at the end of each fiscal year since 1907, the first year in which figures were compiled by the Commission. From this table, it is seen that the last fiscal year was the first one since 1913 which has not shown a large increase in the number under probation as compared with the previous year.

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TABLE IV

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR

	Children	Adults	Total
December 31, 1907	566	1,106	1,672
December 31, 1908	730	1,648	2,378
December 31, 1909	967	2,195	3,162
December 31, 1910	1,227	2,852	4,079
September 30, 1911	1,232	4,159	5,391
September 30, 1912	2,197	6,111	8,308
September 30, 1913	2,221	6,442	8,663
September 30, 1914	2,781	8,152	10,933
September 30, 1915	3,025	8,882	11,907
June 30, 1916	2,969	9,667	12,636
June 30, 1917	4,017	10,535	14,552
June 30, 1918	4,157	10,407	14,564

In ten and one-half years, the number of persons on probation in this State has increased from 1,672 to 14,564, or 770 per cent. The more rapid increase proportionately in the number on probation at the end of each year, compared with the increase in the number of new cases placed on probation each year, can only be explained by the fact that longer terms of probation are now being used. Probation for two or three months, which was common in the early days of the system, is giving way to probation for one year or more; also, probation is being used in a larger proportion of cases in the higher courts which try felonies. In these courts probation terms of from two to five years are commonly used.

Both as a cause and a result of the increased number of persons placed on probation has been the constantly increasing number of salaried probation officers employed throughout the State. At the close of 1906, there were only 30 employed in the entire State; at the close of 1918, there were 212. This steady increase is shown in the following table and the chart herewith. (Chart III.)

TABLE V

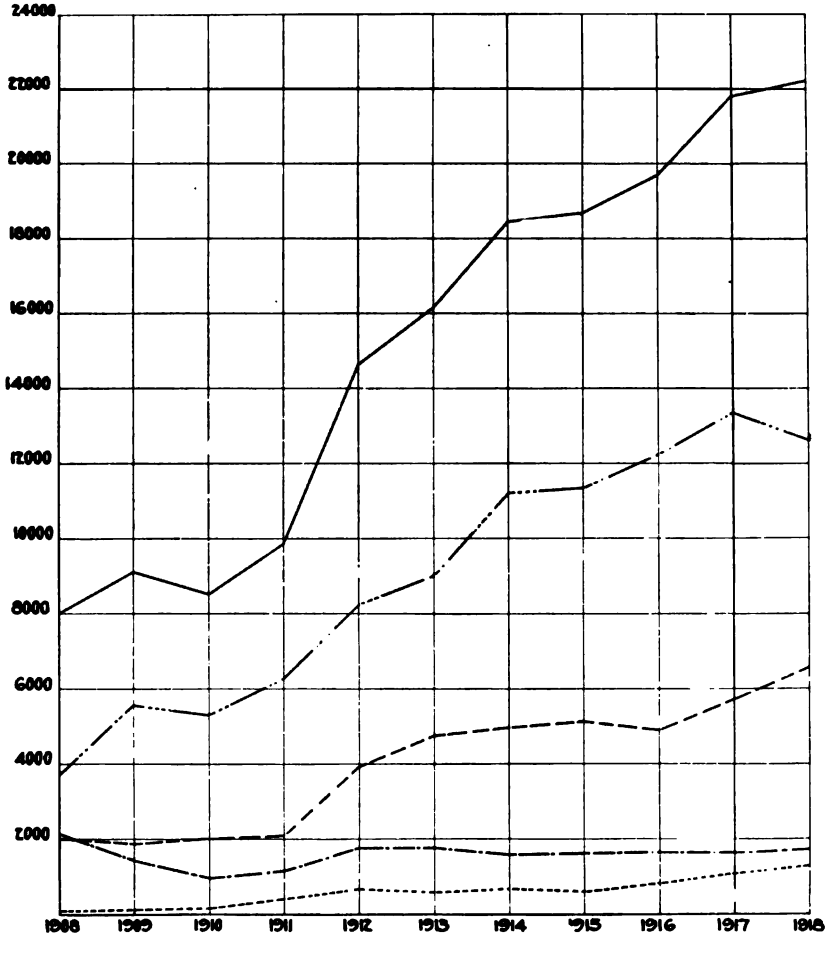
PUBLICLY SALARIED PROBATION OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

Serving on	
December 31, 1906	30
December 31, 1907	35
December 31, 1908	49
December 31, 1909	61
December 31, 1910	81
December 31, 1911	109
September 30, 1912	137
September 30, 1913	157
September 30, 1914	164
September 30, 1915	174

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CHART II

VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS PLACED ON PROBATION IN 11 YEARS



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June 30, 1916	178
June 30, 1917	197
June 30, 1918	212

NEW POSITIONS CREATED

During 1918, there were 14 new positions for salaried probation officers created in the State as follows: 5 new officers in the New York City Children's Court — 4 men and 1 woman; 3 men officers for Erie county, to devote their time exclusively to rural probation work; 1 woman officer in the Batavia Police Court; 1 county officer, woman, in Onandaga county; 1 woman officer in the Elmira Recorder's Court; 1 man officer in the New Rochelle City Court; 1 man officer in Delaware county; 1 man assistant probation officer in Niagara county.

The positions created in Batavia, New Rochelle and Delaware county were the first salaried officers to be appointed in their jurisdictions. The three positions created in Erie county were due to an active campaign carried on by the Chief Probation Officer and the Commission to establish rural probation work in the county. The establishment of the other positions was due to the increased use and development of the system in these localities.

There were no positions abolished in the State during the past year. Fifteen new probation officers were appointed to succeed salaried officers who resigned or left the service.

A total of 47 new volunteer probation officers were appointed during the year; 12 volunteers resigned.

SALARIES OF PROBATION OFFICERS

The Commission has continued to advocate the need for increased salaries for probation officers and for standardizing the same. Salaries are still generally inadequate. In a number of the smaller counties part-time salaries are still paid, which naturally command only a part of the time of the officers. The minimum of $1,200 is still maintained in New York City and Buffalo, advancing to $1,500 in Buffalo and, with the increased maximum recently allowed to $1,660 in New York City. In the past, the Commission has recommended a minimum salary of $1,200 for both men and women. With the great increase in the cost of living and the increased qualifications demanded of pro-

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bation officers, the Commission now recommends that the minimum salary be not less than $1,500 for qualified full-time officers, with yearly increases allowed for efficient service.

During the past year, a total of 136 probation officers received increases in salary. Most of these were the regular annual increases provided for the probation officers of New York City and Buffalo, but many other city and county officers also received small increases.

COURTS USING PROBATION

The following table shows the distribution by groups of courts placing on probation during the past year:

TABLE VI

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Lower courts of New York City	4,330	1,096	5,936	897	12,259	55.1
Higher courts of New York City	.....	.....	1,346	90	1,436	6.5
Lower courts of other cities	1,750	106	4,138	665	6,659	29.9
County and Supreme Courts outside New York City	287	75	853	22	1,248	5.6
Courts of towns and villages	209	23	357	47	636	2.9
Entire State	6,576	1,300	12,630	1,732	22,238	100.0

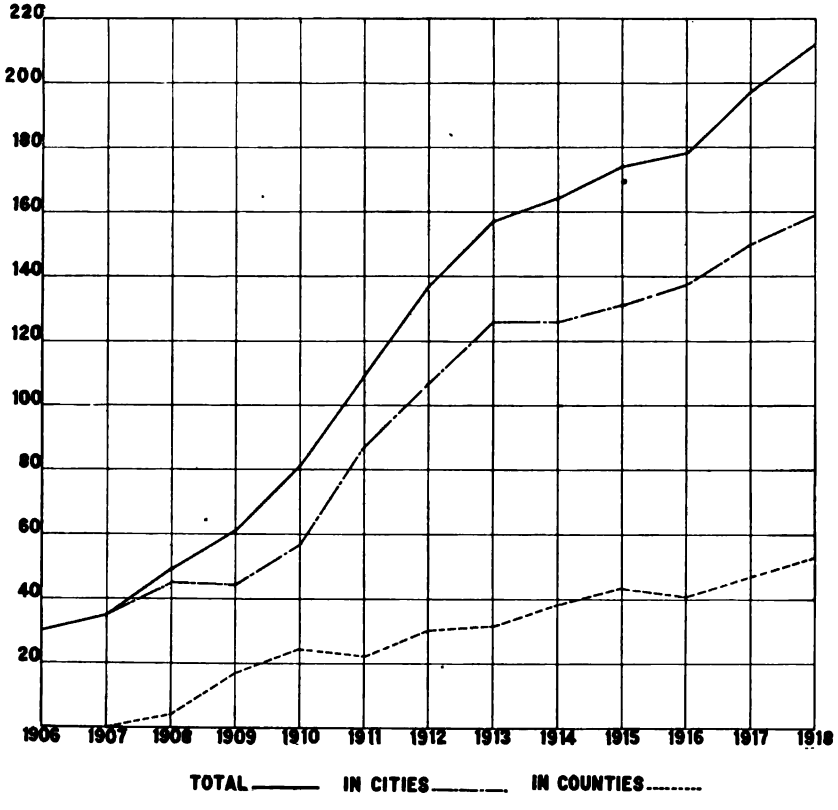
The outstanding facts from the above table are that 61.6 per cent of all cases placed on probation last year were from the courts of New York City. This is a slightly larger percentage than during the previous year. The figures show that the use of probation has more than held its own in the metropolis. There was a small decrease in the number of men placed on probation by the lower courts in New York City, but 415 more children were placed and a few more women. There was an increase in the number both of men and women placed on probation by the higher courts in New York City, largely due to the greater use of the system in Kings county. There was a decrease of 700 in the number of men placed on probation in the lower courts of cities in the rest of the State. This was doubtless due to the war.

It might be asked if New York City was less affected by war conditions than the rest of the State. The answer to this is that while there was a large decrease in arraignments of adults in New York City probation was used in a larger percentage of the cases arraigned. In New York, more than the rest of the State, probation officers are overcrowded with cases all the time and

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CHART III

INCREASE IN SALARIED PROBATION OFFICERS IN TWELVE YEARS



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the judges are using them to the limit. If there were more probation officers, more offenders would be given the benefit of probation.

Of all the cases, 87.9 per cent were from the lower courts, the remainder, 12.1 per cent being placed by the county and supreme courts of the State. This is a somewhat increased percentage for the higher courts as compared with the previous year when 10.9 per cent of the cases were received from these courts.

Of the fifty-nine cities in the State, all but eight of the smaller cities reported cases placed on probation in their local courts. Cities reporting the greatest increase in the number of persons placed on probation were as follows: Buffalo Children's Court; Schenectady Police Court, (boys); Syracuse Court of Special Sessions, (both boys and men); Utica City Court, (boys).

Of the sixty-two counties of the State, fifty-four reported cases placed on probation by the county and supreme courts, and thirty-eight in one or more town or village courts. The largest increase in the use of probation reported by any court occurred in the Kings County Court where 428 persons were placed on probation last year as compared with only 84 the previous year. This is due to the work of three new probation officers appointed in 1917.

The number and percentage of cases placed on probation in the rural courts remains about the same as in previous years. The development of the rural work proceeds slowly. Approximately the same counties reported cases placed on probation by rural justices as during the previous year. These were largely from counties having salaried county probation officers. The largest increases shown were in Onondaga and Erie counties. The most significant increase occurred in Erie county in which three new county probation officers began their work in the rural courts. One hundred persons were placed on probation by the justices in the towns and villages of Erie county last year, as compared with only twenty-four cases during the previous year. The development of rural probation work, which is greatly needed, awaits the provision of county probation officers who will be properly equipped and compensated to carry on the work.

The table which follows shows the widespread use of probation in the various courts of the State.

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TABLE VII

NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, ARRANGED BY PLACES

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CITIES						
Albany	Police	70	9	31	32	142
Amsterdam	Recorder's	27	....	26	6	59
Auburn	Recorder's	14	....	26	1	41
Batavia	Police	28	....	.....	.....	28
Binghamton	City	36	2	118	44	200
Buffalo	Children's	313	15	11	37	376
Buffalo	City	....	....	2,399	373	2,772
Cohoes	Recorder's	24	....	.....	.....	24
Corning	City	4	....	28	5	37
Cortland	City	15	3	47	5	70
Elmira	Recorder's	35	2	63	11	111
Glens Falls	City	9	....	.....	.....	9
Gloversville	Recorder's	....	....	18	.....	18
Hornell	Recorder's	1	1	2	.....	4
Hudson	City	20	6	.....	.....	26
Ithaca	City	9	2	2	2	15
Jamestown	Police	32	....	70	13	115
Johnstown	Recorder's	13	....	3	.....	16
Kingston	Recorder's	27	1	2	.....	30
Lackawanna	City	91	4	214	26	335
Little Falls	Recorder's	5	....	.....	.....	5
Lockport	Police	3	....	21	.....	24
Mechanicville	City	1	1	1	.....	3
Mount Vernon	City	21	1	40	2	64
Newburgh	Recorder's	42	3	24	.....	69
New York City	Board of Magistrates, 1st Division	....	....	2,378	355	2,733
New York City	Board of Magistrates, 2d Division	....	....	2,115	309	2,424
New York City	Special Sessions, Manhattan	....	....	793	140	933
New York City	Special Sessions, Bronx	....	....	88	5	93
New York City	Special Sessions, Brooklyn	....	....	464	82	546
New York City	Special Sessions, Queens	....	....	81	5	86
New York City	Special Sessions, Richmond	....	....	17	1	18
New York City	Children's, Manhattan	2,022	549	.....	.....	2,571
New York City	Children's, Bronx	604	162	.....	.....	766
New York City	Children's, Brooklyn	1133	250	.....	.....	1,383
New York City	Children's, Queens	359	78	.....	.....	437
New York City	Children's, Richmond	212	57	.....	.....	269
Niagara Falls	Police	3	1	112	6	122
North Tonawanda	City	2	....	21	1	24
Norwich	Police	4	....	17	.....	21
Ogdensburg	Recorder's	1	....	12	.....	13
Olean	Police	7	1	5	.....	13
Oneida	City	8	....	3	.....	11
Plattsburg	City	13	1	8	4	26
Port Jervis	Justices'	....	....	4	.....	4
Poughkeepsie	City	49	1	19	1	70
Rensselaer	City	1	....	1	.....	2
Rochester	City	....	....	198	49	247
Rome	City	....	....	12	.....	12
Salamanca	City	2	....	.....	.....	2
Saratoga Springs	City	14	3	22	4	43
Schenectady	Police	208	14	75	6	303
Syracuse	Special Sessions	133	10	253	24	420
Tonawanda	City	....	....	2	.....	2
Troy	City	77	....	.....	.....	77
Utica	City	133	19	167	9	328
Watertown	City	14	4	29	3	50
Watervliet	City	2	....	.....	.....	2
White Plains	Police	13	....	.....	.....	13
Yonkers	City	226	2	32	1	261
Total for cities	.....	6,080	1,202	10,074	1,562	18,918

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TABLE VII — *Continued.*

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —						
Broome county	Justices'	....	....	2	.....	2
Cayuga county	Justices'	....	....	3	1	4
Chautauqua county	Justices'	1	....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	Justices'	8	....	2	2	12
Cortland county	Justices'	4	....	38	10	52
Delaware county	Justices'	5	2	6	2	15
Dutchess county	Justices'	6	....	26	3	35
Erie county	Justices'	23	1	70	6	100
Franklin county	Justices'	4	2	17	1	24
Fulton county	Justices'	2	....	1	.....	3
Lewis county	Justices'	1	....	7	.....	8
Madison county	Justices'	....	....	1	.....	1
Montgomery county	Justices'	13	....	1	.....	14
Nassau county	Justices'	9	....	2	.....	11
Niagara county	Justices'	....	1	6	1	8
Oneida county	Justices'	11	3	25	2	41
Onondaga county	Justices'	26	6	19	12	63
Orange county	Justices'	1	....	7	.....	8
Rensselaer county	Justices'	1	....	.....	.....	1
Rockland county	Justices'	2	....	2	.....	4
St. Lawrence county	Justices'	....	....	18	.....	18
Steuben county	Justices'	10	1	36	2	49
Suffolk county	Justices'	2	2	.....	.....	4
Sullivan county	Justices'	....	....	1	.....	1
Warren county	Justices'	4	....	.....	.....	4
Westchester county	Justices'	5	2	.....	.....	7
VILLAGES						
Carthage	Police	4	....	5	.....	9
Fairport	Police	....	....	2	.....	2
Herkimer	Police	10	....	1	.....	11
Medina	Police	1	1	.....	.....	2
Peekskill	Police	6	....	.....	.....	6
Pleasantville	Police	....	....	11	.....	11
St. Johnsville	Police	....	....	10	1	11
Scotia	Police	2	....	.....	.....	2
Waverly	Police	22	2	6	.....	30
TOWNS						
Albany county	Town of Colonie	2	....	3	.....	5
Allegany county	Town of Cuba	....	....	7	1	8
Dutchess county	Town of Wappinger	6	....	11	.....	17
Genesee county	Town of Leroy	....	....	3	.....	3
Herkimer county	Town of Manheim	....	....	1	.....	1
Oneida county	Town of Verona	1	....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county	Town of Corinth	1	....	7	2	10
Schenectady county	Town of Glenville	5	....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county	Town of Rotterdam	3	....	.....	.....	3
Suffolk county	Town of Southampton	4	....	.....	.....	4
Wayne county	Town of Lyon	4	....	.....	.....	4
Wyoming county	Town of Arcade	....	....	.....	1	1
Totals for towns and villages		209	23	357	47	636
COUNTIES						
Albany	Supreme and County	....	....	16	3	19
Bronx	County	....	....	88	8	96
Broome	Supreme and County	....	....	26	1	27
Cattaraugus	Supreme	....	....	1	.....	1
Cayuga	Supreme and County	....	....	11	2	13
Chautauqua	Supreme and County	....	....	20	1	21
Chenango	County	....	....	3	1	4
Cortland	Supreme and County	....	....	7	1	8
Delaware	Supreme and County	....	....	1	.....	1
Dutchess	Supreme and County	....	....	40	2	42
Erie	Supreme and County	....	....	257	7	264
Essex	Supreme and County	....	....	9	1	10
Franklin	Supreme and County	....	....	10	1	11
Fulton	Supreme and County	....	....	5	.....	5
Greene	County	....	....	1	.....	1
Jefferson	Supreme and County	....	....	32	.....	32
Kings	County	....	....	389	39	428
Lewis	Supreme and County	....	....	3	1	4
Madison	Supreme and County	....	....	10	1	11

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TABLE VII — *Concluded.*

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
COUNTIES—*Concluded*						
Monroe	County	....	....	26	.....	26
Monroe	County (Children's Part)	240	70	.....	.....	310
Montgomery	Supreme and County	....	....	9	.....	9
Nassau	Supreme and County	....	....	3	.....	3
New York	General Sessions	....	....	772	40	812
Niagara	Supreme and County	....	....	40	3	43
Oneida	Supreme and County	....	....	58	1	59
Onondaga	Supreme and County	....	....	65	.....	65
Ontario	Supreme and County	....	....	10	.....	10
Ontario	County (Children's Part)	44	5	.....	.....	49
Orange	Supreme and County	....	....	11	.....	11
Oswego	Supreme and County	....	....	29	2	31
Otsego	Supreme and County	....	....	13	.....	13
Putnam	County	....	....	1	.....	1
Queens	County	....	....	51	3	54
Rensselaer	Supreme and County	....	....	12	.....	12
Richmond	Supreme and County	....	....	46	.....	46
Rockland	Supreme and County	....	....	2	.....	2
St. Lawrence	Supreme and County	....	....	27	1	28
Saratoga	Supreme and County	....	....	7	.....	7
Schenectady	Supreme	....	....	2	.....	2
Seneca	County	....	....	2	.....	2
Steuben	Supreme and County	1	....	36	.....	37
Suffolk	Supreme and County	....	....	5	.....	5
Sullivan	Supreme and County	....	....	3	.....	3
Warren	Supreme and County	2	....	.....	.....	2
Wayne	County	....	....	1	.....	1
Westchester	Supreme and County	....	....	38	4	42
Wyoming	County	....	....	1	.....	1
Totals for Supreme and County Courts	.....	287	75	2,199	123	2,684
Grand total	.....	6,576	1,300	12,630	1,732	22,238

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CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

The following table shows the reported charges against all adults placed on probation during the past year.

TABLE VIII

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES AGAINST ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

CHARGES	Number men	Per cent men	Number women	Per cent women	Total	Per cent
Misdemeanors and Lesser Offenses						
Adult contributory delinquency	93	.7	52	3.	145	1.1
Assault, third degree	652	5.2	40	2.3	692	4.8
Disorderly conduct	1,559	12.3	248	14.3	1,807	12.6
Drugs	206	1.6	37	2.1	243	1.7
Non-support	4,065	32.2	18	1.	4,083	28.4
Petit larceny	2,513	19.9	353	20.4	2,866	19.9
Prostitution	17	.1	356	20.6	373	2.6
Public intoxication	954	7.6	253	14.6	1,207	8.4
Vagrancy	223	1.8	176	10.2	399	2.8
Violation of local ordinances	389	3.1	56	3.2	445	3.1
Other and unstated misdemeanors	791	6.3	85	4.9	876	6.1
Total misdemeanors, etc.	11,462	90.8	1,674	96.6	13,136	91.5
Felonies						
Assault	132	1.	5	.3	137	1.
Burglary	259	2.	.....	.....	259	1.8
Forgery	61	.5	2	.1	63	.4
Grand larceny	354	2.8	20	1.2	374	2.6
Other and unstated felonies	362	2.9	58	3.4	393	2.7
Total felonies	1,168	9.2	58	3.4	1,226	8.5
Grand totals	12,630	100.0	1,732	100.0	14,362	100.0

The leading offense for which men are placed on probation continues to be non-support, a slightly larger percentage of the cases being convicted of this offense than last year. The next largest offense, as during the previous year, was petit larceny, the percentage being considerably increased over the previous year. On the other hand, the percentage and the actual number of men placed on probation for public intoxication decreased materially. While the effect of prohibition could have had little to do with these figures, doubtless the general movement toward temperance had its effect. War conditions also aided temperance, especially the restrictions on the sale of liquors to soldiers.

Among the women the largest percentage of cases was placed on probation for prostitution and an almost equal number for petit larceny. There was a large increase in the latter. As in cases of men, the percentage and the actual number placed on

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probation for public intoxication decreased materially as compared with the previous year. A total of 1207 men and women were placed on probation for public intoxication last year as compared with 1984 the previous year.

There was an increase from 300 to 356 in the number of women placed on probation for prostitution and for the first time 17 men were placed on probation for procuring women for prostitution, soliciting, or similar offenses.

The following table shows the charges in cases of children placed on probation.

TABLE IX

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN THE CASES OF CHILDREN PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

CHARGES	Number boys	Per cent boys	Number girls	Per cent girls	Total	Per cent
Assault	157	2.4	3	.2	160	2.0
Burglary or robbery	1,156	17.6	6	.4	1,162	14.8
Disorderly or ungovernable child	889	13.5	433	33.3	1,322	16.8
Improper guardianship	796	12.1	663	51.	1,459	18.5
Larceny or kindred offenses	2,112	32.1	92	7.1	2,204	28.
Malicious mischief, breach of peace or disorderly conduct	700	10.6	16	1.2	716	9.1
Truancy	228	3 5	28	2.2	256	3.2
Violation of local ordinances	60	.9	1	.1	61	.8
Other and unstated charges	478	7.3	58	4.5	536	6.8
Total	6,576	100.0	1,300	100.0	7,876	100.0

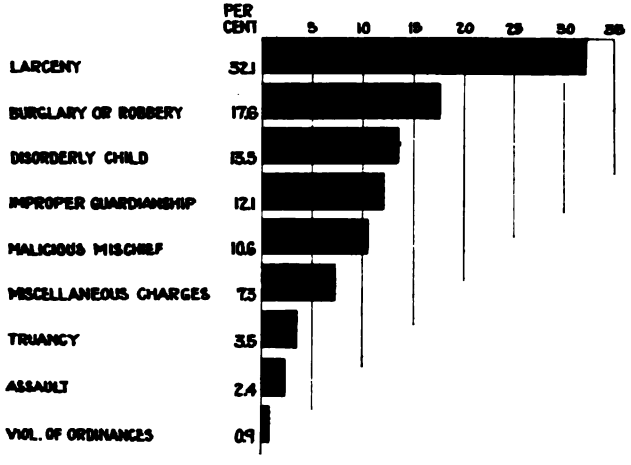
Children may not be convicted of crime in this State, but instead, of juvenile delinquency only. The above are the reported acts or conditions which caused children to be adjudged delinquent or neglected. A considerably larger number and percentage of boys were placed on probation for stealing in its various forms than during the previous year; 49.7 per cent of all the boys were charged with stealing. Among the girls, 84.3 per cent were charged with improper guardianship or as being disorderly or ungovernable.

The number of children placed on probation last year increased by 1,056 or 15 per cent, as compared with the previous year. By far the greater part of this increase was in cases of boys charged with stealing. Most of it occurred in the cities. It is believed that war conditions had much to do with this, especially as they resulted in the lessening of home restraints through the taking away of

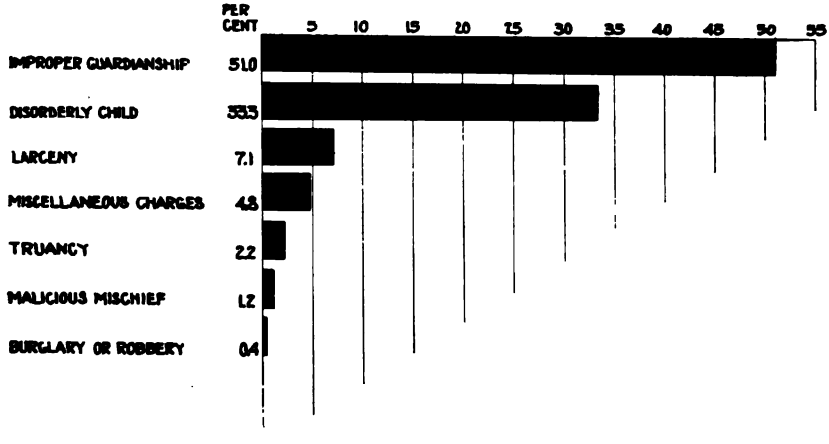
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CHART IV

CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS



CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS

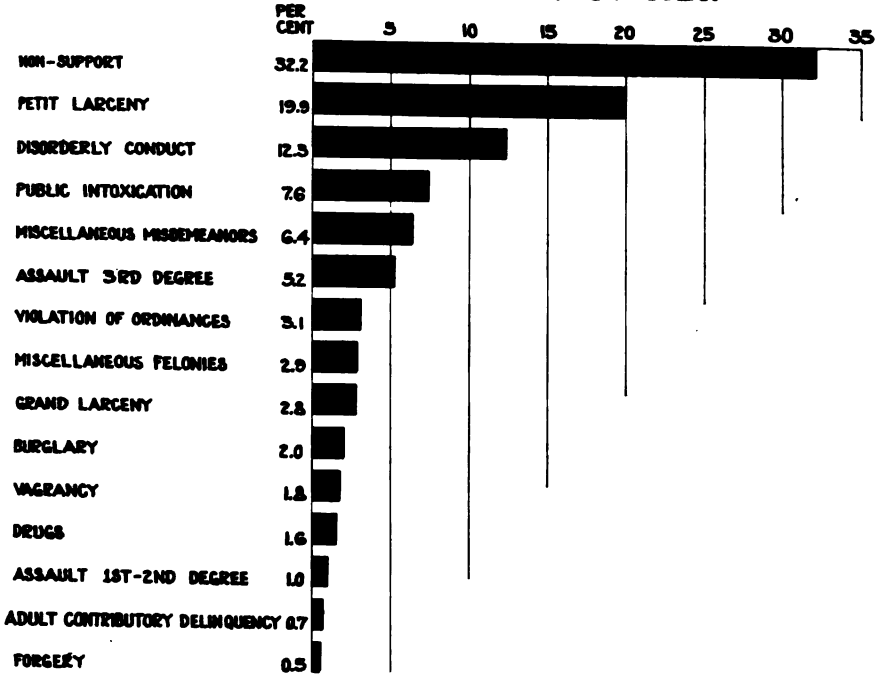


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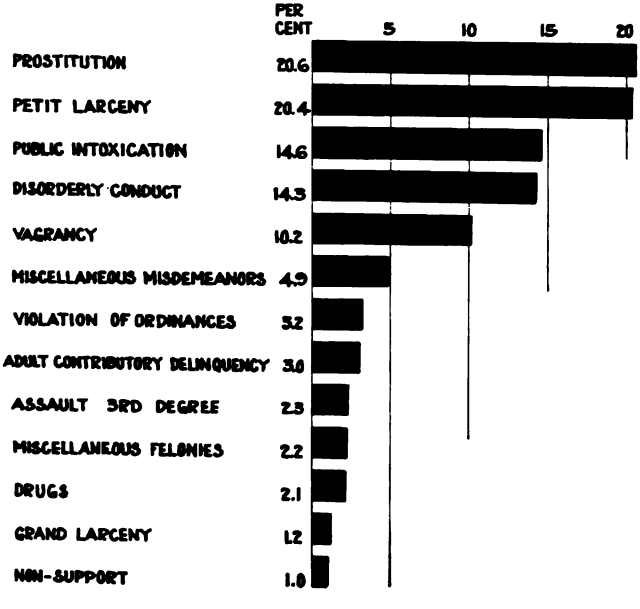
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CHART V

CHARGES IN CASES OF MEN



CHARGES IN CASES OF WOMEN



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fathers or older brothers, and mothers going out to work. Juvenile delinquency, as found in our cities, is largely caused by bad home conditions and lack of proper parental guidance. Probation officers are striking at the roots of this by their work in the homes. Courts should go further in definitely fixing responsibility upon the parents or other adults responsible.

Charts IV and V herewith show the charges reported in all cases placed on probation during the year.

RESULTS OF PROBATION

During the past year, 22,226 persons of all ages were discharged from probation. In each case, the commission requires a report from the probation officer giving his estimate of the results of the probation. The following table gives the results so reported.

TABLE X

RESULTS REPORTED IN ALL CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

REPORTED RESULTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Discharged with improvement.....	5,148	1,114	9,471	1,307	17,040
Discharged without improvement....	303	26	857	93	1,279
Rearrested and committed.....	785	175	1,096	175	2,231
Absconded or lost from oversight....	44	7	1,071	110	1,232
Other and unstated results.....	122	12	294	16	444
Total.....	6,402	1,334	12,789	1,701	22,226

The classification of those completing their probation periods as to whether they were improved or unimproved depends upon the judgment of the probation officer and is probably fairly accurate. So far as probation supervision is concerned, all of those who complete their terms and are discharged from probation may be considered successes in that they have for a period kept straight to the extent of avoiding arrest and return to court for commitment. Probation officers are asked to classify their cases as "discharged with improvement", only when they believe that they are definitely and positively improved as to character and conditions. Omitting the cases where final results were unknown or unreported, there were 21,872 cases where the results were given. Percentages of these results are shown in the following table.

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TABLE XI

RESULTS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES IN THE 21,872 CASES DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION WHERE RESULTS WERE REPORTED

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Discharged with improvement	82.	84.3	75.8	77.6	78.2
Discharged without improvement	4.8	2.	6.8	5.5	5.9
Rearrested and committed	12.5	13.2	8.8	10.4	10.2
Absconded or lost from oversight	.7	.5	8.6	6.5	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it is seen that 84.1 per cent of the probationers completed their probation and were discharged and that of these 78.2 per cent were classified as improved; 10.2 per cent only were positive failures, being arrested and committed during their probation period. Only 5.7 per cent disappeared or were lost by the probation officers.

While these percentages have not varied materially for a number of years, it is encouraging to note that the percentage discharged with improvement increased 2.1 per cent last year as compared with the previous year. The percentage rearrested and committed decreased from 12.8 per cent to 10.2 per cent.

When we consider the material with which probation officers must work, sometimes getting cases which are quite sure to fail, and the handicaps under which they must labor, many of them having more cases than they can properly look after, the percentage of actual failures appears remarkably small. When we consider that probationers are placed entirely on their honor and have constant opportunity to escape supervision, it is remarkable that only 5.7 per cent last year were lost from oversight during their probation periods.

Chart VI shows graphically the results of probation in both adults' and children's cases.

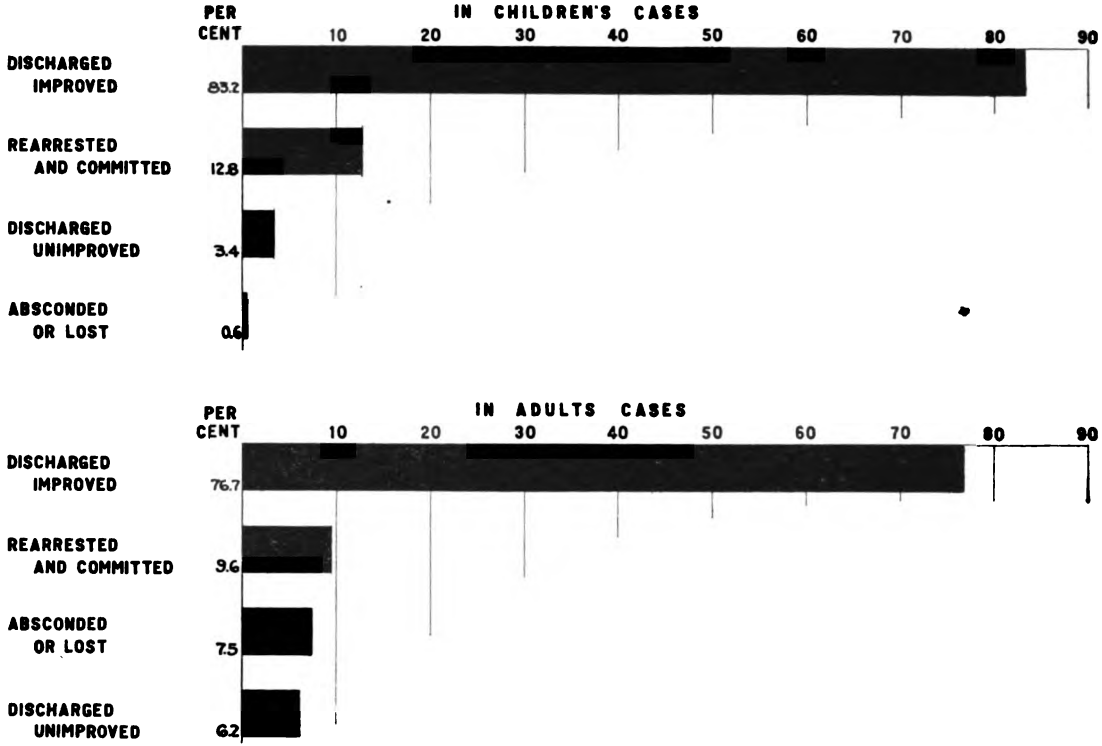
MONEY COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS

A total of $295,080.26 actually passed through the hands of probation officers in this State last year. This was over $50,000 more than was collected the year before. All of this increase was in collections for family support and restitution to injured

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CHART VI

REPORTED RESULTS OF PROBATION



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complainants ordered by the courts. The amount collected for fines was $4,000 less than during the previous year.

All payments received by probation officers as well as moneys paid by probationers to beneficiaries under court orders and under the general supervision of probation officers are shown in the following table.

TABLE XII

MONEY PAID BY PROBATIONERS FOR FAMILY SUPPORT, FINES AND RESTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

Collected from probationers by probation officers for family support	$200,798 97
Collected from probationers by the New York City Department of Charities for family support in cases on probation from the City Magistrates' Courts	271,501.46
Paid by probationers direct to beneficiaries for family support under court orders	360,990 15
Total payments by probationers for family support	$833,290 58
Collected from probationers by probation officers in fines	33,443 77
Collected from probationers by probation officers for restitution	60,837 52
Grand total of payments in probation cases	$927,571 87

There was a large increase in money collected for family support due to the employment of more salaried probation officers in the State and the increasing recognition by the courts of the successful results attained by placing non-supporting husbands and fathers on probation. There is today a large class of men, found especially among the immigrant poor in our large cities, who, partly because of the stress of unfavorable economic and social conditions and partly through personal fault, are unable or unwilling, or both, to support their dependents. When they are placed on probation the probation officer can and does discriminate, helping and encouraging these men as far as possible to meet their responsibilities and using firm disciplinary measures where necessary, all the time safe-guarding the dependent wives and children.

Largely outside of New York city $200,798.97 was collected in small amounts, most of the payments averaging not more than $5 a week. All of this was paid over for the support of dependent wives and children. In New York city a large sum, $271,501.46 was collected through the Department of Charities for men on probation from the Domestic Relations Courts. This money was paid into the Department of Charities' offices, but the actual supervision of the probationers is in the hands of the

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probation officers. They see to it that the money is paid, visit in the homes and receive reports from probationers regularly. All of this work is to be taken over shortly by the Domestic Relations Courts, avoiding the unnecessary duplication which has heretofore existed in having two city departments concerned.

From the table given above, it will be noted that an even larger sum than either of the above mentioned, namely, $360,990.15 was reported as paid by probationers to beneficiaries for family support under court orders. Most of this money is paid in non-support cases where the couples are living together and the court or the probation officer believes that the husband can be trusted to pay the amount ordered by the court directly to his wife. In many instances, the probation officer requires that a receipt for the money paid shall be brought to him by the man on probation, or in other ways makes sure that the money is really paid.

It is seen from the above figures that the immense total of $833,290.58 was paid in one year through the probation system for the support of wives and other dependents. The tremendous economy of this method of caring for these cases, both socially and financially, is beyond question.

The amount of money collected by probation officers for restitution to injured complainants increased from $37,914.70 during 1917, to $60,837.52 last year. It is clear that the courts are appreciating the justice and disciplinary value of this method and are using it more freely. We believe that it is a valuable discipline to the probationer to have to pay this money when the amount is justly appraised, as well as being a fair and just thing to recompense the complainant for losses sustained through the wilful act of the probationer. This method tends to increase public approval and confidence in the probation system and should be still more extended.

On the other hand, the amount collected from probationers for fines decreased from $37,477.11 collected in 1917, to $33,443.77 last year. This decrease is not to be regretted. When the payment of fines through the probation system means that a defendant is allowed to work out his fine and pay it in instalments instead of being sent to jail, this method is beneficial both to the

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probationer and to the public treasury. On the other hand, where the disciplinary value of a fine is doubtful, or where dependent wives or children are the real sufferers, it would seem wise to dispense with the fine. Generally speaking, the attitude of the probationer is better and the work of the probation officer is made easier when he is not under the necessity of collecting a fine. As referred to later on, the requirement that the probationer shall start a savings account and pay regularly into that is certainly better for his welfare and, therefore, in many instances is a better investment for the State.

HOME VISITS

Without doubt the most valuable feature of probation work is the personal contact established between the probation officer and the probationer. This can best be secured by means of the home visit. By this method only can the probation officer secure the confidence and cooperation of the probationer's family which is so much needed. The Commission believes that the number of home visits made give some indication of the intensity and effectiveness of the probation officer's work, and for this reason it requires reports of the number of home visits from each officer. The table which follows shows for each office in the State the total number of visits to the homes of probationers reported and the average number of visits per case during the past year. This, of course, is a rough average, dividing the total number of visits by the average number of cases on supervision throughout the year. It will be seen that the greatest discrepancy and lack of uniformity among the various offices exists. This may be accounted for in part by local conditions and the kind of cases handled. It also gives an indication of the activity and thoroughness of the work of the various probation officers. Of course, probation officers who have to cover a large county and who are only paid a part-time salary cannot be expected to devote the time necessary to visit their cases even once each month. Officers also in the large cities who have upwards of 200 cases under their supervision cannot begin to visit their cases as often as officers who have only a few cases. In spite of the fact that in a large majority of the courts the number of home visits does not approximate the standard recommended in the report of the Com-

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mittee on Standards of Supervising Probations, namely, that home visits ought to be made once in two weeks in the average case; it is, however, an encouraging fact that in many of the courts the average number of home visits per case last year was larger than during the previous year. A total of 118,462 home visits were made by probation officers during the year, 16,518 more than during the previous year.

Among the large courts the New York City Children's Court stands out with an average of 16.4 home visits per case during the year, or a visit every three weeks on the average for all cases. For the entire State the average number of visits made per case during the year was 8.2.

This table shows two things: (1) That in many jurisdictions there should be more probation officers so that much more frequent visiting could be done; (2) that in other jurisdictions the probation officers should spend more time in the field and develop better standards of case supervision.

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TABLE XIII

HOME VISITS REPORTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN PROBATION CASES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

COURTS	Average number of probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number of home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number of visits per case during the year
City Officers			
Albany Police (Women and girls)	29	222	7.6
Albany Police (Men and boys)	78	130	1.6
Amsterdam Recorder's	37	514	13.8
Auburn Recorder's	55	344	6.2
Batavia Police	15	.....	.....
Binghamton City (Women and girls)	36	649	18.0
Binghamton City (Men and boys)	76	19	.2
Buffalo Children's	216	2,352	10.8
Buffalo City	1,851	7,769	4.1
Cohoes Police	3	170	56.6
Corning City	21	208	9.9
Cortland City	30	.....	.....
Elmira Recorder's	71	372	5.2
Glens Falls City	7	164	23.4
Gloversville Recorder's	22	482	21.9
Hornell Recorder's	3	49	16.3
Hudson City	3	181	60.3
Ithaca City	29	538	18.5
Jamestown Police	74	644	8.7
Johnstown Recorder's	3	104	34.6
Kingston Recorder's	13	1	.....
Lackawanna City	60	1,301	21.6
Lockport Police	14	142	11.4
Mechanicville City	1	.....	.....
Middletown Recorder's	1	6	6.0
Mount Vernon City	64	181	8.2
Newburgh Recorder's	58	521	8.9
New York City Magistrates', 1st Division	1,695	11,093	6.5
New York City Magistrates', 2nd Division	2,018	14,640	7.2
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	508	1,584	3.1
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx	40	341	8.5
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn	287	1,263	4.4
New York City Special Sessions, Queens	37	265	7.1
New York City Special Sessions, Richmond	16	76	4.7
New York City Children's, Manhattan	1,543	24,342	15.7
New York City Children's, Bronx	316	6,855	21.6
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	600	9,811	16.3
New York City Children's, Queens	214	2,768	12.9
New York City Children's, Richmond	172	3,012	17.5
Niagara Falls Police	96	347	3.6
North Tonawanda City	16	179	11.1
Norwich Police	14	.....	.....
Ogdensburg Recorder's	9	121	13.4
Olean Police	10	4	.4
Oneida City	7	53	7.5
Plattsburg City	15	626	41.7
Port Jervis Justices'	1	54	54.0
Poughkeepsie City	30	238	7.9
Rensselaer City	2	.....	.....
Rochester City (Women)	32	348	10.8
Rochester City (Men)	138	.....	.....
Rome City	11	.....	.....
Salamanca City	2	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs City	39	93	2.3
Schenectady Police	148	335	2.2
Syracuse Special Sessions (Adults)	127	3,409	26.8
Syracuse Special Sessions (Children)	101	1,374	13.6
Tonawanda City	2	.....	.....
Troy City	44	122	2.7
Utica City	164	1,396	8.5
Watertown City	32	229	7.1
Watervliet City	9	23	2.5
White Plains Police	3	13	4.3
Yonkers Special Sessions (Adults)	15	8	.5
Yonkers Special Sessions (Children)	31	359	11.5

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TABLE XIII — *Continued*

COURTS	Average number of probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number of home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number of visits per case during the year
County Officers			
Albany (Supreme and County)	33	49	1.4
Bronx County	89	516	5.7
Broome (Supreme and County)	25	.....	.....
Broome (Towns and Villages)	1	.....	.....
Cattaraugus (Supreme and County)	1	.....	.....
Cayuga (Supreme and County)	12	70	5.8
Cayuga (Towns and Villages)	6	44	7.3
Chautauqua (Supreme and County)	19	10	.5
Chautauqua (Towns and Villages)	1	1	1.0
Chenango (Supreme and County)	11	.....	.....
Clinton (Supreme and County)	5	122	24.4
Clinton (Towns and Villages)	8	115	14.3
Columbia (Supreme and County)	3	.....	.....
Cortland (Supreme and County)	8	.....	.....
Cortland (Towns and Villages)	30	.....	.....
Delaware (Supreme and County)	3	.....	.....
Delaware (Towns and Villages)	13	.....	.....
Dutchess (Supreme and County)	83	248	2.9
Dutchess (Towns and Villages)	31	252	8.1
Erie (Supreme and County)	320	3,664	11.4
Erie (Towns and Villages)	48	369	7.6
Essex (Supreme and County)	14	.....	.....
Franklin (Supreme and County)	20	83	4.1
Franklin (Towns and Villages)	19	125	6.5
Fulton (Supreme and County)	11	194	17.6
Fulton (Towns and Villages)	2	59	29.5
Genesee (Supreme and County)	1	.....	.....
Jefferson (Supreme and County)	24	77	3.2
Kings (Supreme and County)	225	1,192	5.2
Lewis (Supreme and County)	7	73	10.4
Lewis (Towns and Villages)	7	168	24.0
Madison (Supreme and County)	5	126	25.2
Madison (Towns and Villages)	1	1	1.0
Monroe (Supreme and County)	24	.....	.....
Monroe County (Children's Part)	117	1,327	11.3
Montgomery (Supreme and County)	7	67	9.5
Montgomery (Towns and Villages)	11	67	6.0
Nassau (Supreme and County)	8	.....	.....
Nassau (Towns and Villages)	2	23	11.5
New York (Supreme and General Sessions)	1,010	3,320	3.2
Niagara (Supreme and County)	90	413	4.5
Niagara (Towns and Villages)	8	28	3.5
Oneida (Supreme and County)	67	145	2.1
Oneida (Towns and Villages)	30	139	4.6
Onondaga (Supreme and County)	52	382	7.3
Onondaga (Towns and Villages)	37	239	6.4
Ontario (Supreme and County)	9	.....	.....
Ontario County (Children' Part)	42	.....	.....
Orange (Supreme and County)	17	153	9.0
Orange (Towns and Villages)	22	204	9.2
Oswego (Supreme and County)	60	167	2.9
Otsego (Supreme and County)	5	.....	.....
Putnam (Supreme and County)	3	.....	.....
Queens (Supreme and County)	68	52	.7
Rensselaer (Supreme and County)	20	22	1.1
Richmond (Supreme and County)	32	301	9.4
Rockland (Supreme and County)	3	3	1.0
Rockland (Towns and Villages	6	4	.6
St. Lawrence (Supreme and County)	37	287	7.7
St. Lawrence (Towns and Villages)	14	159	11.3
Saratoga (Supreme and County)	7	8	1.1
Schoharie (Supreme and County)	5	.....	.....
Steuben (Supreme and County)	33	157	4.7
Steuben (Towns and Villages)	48	376	7.7
Suffolk (Supreme and County)	10	.....	.....

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TABLE XIII — *Concluded*

COURTS	Average number of probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number of home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number of visits per case during the year
County Officers— Concluded			
Suffolk (Towns and Villages)	6	.....	.....
Tompkins (Suprem and County)	1	.....	.....
Warren (Supreme and County)	4	88	22.0
Warren (Towns and Villages)	3	7	2.3
Westchester (Supreme and County)	63	192	3.0
Westchester (Towns and Villages)	7	26	3.7
Totals	14,488*	118,358*	8.2

* Not including 70 cases and 104 visits reported by volunteer probation officers serving in village courts.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

The making of social investigations preliminary to the disposition of cases by the court has always been considered by the Commission an important part of the duties of probation officers. It is of immense importance to the courts that such investigations be made, and only trained probation officers or other social workers can secure the facts and present them to the court so as to safeguard the best interests of society and of the individual and family concerned. When cases are placed on probation subsequent to a preliminary investigation by a probation officer there is a real advantage in having that same probation officer supervise the case. However, in the large city courts the advantages of having certain probation officers specializing as investigators and the saving of time by having an officer engaged all the time in the same character of work in a given district may offset the first mentioned advantage and make it advisable for the probation staff to be divided between investigators and supervisors. This plan is now being tried out in the New York city Magistrates' Courts. In the smaller cities and county offices, probation officers must be both investigators and supervisors.

Last year probation officers reported making 26,915 preliminary investigations. The number was about 400 less than that reported during the previous year, the decrease being probably

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due to fewer court arraignments. We believe that this work of the probation officers should be increased and that in the cases of practically all offenders, especially children, domestic relations cases and others where a family's welfare is involved, preliminary investigations should be ordered. In this way only can the court properly decide on cases which should or should not have the privilege of probation.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

The more important local developments during 1918 affecting probation work in the State are given by courts and localities as follows:

New York City

In spite of decreased arraignments in adult courts on account of the war, the use of probation has generally increased and the great importance of the work is becoming better recognized. Except in the children's court, no increases in probation staffs were allowed during the past year. Every court needs more probation officers, the officers in general always having more cases to handle than they should have for effective work.

In the city budget for 1919, the system of regular graded increases in probation officers' salaries was temporarily abandoned and a flat increase of $100 for the ensuing year granted to all officers receiving less than $1,800. This included all except the chief probation officers and deputies and made the maximum salary of probation officers $1,660. In view of the great increase in the cost of living, which bids fair to become permanent, it is to be hoped that this maximum may be increased to at least $1,800, and that the system of regular yearly increases will be retained.

New York City Magistrates' Courts

A total of 5,157 men and women were placed on probation by these courts last year. In spite of largely decreased arraignments due to the war, there was only a decrease of 147 in the number of probation cases as compared with the previous year. Since the close of the war, the number on probation has been increasing rapidly. The greatest probation problem is in the domestic relations courts. Greater use of the probation system in these courts has been made during the past year than ever before.

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The chief probation officer has met with many difficulties in his efforts to develop the work. The additional probation officers requested have not been added to the staff, though badly needed. Nevertheless, the following improvements have been noted: The city has been carefully districted and the work divided more uniformly among the officers. The domestic relations courts have been organized with separate staffs and record bureaus. District offices have been established in each borough and the officers no longer required to report daily to the central office. A central bureau of records for all cases has been established at the main office. A completely revised system of records and forms has been installed. The system is one of the best anywhere and only requires adequate clerical help to make it ideal. The chief probation officer issued an admirable annual report during the year.

New York City Children's Court

Five new probation officers were appointed at the beginning of the year. The probation work is thoroughly organized and very successful. The supervision of children upon probation is intensive and although the number of cases handled by the individual officers is greater than it should be, adequate supervision is approximated. Under the effective leadership of the chief probation officer excellent team-work is maintained. This is promoted by a live association of probation officers.

New York City Court of Special Sessions

The requested increase in the probation staff for this court was not granted and in consequence the probation officers have been overloaded and unable to give probationers the supervision they should have. The investigation work in this court is thoroughly done. A number of improvements were made during the year, especially in saving the time of the probation officers by avoiding unnecessary attendance at court, and in preventing the mingling of probationers while reporting. The team-work of the officers is good.

Buffalo

In the City Court of Buffalo the number of persons placed on probation last year decreased slightly. The work is becoming

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better organized and more effective supervision is maintained. The new position of deputy chief probation officer was established during the past year, one of the officers who has served longest being promoted to this position.

The work of the Buffalo Children's Court has developed successfully under the new chief probation officer appointed during the previous year. Some improvement in the blank forms used has been made. The old building used for the municipal detention home for children is increasingly inadequate. A site has been secured for a new building, but further progress was delayed by the war. It is hoped that immediate steps may be taken to secure the model detention home which has been planned.

Albany

A new woman probation officer was appointed during the year to succeed Mrs. Helen M. Watkins who resigned.

Elmira

Perhaps the most marked advance in probation work in any city of the State has occurred in Elmira. At the beginning of the year, a salary of only $300 was paid to one part-time man officer. This was increased during the year to $900, and a woman probation officer was added at a salary of $900. As a result of civil service examinations excellent appointments were made to both positions. The position of man probation officer has become vacant due to the resignation of Mr. Earl G. Cook who had developed the work very successfully. A clerk has also been added to this office during the past year. The salaries of the probation officers are still inadequate, the man officer not being able to devote his entire time to the work.

Jamestown

A new city court with both civil and criminal jurisdiction was established as a result of legislation passed last year. The Commission opposed a provision of this law combining the position of probation officer and clerk of the court. This, however, was incorporated in the law as passed and the probation officer appointed to both positions. Mr. Lynn K. Sturdevant who held

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this position, obtained leave of absence to enlist in the army. On October 3, 1918, he died in the service of his country.

Kingston

At the beginning of the year, a new probation officer was appointed to succeed the former officer who resigned.

Mount Vernon

An active woman probation officer was appointed during the year to succeed the former incumbent. Improved records and office quarters have been secured. The work has been developing very successfully.

Newburgh

The work of the city probation officer has continued to be effectively carried on. During the year, a woman probation and protective officer furnished by the Associated Charities, has assisted materially in cases of women and girls.

New Rochelle

An intensive and prolonged campaign was conducted by the Commission to secure the establishment of the position of salaried probation officer in the City Court. The work had formerly been carried on entirely by volunteers. The matter was given much publicity and the cooperation of many organizations was highly effective. However, only a step in the right direction was taken last year through the appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of $150 for a year's salary. John E. Liebfred, who had served for years without salary, was appointed. Subsequently, a full-time position has been established at a salary of $1200 annually and a new man has been appointed to give his entire time to the work.

Poughkeepsie

A woman probation officer was appointed to succeed Miss Harriet Abbott, who resigned. No increase in the inadequate salary for the position has been allowed, and yet the work has developed successfully.

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Rochester

The judges have requested one or more additional probation officers for the adult probation work. The Commission has urged that such be granted. The campaign has not yet been successful.

Schenectady

The Commission conducted a campaign in cooperation with local organizations interested to secure larger appropriations from the city for the salaries of probation officers. Much local interest was shown. As a result, a larger salary was granted to the woman probation officer. An appropriation was also made to the Humane Society for continuing the probation work as in the past.

Syracuse

The chief probation officer of the court of special sessions has developed splendid cooperation and assistance from the Big Brother and Big Sister organizations, which work in close cooperation with the court. Effective use has been made of War Savings Stamps as a means of inducing probationers to save. In many cases they have been required to purchase these instead of paying fines to the city.

Utica

Probation work in this court has increased, especially in cases of boys. The probation officer for men and boys has been greatly overburdened; an additional officer is now greatly needed. The Municipal Detention Home for Children has been a decided step in the right direction. Larger and more adequate quarters are now needed and more effective supervision of the children detained.

White Plains

The city judge has been greatly interested in developing probation work in his court. He has used the services of an active, successful volunteer officer for boys and has used the county probation officer for adults.

Yonkers

By a decision of the Appellate Division, Mr. James A. Garrity was reinstated as chief probation officer in April of last year.

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There is much need for more suitable quarters for the probation officers, for the juvenile court, and for the detention of children.

Chautauqua County

The Commission drafted a completely revised children's court bill for the county, which was enacted in 1918. A number of conferences with the judges and other local officials and organizations were held and a hearing attended by the secretary of the Commission before the board of supervisors at which provision for a full-time salaried probation officer for the court and a detention home were urged. As a result, the board of supervisors made appropriations to establish the detention home and a part-time probation officer for the children's court has been employed. Under the referee provisions of the act, the county judge has appointed referees in several parts of the county. This work should develop successfully and become a model for the rest of the State.

Chenango County

The Commission investigated the need for a salaried probation officer and recommended the establishment of the position. No action has yet been taken.

Delaware County

As a result of the efforts of the Commission, an appropriation of $300 for a county probation officer was secured and an examination was conducted. The agent of the County Humane Society, who formerly acted as a volunteer probation officer, was appointed. Upon the recommendation of the Commission, after a hearing before the board of supervisors, the salary allowed was increased from $300 to $600. Rural probation work is now being developed.

Erie County

Early in the year, as a result of a campaign by the chief probation officer and the Commission, three additional probation officers were appointed to develop rural probation work in the towns and villages of the county. The work of these officers has been successful and has demonstrated the needs and possibilities of rural probation. These officers cover the entire county, using an auto-

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mobile. Probation work is now carried on in every town and all the larger villages of the county. The probation work in the higher courts is carried on with increasing thoroughness and effectiveness.

Kings County Court

Three salaried probation officers are now employed in addition to the county detectives who do only investigating. One of the probation officers was appointed chief probation officer during the past year, but without increased salary. The probation officers are now overloaded with cases and there should be additional officers appointed. The Commission has also recommended that the work of the county detectives and probation officers be co-ordinated and placed under the supervision of a single chief probation officer.

Monroe County

Judge John B. M. Stephens, long a pioneer and warm advocate of children's courts and probation, was elected last year to the Supreme Court. Hon. Willis K. Gillette succeeded him as county judge, and Hon. J. Warrant Castleman was appointed special county judge to have exclusive charge of the county children's court. The probation work for children has been carried on with its usual success and thoroughness. There is need for one or more additional county probation officers to handle adult work. There should also be one or more county probation officers provided to develop rural probation work which has not as yet been done.

New York City Court of General Sessions

No substantial change has been made in the probation work of this court and no salaried probation officers have yet been employed. An appropriation for ten salaried officers was made for the court by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1916, and was renewed in 1917. The judges, however, refused to submit to any civil service examination for these positions and the appropriation was allowed to lapse. The Commission has repeatedly recommended that the city should appropriate salaries for the probation officers, and that the present cooperation and assistance of private societies be also continued. We hope that

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this may be brought about shortly as there is an inadequate number of officers now supplied for the work and the same is not as effectively organized and coordinated as it should be.

Niagara County

The Commission cooperated with the county probation officer in petitioning the board of supervisors for the appointment of an assistant officer. This was granted and the office force now consists of the chief probation officer, assistant man probation officer, and a woman clerk. This staff carries on the probation work in all the courts in the county. The work has grown very rapidly and has been successful.

Onondaga County

A new position of woman probation officer was created during the past year, so that now the county has three probation officers. The staff is adequate and successful results are obtained. The work of the officers, however, should be more effectively organized and one probation office for the county established.

Otsego County

A campaign was carried on to establish the position of salaried county probation officer. A hearing was held before the board of supervisors, at which the county judge and a representative of the Commission appeared. The matter was followed up, but as yet no action has been taken by the board of supervisors.

Saratoga County

The Commission made a special investigation of the work of the deputy sheriffs as probation officers paid on a fee basis. The system has proven increasingly ineffective. With the cooperation of the judges in the county, a campaign has been carried or to secure the establishment of a regular salaried officer. Following a hearing before the board of supervisors, a committee has been at work, but has not yet reported.

Westchester County

The Commission cooperated in preparing a children's court bill for this county, but as the court would require considerable expense it was not felt that the time was opportune for pressing

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it. The county probation officer, William E. Mounteney, resigned his position to enter war work in France. His successor was appointed, following a civil service examination, and has been developing the work successfully. An increasing number of cases is being received from the village courts. No increased appropriations for the office have yet been secured, although the Commission has repeatedly recommended them. An assistant probation officer and a clerk are now needed.

PROBATION AND THE PRISON POPULATION

The total population of all the public correctional institutions in New York State on June 30, 1918, including State prisons, penitentiaries, county jails, reformatories, and training schools for children maintained by the State, cities or counties, was 14,136.

The total number of persons on probation throughout the State on the same date was 14,564. For the first time in the history of the State, the probation population exceeded the population of all public correctional institutions by 428.

The table which follows shows the variations in the total population of public correctional institutions compared with the total number of persons on probation at the close of each statistical year.

TABLE XIV

POPULATION OF PUBLIC CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS EACH YEAR COMPARED WITH NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION IN NEW YORK STATE

YEAR	Population of Correctional Institutions	Persons on Probation
1908	14,424	2,378
1909	13,859	3,162
1910	13,181	4,079
1911	13,869	5,391
1912	14,441	8,308
1913	14,559	8,663
1914	16,306	10,933
1915	17,159	11,907
1916	16,382	12,636
1917	15,462	14,552
1918	14,136	14,564

It will be noted that from 1910 to 1915, the prison population increased rapidly, but not as rapidly as the probation population.

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Since 1915, the population of correctional institutions has decreased, but the number of persons on probation has gone on increasing until last year it passed the prison population. The decrease in prison population is due to a number of causes. Among these have been good times and plentiful employment. During the past year, the war had a marked effect, bringing down the prison population to a smaller figure than it had been at any time since 1911. We believe that an even more important factor than either of the above in this general decrease has been the constantly increasing use and success of the probation system. In many jurisdictions, younger and first offenders are dealt with successfully on probation, whereas formerly they were either committed to institutions or turned adrift to later commit more serious offenses and ultimately land in the institutions.

THE ECONOMY OF PROBATION

Complete figures were compiled for the year 1914 showing the total and average per capita cost of maintenance in the State correctional institutions as compared with the cost of supervision by probation officers. The total cost of State prisons, adult and juvenile reformatories and the penitentiaries for maintenance alone was $2,951,940.42. The average daily population was 13,440 during that year, making the average per capita cost for maintaining a person committed to those institutions for one year $219.63. This estimate took no account of the vast sums invested in lands, building and equipment, and the sums spent annually for repairs and new construction.

The entire estimated cost of the probation system during the year in question, including all salaries and expenses of probation officers and appropriations to the State Probation Commission, amounted to $206,976.63. The average number on probation throughout the year was 9,434 persons, making an average per capita cost of a year's probation $21.94, approximately one-tenth of the average expense of a year's imprisonment.

Since the above estimates were made, the cost of maintenance in all correctional institutions has very greatly increased. The salaries of probation officers and other expenses of the probation system have not increased in proportion. Therefore, the probation

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form of treatment, considered from the standpoint of dollars and cents alone, is shown to be even more economical to-day than when the above estimates were made.

Probation officers have frequently estimated the financial saving of their work to the community. This, while it cannot be arrived at with any exactness, can be approximated by compiling the probable saving of commitment expenses for their probationers who have avoided commitment and successfully completed their probation periods. To this, the amount of money actually collected by probation officers and paid over to dependents for their support or paid to the city or county in fines might be added. These direct assets have been balanced against the salaries and necessary expenses of probation officers. These estimates have usually indicated that probation officers have saved several times the amount of their salaries and expenses to their several jurisdictions.

As an illustration, the county probation officer of St. Lawrence county estimated that in one year the probation office had saved the county and the State the sum of $4,808.53 by keeping delinquents out of the county jail and State's prison. The entire cost of the probation office for the same year was $1,680.83.

The county probation officer of Lewis county estimated that in one year he saved the county and the State $2,112 which it would have cost to maintain his probationers in the average correctional institution. He collected $1,516.69 from probationers and paid it over to the probationers' families. He also estimated that the earnings of his probationers which were largely expended for support of themselves and their families during the year were $6,725. The salary paid this probation officer for his year's work was only $360.

The above are merely examples of estimated money savings. Probation's greatest economy is in the results it secures, actually reforming and making good citizens of delinquents who otherwise would be a continually recurring burden upon the State or municipalities.

SAVINGS OF PROBATIONERS

Many probation officers have made good use of the opportunity afforded to encourage thrift in their probationers through the sale of liberty bonds and war savings stamps. The patriotic

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appeal to help win the war has appealed to the probationers quite as much as to any class in the community. By this means, savings accounts have been started by boys and men who had never known what it was to save before.

No figures are available showing the extent of this practice throughout the State, but it is known that many probation officers have encouraged their charges to purchase government securities. Some of them later have started bank accounts therefrom. The Erie county probation office has probably led all others in the State in this work. The chief probation officer reports that during the flotation of each liberty loan, the probation officers took an active part in urging the purchase of bonds by the families of their probationers. As a result, the probationers under supervision under this office up to the close of 1918 subscribed to a total of $50,400 worth of liberty bonds, representing 824 separate subscriptions. The office also reports that 348 probationers, or 70 per cent. of those under supervision, joined the Red Cross. The probation department was appointed an agency for the sale of war savings stamps by the U. S. treasury department. During the year 1918, 304 probationers purchased thrift stamps valued at $2,575. In many instances, the thrift cards were retained in the probation office, probationers purchasing stamps at the time of their regular reports.

Early in the war, at the suggestion of Judge Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse, a letter was sent to all of the magistrates of the State urging that wherever possible convicted offenders instead of being fined be required to purchase a certain number of war savings stamps. This practice was followed in many courts in the State, the offender usually being placed on probation and required to purchase through the probation office a number of stamps each week. At the close of the probationary period, if successfully completed, the stamps were turned over to the probationer to his manifest benefit. In Syracuse, this was extensively developed, about $3,000 being thus paid to the probation officers during 1918 for stamps, all of it being subsequently returned to the probationers and their families. In the city of Niagara Falls this method was extensively used, over $2,000 being collected from probationers to date for the purchase of war savings

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stamps. At the close of probation the stamps are turned over to probationers unless the probation officer is asked to put them in safe keeping.

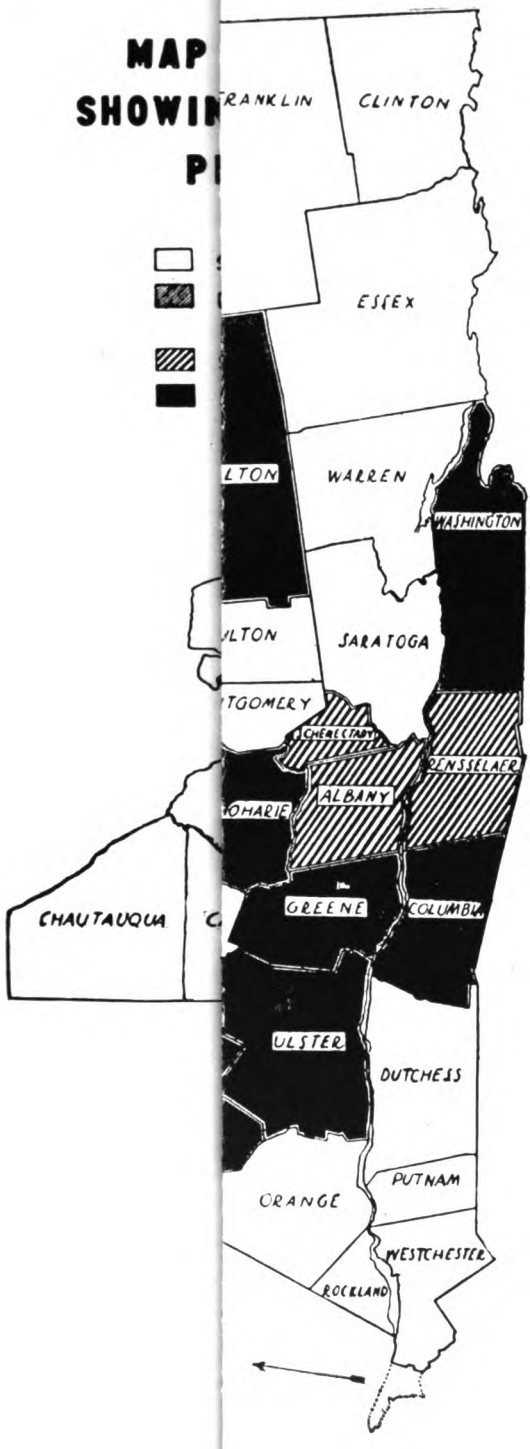
As an illustration of the results secured, the following case, as reported by a local newspaper, may be given:

> "Niagara Falls, May 22. When Judge Piper ascended the rostrum in police court this morning he found a cigar neatly wrapped in paper on his desk. Undoing the package the judge found the name of B——— written in pencil on the paper and this inscription: 'You're a friend of mine. Good luck, Judge.'
>
> "B——— was placed on probation by the judge six months ago and ordered to pay $12 each week to C. V. Mahoney, assistant county probation officer. Mr. Mahoney was instructed by the judge to buy War Savings Stamps for the money and hold them for B——— until the term of probation expired. B——— remonstrated with the judge at the time and said he could not comply with the probation terms, but he finally submitted. Every week since, he has drawn a full pay and brought $12 to Mr. Mahoney.
>
> "The period of probation expired last night. When B——— called at police headquarters, Arch C. Scoby, county probation officer, handed him $230.50 worth of War Savings Stamps. B——— view of probation changed immediately. He asked Scoby to hold the stamps for him and said he would bring $10 each week to Mahoney to buy more stamps, thus voluntarily placing himself on probation. He was arrested originally on an intoxication charge."

COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS

The county probation offices of the State are increasing in number and in the quality of their work each year. As this report goes to press, provision for salaried county probation officers in three counties, namely: Nassau, Tompkins and Cattaraugus, brings the number of counties having salaried officers up to 35. Adding the two counties of Bronx and Queens, which have officers detailed to give their entire time to probation work, a total of 37 out of the 62 counties in the State now have salaried

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county probation service. Counties which do not have such officers are not in all cases small rural counties. On the other hand, several of the smallest counties in the State, for instance, Cortland, Putnam and Lewis counties, have such officers. There is no county so small that it should not have at least one county probation officer.

The county probation officer has been a decided success. Authorized to serve at large in all courts of his county, outside of first- and second-class cities, he is always able to keep busy, even in the smallest county and uniform probation work is developed throughout the county. The officer is looked upon as a specialist in his work. He is consulted by the judges, especially the justices of the peace, and others who need his help and advice. An increasing amount of successful preventive work is being done by these officers.

Only through the county probation officer can rural probation work be developed. More and more of this much neglected work is being done each year. Last year county probation officers received cases from the courts of 59 towns, and in addition, from 14 village courts. A total of 636 cases were so received.

The commission believes that at the present rate of progress there will be no county without the services of county probation officers in a few years' time. To make the system State-wide and to thoroughly establish it, however, an amendment to the Probation Law is needed, requiring that one or more salaried county probation officers shall be appointed in each county. The Commission expects to recommend such a measure at the next session of the Legislature.

STANDARDS OF PROBATION SUPERVISION

The Committee on Methods of Supervising Probationers, appointed by the Commission and consisting of representative probation officers from all parts of the State with members of the Commission, published a valuable report which was included in the last annual report of the Commission and distributed widely in pamphlet form. The report has been of great assistance in setting definite standards for the supervisory work of probation officers. This report is still being sent out by the Commission

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upon request. While the standards prescribed are high and many probation officers are as yet unable to do as thorough work with their cases as the report recommends, like all standards, they are something to work toward and eventually attain when public appreciation and support of the work affords more officers and greater facilities for the work.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S COURTS

A model county children's court act was drafted by the Commission and enacted for Chautauqua county last year. The enforcement of the act has been difficult in this large rural county and the difficulties have been increased by inadequate appropriations and the lack of a full-time salaried probation officer. These difficulties are now being met, and it is believed that the county will set an example to others in the State as Monroe and Ontario counties have already done under similar acts.

On the whole, the county children's courts have proven successful. There can be no argument that the establishment of a well equipped central court in each county, having probation officers, detention home, separate trials for children, and a judge specialized in these cases, has very great advantages over the handling of children in many diverse justices-of-the-peace and police courts in all parts of a county.

The Chautauqua county act contains a provision which we believe will go far toward meeting the main objections heretofore made to this system, by permitting the county judge to appoint referees to sit in various parts of the county to give speedy hearings and make recommendations to the county judge for the disposition of children's cases. The working out of this experiment in Chautauqua county will be watched with interest. The Commission believes that this plan should be adopted in other counties and that eventually a State-wide act to establish a uniform system of county children's courts in all counties of the State, outside New York city, should be passed.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

In spite of continued agitation and an increasing need, very little progress has been made during the past year in making

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available to the courts clinics for mental and physical examinations. In all the courts there are constantly arising cases which require the services of expert examiners to properly diagnose. Neither the court nor probation officer is able to properly do his work without having available the services of these clinics. The work of the psychiatric clinic is well established and increasingly effective in the New York City Children's Court, also in the children's courts of Buffalo, Syracuse, and to a limited extent, in other cities. Adult courts are as yet largely without the services of such clinics.

This question is receiving much attention on the part of the State Commission to care for the feeble-minded and other State departments concerned. The State Commission of Prisons has prepared a bill, approved in principle by the State Probation Commission, authorizing counties and cities of the first and second class to establish psychiatric clinics. It is highly desirable that this or a similar measure be enacted by the next Legislature. A number of State departments interested in these clinics are cooperating to secure their establishment in various parts of State, making them available for court work. It is to be hoped that a State-wide policy may be worked out whereby the State may be districted and well equipped clinics established and made available to all courts.

THE PAROLE WORK OF THE STATE

There have been no changes of importance in the method of conducting the parole work of the State. In New York city 45 parole officers are employed by the Parole Commission, handling paroled persons from the New York City Reformatory, the penitentiary and the workhouses. This work has established itself and is very effectively organized and carried on. The work should be continued and the standards set should be extended to the parole work of the State.

In the State at large each of the reformatories and training schools for children carries on its parole work under the supervision of its board of managers without much reference to or coordination with the work done in other institutions. In none of these institutions is the staff of parole officers adequate to cover

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the State and to give close supervision to the cases released. For all State institutions there are only 29 parole officers employed. Many of these travel over the same territory for different institutions. The force is manifestly inadequate to look after the cases properly. For all four of the State prisons there are only three parole officers employed. Needless to say these officers cannot do case work, but supervise the receiving of written reports, investigate complaints, and secure the services of chiefs of police, probation officers and various volunteers so far as they can to look after paroled persons.

About 4,000 persons are released on parole from State institutions each year, and they need as careful and helpful supervision as those released by the courts on probation. There should be many more parole officers employed and their work coordinated.

The Commission has recommended that so far as the time of probation officers allows they should accept cases on parole from institutions, both to give these persons the help and supervision they so much need when they are first released, and also with the view of working out a closer coordination between probation and parole work, perhaps leading to the appointment of local parole officers working in conjunction with the probation offices. During the past year the probation officers of the State received 338 persons paroled to them by various correctional institutions. In most of these cases thorough supervision was maintained, regular reports being made in each case to the institution releasing the offenders. The Commission believes that this work should be extended and greater coordination between probation and parole work brought about.

PROBATION IN THE FEDERAL COURTS

In cooperation with the National Probation Association the Commission has been urging the enactment by Congress of a measure providing for the appointment of probation officers and authorizing the use of the suspended sentence and probation in the Federal Courts of the United States. These courts now have no power to use probation. The increased work of these courts during and since the war has made the need more apparent for an adequate probation law. The Federal courts handle all kinds

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of offenders, including many juvenile delinquents. Although without power to even suspend sentence the Federal judges of this State have been forced to use indirect means in some cases, to avoid committing young and reclaimable offenders to Federal prisons. Cases have been adjourned for indefinite periods and the judges have called upon some of the probation officers of the State and other persons to volunteer their services to look after them.

Due to the preoccupation of Congress during the war, the bill to establish a probation system in the Federal courts, which was drafted by the Commission but which failed of passage in 1917, has not yet been reintroduced in Congress. It is hoped that this may be done shortly. The bill will not only provide for the use of probation, but will authorize the Federal judges, in their discretion, to appoint salaried probation officers. This measure should be passed without delay.

LEGISLATION

Four bills which the Commission drafted and supported in the Legislature of 1918 of great importance to the probation work in the State were enacted and are now in effect. These are as follows:

1. Chapter 457, amending section 2188 of the Penal Law to provide as follows:

(a) That courts may suspend sentence or may impose sentence and suspend the execution of the whole or a part of the judgment and place the defendant on probation for all offenses except those punishable by death or life imprisonment, notwithstanding the provisions of any other general statute.

(b) Suspension of sentence or suspension of the execution of the judgment may be revoked at any time while the defendant remains on probation, even though the period extends beyond that for which he might have been committed in the first place.

(c) Upon revoking the suspension of the execution of judgment, the court instead of simply putting the original sentence into effect for its unexpired period, may modify the judgment already passed and impose any sentence which it might have imposed in the first instance.

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2. Chapter 467, amending section 470-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make it consistent with the above amendments to Section 2188 of the Penal Law bringing about the changes above mentioned.

3. Chapter 443, amending section 483 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make it consistent with the two amended sections above mentioned, bringing about the same changes in the law.

These three acts have met with general approval by the judges and probation officers of the State. They have accomplished several things: They have cleared up inconsistencies in the law and have remedied a situation caused by several recent court decisions whereby the power of the courts to suspend the execution of a sentence after it had been imposed had been denied. The provision which had long existed whereby a court might not suspend sentence or place on probation for any offense punishable by more than ten years' imprisonment or after a second conviction of felony was eliminated. The court may now suspend either the imposition or execution of sentence and place the defendant on probation for any offense except those punishable by death or life imprisonment (i. e. murder, treason or a fourth or subsequent conviction of felony) in spite of any general statutory provision to the contrary. Certain provisions of the Liquor Tax Law and other general statutes formerly forbade the suspension of sentence and use of probation. They provided for longer terms of probation by removing the former provision that offenders might be kept on probation only during the maximum period for which they might be sentenced. The only limitation now in effect is that a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor may not be kept on probation over two years and in felony cases not over five years. They increased the power of the courts and the effectiveness of probation in cases in which a probationer is returned to court for violation of the probation conditions by allowing the court to impose any sentence which it might originally have imposed.

4. Chapter 464, conferring jurisdiction upon the County Court of Chautauqua county in all children's cases and also in cases of adults contributing to juvenile delinquency or neglect. This act was based on the Monroe County Children's Court Act, but is an improvement over that act in many respects and we believe is a

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model county children's court measure. The principal new feature of this bill is the provision for the appointment of referees by the county judge to hear children's cases. The referee may be an attorney or other qualified person. He may sit in any part of the county. His findings and recommendations are transmitted to the county judge for final action.

This act is now being successfully worked out in Chautauqua county. The Commission recommends this act to the other counties of the State not having established such courts and believes that eventually it should be made State-wide.

Other bills enacted by the Legislature of 1918 which have more or less effect upon probation work are as follows:

Chapter 99, providing for the combining of the offices of clerk of the City Court and probation officer in the city of Jamestown.

Chapter 388, providing that children must be at least twelve years of age to be committed to the State Agricultural and Industrial School.

Chapter 516, providing that in bastardy cases in the New York City Court of Special Sessions, the father may be placed on probation.

Chapter 418, providing that female prisoners in the inferior courts of New York city may be remanded to hospitals or other suitable institutions for purposes of mental examination, investigation and study, for periods not to exceed fourteen days.

Chapter 419, providing that the New York City Board of Magistrates may abolish the night courts.

Chapter 264, providing that persons convicted of being prostitutes or frequenting houses of prostitution must be examined for venereal disease by boards of health; also, providing for the examination of suspects.

Chapter 342, establishing a bureau of venereal disease in the State Department of Health.

Chapter 361, forbidding pawnbrokers from receiving or purchasing goods from children under sixteen years of age.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission was granted a total of $15,805 in the appropriation bill of 1918. For the year beginning July 1, 1919, the Commission requested an appropriation of $20,830. The increases

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requested were for salary increases believed imperative because of higher living costs and because of the general rise in the cost of supplies and printing. We requested one additional employee, a Field Agent, who is very greatly needed on account of the need for more investigation and field work. The use of the probation system is increasing so rapidly in the State that in order to fulfill the demands made upon us, or, in fact, merely to comply with the provisions of the law and keep informed concerning the probation work of the State, we greatly need this additional employee. The items received in 1918 and those requested for the ensuing year are shown in Appendix E of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the probation work of the State may continue to develop wisely and successfully, the Commission desires to bring to the earnest attention of the judges, officials and public generally the following recommendations:

1. That every court should secure the services of salaried probation officers appointed through the civil service. Cities of from ten thousand to twenty thousand population and over should either employ one or more salaried probation officers, or secure the services of county officers. The smaller cities should either use county probation officers or employ part-time local officers. If this is impossible, volunteer probation officers should be used.

2. That every county in the State should provide for one or more salaried county probation officers appointed under the civil service. Such officers should carry on the important probation work of the higher courts, the work of the justices' courts of towns and villages, and should also serve in small cities which have not provided themselves with salaried officers. In the larger counties, one or more special officers should be provided to handle rural work.

3. That a sufficient number of probation officers should be employed so that no officer would be required to supervise more than an average of fifty cases. Whenever possible, both men and women officers should be employed. For the handling of women and girls' cases, women probation officers are indispensable. When the number of these is few, volunteer service may suffice. For the care of the men and older boys, a man officer is to be preferred.

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4. That probation officers should be qualified by experience and training and should give full time to the service; they should be paid salaries of not less than $1,500 with yearly increases up to at least $1,800, depending on length of service and efficiency.

5. That the probation officers be given adequate office quarters and traveling expenses so that they may cover their territories effectively; that arrangements be made so that probation officers who must cover large territories be given the use of automobiles. That in all probation offices where the amount of work justifies it, clerical assistance be supplied.

6. That probation officers be allowed their necessary traveling expenses while attending the State Conference of Probation Officers.

7. That the services of probation officers be used to a greater extent in the making of preliminary investigations before cases are placed on probation, or otherwise disposed of.

8. That children's court sessions be held entirely separate and apart from adult sessions, and, if possible, in separate quarters.

9. That all courts hearing children's cases secure the use of properly equipped detention homes to receive all children arrested or brought before the courts who may require detention.

10. That clinics for expert physical and mental examinations be established and made available for the use of all courts.

To probation officers:

1. That an effective plan for the supervision of each probationer be made; that the standards for thorough-going supervision recommended by the report of the Committee on Methods of Supervising Probationers be adhered to as far as possible.

2. That investigation work be developed and thoroughly done in all cases, so far as possible.

3. That more adequate case records be kept by many probation officers, especially probation case histories. Many courts need to adopt an improved system of blanks. The blanks furnished by the Commission are recommended.

4. That probation officers should endeavor to secure the services of clinics for physical and mental examinations, either in connection with the courts or supplied by other public or private

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organizations, encouraging the use of these clinics in the examination of as many cases as possible coming before the courts.

5. That probation officers endeavor to develop more cooperation with all organizations and individuals who will help them, utilizing so far as possible the agencies which have been active in social work during the period of the war and subsequent reconstruction.

6. That probation officers endeavor to do preventive and protective work so far as possible cooperating with all organizations in their communities who are interested in the same.

To further develop the system and improve the probation work of the State, the Commission recommends that the Legislature enact the following measures:

1. Requiring the appointment of one or more salaried probation officers in each county of the State;

2. Establishing children's courts in the counties of the State similar to those now established in Monroe, Chautauqua and Ontario counties.

3. Providing for the submission to the people at the ensuing election of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution conferring equity jurisdiction on children's courts and courts of domestic relations.

4. Authorizing counties and cities of the first and second class to establish psychiatric clinics to serve the courts and probation offices.

5. Providing for the appointment of a field agent by the State Probation Commission in order better to develop the supervisory work of the Commission.

The State Probation Commission desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies and aid extended to it by the judges and other officials, departments and organizations, to the press, and to the many persons who have been of assistance in its work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. WADE,
President.

CHARLES L. CHUTE,
Secretary.

April 18, 1919.

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APPENDIX A

Statistics of Probation for the Year Ending June 30, 1918

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TABLE 1a — BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	.....	3	1	17	3	.....	17	11	2	6	2	8	.....	70
Amsterdam Recorder's	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	9	2	4	2	.....	27
Auburn Recorder's	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	14
Batavia Police	2	5	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	11	.....	28
Binghamton City	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	5	1	6	9	1	.....	36
Buffalo Children's	15	26	23	31	19	14	16	26	49	22	43	29	.....	313
Cohoes Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Corning City	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Cortland City	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	15
Elmira Recorder's	1	3	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	9	7	2	3	.....	35
Glens Falls City	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hudson City	.....	.....	2	6	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20
Ithaca City	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	9
Jamestown Police	.....	10	9	5	2	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	32
Johnstown Recorder's	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	13
Kingston Recorder's	.....	6	1	4	1	1	.....	1	2	3	2	6	.....	27
Lackawanna City	4	.....	2	4	7	8	16	11	21	6	8	4	.....	91
Little Falls Recorder's	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lockport Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	.....	21
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	2	4	2	1	1	14	.....	10	5	3	.....	42
New York City Children's, Manhattan	121	145	144	237	206	155	153	146	139	197	223	156	.....	2,022
New York City Children's, Bronx	55	53	48	45	56	50	49	34	37	57	80	40	.....	604
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	120	97	134	106	117	74	42	62	99	98	109	75	.....	1,133
New York City Children's, Queens	45	37	27	31	40	20	32	36	21	33	12	25	.....	359
New York City Children's, Richmond	10	25	12	27	36	10	12	13	33	12	11	11	.....	212
Niagara Falls Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwich Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	4
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	8
Plattsburg City	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Poughkeepsie City	.....	2	2	7	6	5	6	.....	11	3	6	1	.....	49

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TABLE 1a — BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
CITIES — *Concluded*														
Rensselaer City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salamanca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Saratoga Springs City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	14
Schenectady Police	23	22	9	18	24	18	7	7	12	15	38	15	.....	208
Syracuse Special Sessions	1	11	15	12	25	5	6	.....	13	15	17	13	.....	133
Troy City	3	1	3	10	4	17	10	1	5	5	10	8	.....	77
Utica City	15	2	9	10	11	5	11	6	12	32	15	5	.....	133
Watertown City	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	2	.....	14
Watervliet City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
White Plains Police	5	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Yonkers Special Sessions	8	16	21	11	34	9	13	43	16	18	35	2	.....	226
Total for cities	448	486	484	609	628	403	419	427	504	574	649	447	2	6,080
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Chautauqua county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8
Cortland county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Delaware county	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Dutchess county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	6
Erie county	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	9	7	.....	23
Franklin county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4
Fulton county	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lewis county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	13
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	.....	11
Onondaga county	2	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	5	.....	26
Orange county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rensselaer county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Steuben county	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Warren county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Westchester county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5

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VILLAGES														
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Medina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Peekskill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Waverly	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	3	1	.....	5	4	.....	22
TOWNS														
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Oneida county, town of Verona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Schenectady county, town of Glenville	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Suffolk county, town of Southampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Wayne county, town of Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total for towns and villages	13	12	7	14	15	2	9	13	11	20	35	34	24	209
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS														
Monroe Supreme and County	16	20	17	17	25	11	12	22	36	23	19	22	.....	240
Ontario County, Children's Part	7	3	5	3	1	8	1	4	1	4	6	1	.....	44
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Warren Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for supreme and county courts	23	23	22	20	28	20	13	26	37	27	25	23	.....	287
Grand total	484	521	513	643	671	425	441	466	552	621	709	504	26	6,576

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TABLE 1b — GIRLS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Binghamton City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Buffalo Children's	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	.....	15
Cortland City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hudson City	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ithaca City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Kingston Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lackawanna City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
New York City														
Children's, Manhattan	34	41	38	42	53	33	45	48	45	54	58	58	.....	549
Children's Bronx	18	8	7	15	6	24	24	14	17	8	9	12	.....	162
Children's, Brooklyn	31	19	19	26	7	28	9	18	20	20	31	22	.....	250
Children's, Queens	5	12	8	4	1	6	5	13	1	9	2	12	.....	78
Children's, Richmond	1	6	5	14	4	2	7	9	2	2	3	2	.....	57
Niagara Falls Police	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saratoga Springs City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Schenectady Police	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	14
Syracuse Special Sessions	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10
Utica City	1	1	4	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	19
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for cities	92	97	92	114	74	101	100	107	92	99	117	117	.....	1,202
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Delaware county	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3

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Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Steuben county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Westchester county	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
VILLAGES												
Medina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Waverly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total for towns and villages	3	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	6	2	.....	23
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS												
Monroe County, Children's Part	2	11	3	4	12	.....	7	10	12	4	3	2	.....	70
Ontario County, Children's Part	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	5
Total for supreme and county courts	2	11	3	4	13	.....	7	10	12	6	5	2	.....	75
Grand total	97	108	95	120	87	102	109	119	104	110	128	121	.....	1,300

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TABLE 1c — MEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	5	1	5	3	2	.....	4	4	3	2	1	1	.....	31
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	4	3	.....	2	2	7	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	26
Auburn Recorder's	3	1	5	.....	2	6	.....	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	26
Binghamton City	12	14	14	11	10	6	8	8	8	16	6	5	.....	118
Buffalo Children's	1	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	11
Buffalo City	178	220	205	250	230	213	161	159	184	213	203	234	199	2,399
Corning City	3	2	1	4	3	4	2	3	.....	.....	1	5	.....	28
Cortland City	7	10	4	4	2	6	4	3	2	2	1	2	.....	47
Elmira Recorder's	6	7	4	5	10	1	6	5	4	6	2	7	.....	63
Gloversville Recorder's	2	1	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	18
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	7	6	7	5	7	9	7	7	7	4	3	1	.....	70
Johnstown Recorder's	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Kingston Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lackawanna City	28	19	21	24	15	17	22	18	18	17	10	5	.....	214
Lockport Police	1	4	2	1	2	2	.....	3	1	1	2	2	.....	21
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	4	2	2	3	4	4	5	2	2	4	6	2	.....	40
Newburgh Recorder's	4	.....	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	24
New York City														
Board of Magistrates, First Division	194	230	174	177	161	161	131	148	265	252	258	227	.....	2,378
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	213	201	185	153	191	175	166	134	195	161	166	175	.....	2,115
Special Sessions, Manhattan	56	53	53	56	87	76	73	74	80	49	70	66	.....	793
Special Sessions, Bronx	12	5	10	5	8	6	11	5	14	3	4	5	.....	83
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	50	44	38	33	41	59	27	23	39	31	35	44	.....	464
Special Sessions, Queens	13	5	6	3	8	10	8	10	5	5	5	3	.....	81
Special Sessions, Richmond	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	17
Niagara Falls Police	19	5	9	11	3	15	3	13	5	4	9	16	.....	112
North Tonawanda City	6	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	21
Norwich Police	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	3	3	.....	17
Ogdensburg Recorder's	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg City	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Port Jervis Justice's	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

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Poughkeepsie City	.....	2	2	1	3	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	19
Rensselaer City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	18	23	11	19	14	9	30	15	19	14	15	11	.....	196
Rome City	2	3	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Saratoga Springs City	7	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	22
Schenectady Police	3	7	1	4	2	3	4	1	6	8	27	9	.....	75
Syracuse Special Sessions	20	18	23	19	21	19	23	7	21	24	33	25	.....	253
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Utica City	23	13	15	21	16	4	17	6	14	16	14	8	.....	167
Watertown City	7	7	1	.....	1	5	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	29
Yonkers Special Sessions	4	2	3	1	4	.....	9	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	32
Total for cities	920	922	825	801	844	772	747	698	950	845	915	835	.....	10,074
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Broome county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cayuga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clinton county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county	4	7	.....	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	10	2	6	.....	38
Delaware county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Dutchess county	3	7	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	26
Erie county	4	5	7	2	2	2	2	3	8	20	13	2	.....	70
Franklin county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	4	2	3	.....	17
Fulton county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lewis county	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Madison county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montgomery county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Oneida county	4	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	2	.....	25
Onondaga county	1	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	1	.....	19
Orange county	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
St. Lawrence county	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	18
Steuben county	6	5	2	.....	2	6	3	2	3	4	1	2	.....	36
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
VILLAGES														
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Fairport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleasantville	3	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	11
St. Johnsville	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Waverly	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
TOWNS														
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Allegany county, town of Cuba	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7

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TABLE 1c — MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
TOWNS — (*Concluded*)														
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Genesee county, town of Leroy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	7
Totals for towns and villages	37	45	17	23	25	19	18	19	25	56	29	23	21	357
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS														
Albany Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	16
Bronx Supreme and County	2	2	5	11	7	9	12	8	5	10	8	9	.....	88
Broome Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	1	3	4	.....	7	.....	26
Cattaraugus Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	20
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Cortland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7
Delaware Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	9	.....	1	6	5	3	1	1	.....	4	6	4	.....	40
Erie Supreme and County	24	7	15	30	15	26	13	16	41	20	36	14	.....	257
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	9
Franklin Supreme and County	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	10
Fulton Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Greene Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	12	2	1	.....	4	4	.....	32
Kings Supreme and County	37	39	38	44	46	29	23	25	25	29	31	23	.....	389
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Monroe Supreme and County	8	2	1	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	26
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9
Nassau Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New York Supreme and General Sessions	62	73	62	67	49	56	73	51	78	58	56	87	.....	772
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	5	3	11	1	1	4	5	3	6	.....	40
Oneida Supreme and County	1	.....	4	14	5	6	6	7	2	5	6	2	.....	58
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	3	15	10	1	3	5	17	8	2	.....	65
Ontario Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	1	.....	10
Orange Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	11
Oswego Supreme and County	2	.....	1	1	7	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	9	.....	29

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Otsego Supreme and County	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11		13
Putnam Supreme and County	 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
Queens Supreme and County	2	 2	 2	 3	 2	 3	 6	 3	 6	 9	 4	 9	.....	.....				51
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	.....	3	 9	 1	1	3	 2	3	1	 6	1	.....	.....				13
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	5	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				46
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				2
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	 11	 4	.....	.....	 1	 4	.....	.....	.....	 4	 3	.....	.....				27
Saratoga Supreme and County	1	.....	 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 4	 2	.....	.....				7
Schenectady Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				2
Seneca Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 2				2
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	 4	 7	.....	 1	 4	.....	 3	.....	 6	 5	 6	.....	.....				26
Suffolk Supreme and County	.....	.....	4	 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				5
Sullivan Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 3	.....	.....				3
Wayne Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 1				1
Westchester Supreme and County	 4	 2	 6	 3	.....	 4	 1	 6	 2	 4	 6	.....	.....	.....				38
Wyoming Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	 1				1
Total for supreme and county courts	156	129	155	255	184	190	174	138	208	176	203	215	16	2,199				
Grand total	1,113	1,096	997	1,079	1,053	981	939	855	1,183	1,077	1,147	1,073	37	12,690				

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TABLE 1d — WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Month unstated	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	3	.....	2	3	3	6	3	2	2	2	4	2	.....	32
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	6
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Binghamton City	1	5	5	2	2	3	1	4	5	4	4	8	.....	44
Buffalo Children's	1	.....	.....	4	10	4	1	4	4	6	3	.....	.....	37
Buffalo City	45	40	28	38	33	18	13	34	35	19	33	37	.....	373
Corning City	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Cortland City	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	11
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	2	1	1	1	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Lackawanna City	1	.....	4	2	1	9	8	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	26
Mount Vernon City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
New York City														
Board of Magistrates, First Division	31	28	31	41	29	30	33	27	26	25	18	36	.....	355
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	31	33	24	22	29	18	21	28	22	18	23	40	.....	309
Special Sessions, Manhattan	7	8	12	10	14	14	11	15	14	9	24	7	.....	140
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	2	5	11	1	5	7	9	12	11	7	2	10	.....	82
Special Sessions, Queens	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Falls Police	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	6
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	5	7	3	.....	4	5	4	1	4	8	7	1	.....	49
Saratoga Springs City	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Schenectady Police	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	6
Syracuse Special Sessions	3	3	4	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1	3	2	2	.....	24
Utica City	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	9
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yonkers Special Sessions	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for cities	137	132	133	131	137	125	110	135	129	112	127	154	.....	1,562

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Cayuga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Erie county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneida county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	2	.....	12
Steuben county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
VILLAGES														
St. Johnsville	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOWNS														
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for towns and villages	1	6	5	3	2	2	1	2	6	9	6	4	.....	47
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS														
Albany Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Bronx Supreme and County	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Broome Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cortland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kings Supreme and County	2	3	1	8	4	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	.....	39
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New York Supreme and General Sessions	5	3	2	4	3	3	3	5	2	3	3	4	.....	40
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Oneida Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Westchester Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total for supreme and county courts	10	7	5	17	11	11	9	11	13	9	11	9	.....	123
Grand total	148	145	143	151	150	138	120	148	148	130	144	167	.....	1,732

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TABLE 2a — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Assault	Burglary or robbery	Disorderly or ungovernable child	Improper guardianship	Larceny or kindred offenses	Malicious mischief, breach of peace or disorderly conduct	Truancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other and unstated charges	Total
CITIES										
Albany Police	1	23	4	.....	32	3	1	1	5	70
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	4	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	27
Auburn Recorder's	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	14
Batavia Police	.....	2	2	.....	22	1	1	.....	.....	28
Binghamton City	.....	1	14	.....	14	1	6	.....	.....	36
Buffalo Children's	4	67	26	.....	179	12	4	5	16	313
Cohoes Recorder's	.....	.....	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	24
Corning City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Cortland City	.....	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	4	.....	15
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	3	.....	27	2	2	1	.....	35
Glens Falls City	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hudson City	1	5	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Ithaca City	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	9
Jamestown Police	.....	.....	4	.....	17	9	1	1	.....	32
Johnstown Recorder's	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Kingston Recorder's	.....	.....	2	.....	3	6	8	.....	8	27
Lackawanna City	3	.....	3	.....	45	29	11	.....	.....	91
Little Falls Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lockport Police	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	.....	3	.....	.....	15	1	1	.....	1	21
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	2	.....	.....	18	2	20	.....	.....	42
New York City Children's, Manhattan	64	316	382	328	484	377	1	19	51	2,022
New York City Children's, Bronx	26	176	67	124	129	62	.....	11	9	604
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	35	263	185	132	321	54	3	2	138	1,133
New York City Children's, Queens	15	108	38	65	92	26	.....	4	11	359
New York City Children's, Richmond	2	69	13	64	41	16	.....	.....	7	212
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwich Police	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Olean Police	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	7

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Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	8
Plattsburg City	.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	13
Poughkeepsie City	.....	1	.....	.....	29	4	15	.....	.....	49
Rensselaer City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salamanca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	2	.....	3	6	.....	.....	3	14
Schenectady Police	1	4	18	.....	131	29	14	6	5	208
Syracuse Special Sessions	.....	9	27	5	83	3	1	.....	5	133
Troy City	3	1	3	.....	37	7	26	.....	.....	77
Utica City	.....	4	6	.....	54	1	58	1	9	133
Watertown City	.....	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	14
Watervliet City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
White Plains Police	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	6	13
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	17	28	11	37	.....	25	.....	108	226
Total for cities	156	1,097	849	730	1,919	669	215	57	388	6,080
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —										
Chautauqua county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Cortland county	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Dutchess county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Erie county	.....	.....	1	.....	19	1	1	.....	1	23
Franklin county	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Fulton county	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lewis county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery county	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	13
Nassau county	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Oneida county	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Onondaga county	.....	2	.....	.....	14	9	1	.....	.....	26
Orange county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rensselaer county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rockland county	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Steuben county	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	10
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Warren county	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Westchester county	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
VILLAGES										
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Herkimer	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	10
Medina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Peekskill	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Waverly	.....	.....	6	.....	9	5	.....	2	.....	22

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TABLE 2a — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Assault	Burglary or robbery	Disorderly or ungovernable child	Improper guardianship	Larceny or kindred offenses	Malicious mischief, breach of peace or disorderly conduct	Truancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other and unstated charges	Total
TOWNS										
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Oneida county, town of Verona	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schenectady county, town of Glenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Suffolk county, town of Southampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wayne county, town of Lyon	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total for towns and villages	1	26	16	5	107	27	13	3	11	209
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS										
Monroe County, Children's Part	.....	29	22	46	62	3	.....	.....	78	240
Ontario County, Children's Part	.....	2	2	15	23	1	.....	.....	1	44
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Warren Supreme and County	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for supreme and county courts	.....	33	24	61	86	4	.....	.....	79	287
Grand total	157	1,156	889	796	2,112	700	228	60	478	6,576

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TABLE 2b — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Assault	Burglary or robbery	Disorderly or ungovernable child	Improper guardianship	Larceny or kindred offenses	Malicious mischief, breach of peace or disorderly conduct	Truancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other and unstated charges	Total
CITIES										
Albany Police			4		1		4			9
Binghamton City			1		1					2
Buffalo Children's			5		7		3			15
Cortland City			2			1				3
Elmira Recorder's				1					1	2
Hornell Recorder's				1						1
Hudson City			5		1					6
Ithaca City			2							2
Kingston Recorder's							1			1
Lackawanna City			2		2					4
Mechanicville City			1							1
Mount Vernon City			1							1
Newburgh Recorder's							3			3
New York City Children's, **Manhattan**		3	203	301	32	3			7	549
New York City Children's, **Bronx**	1		50	101	4	5	1			162
New York City Children's, **Brooklyn**	2	1	111	87	22	2		1	24	250
New York City Children's, **Queens**			15	50	6				7	78
New York City Children's, **Richmond**			2	48	2				5	57
Niagara Falls Police			1							1
Olean Police		1								1
Plattsburg City							1			1
Poughkeepsie City							1			1
Saratoga Springs City			3							3
Schenectady Police			10		3		1			14
Syracuse Special Sessions		1	3	1	4				1	10
Utica City							10		9	19
Watertown City			1		1	2				4
Yonkers Special Sessions					1				1	2
Total for cities	3	6	422	590	87	13	25	1	55	1,202

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TABLE 2b — CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Assault	Burglary or robbery	Disorderly or ungovernable child	Improper guardianship	Larceny or kindred offenses	Malicious mischief, breach of peace or disorderly conduct	Truancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other and unstated charges	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —										
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Onondaga county	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Steuben county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Westchester county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
VILLAGES										
Medina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Waverly	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for towns and villages	.....	.....	8	3	4	3	3	.....	2	23
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS										
Monroe County, Children's Part	.....	.....	3	65	1	.....	.....	.....	1	70
Ontario County, Children's Part	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total for supreme and county courts	.....	.....	3	70	1	.....	.....	.....	1	75
Grand total	3	6	433	663	92	16	28	1	58	1,300

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Assault	Other felonies	Total
CITIES														
Albany Police	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	31
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	9	.....	11	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	26
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26
Binghamton City	.....	5	1	25	.....	10	.....	65	1	1	8	2	.....	118
Buffalo Children's	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11
Buffalo City	.....	212	188	397	7	543	2	383	134	217	316	.....	.....	2,399
Corning City	.....	3	3	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	28
Cortland City	.....	2	.....	11	.....	2	.....	28	1	3	.....	.....	.....	47
Elmira Recorder's	.....	2	.....	32	.....	15	1	8	1	2	2	.....	.....	63
Gloversville Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	.....	.....	18	6	.....	11	.....	26	6	3	.....	.....	.....	70
Johnstown Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Kingston Recorder's	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lackawanna City	6	36	80	23	.....	37	.....	9	.....	13	10	.....	.....	214
Lockport Police	.....	1	3	11	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	.....	4	2	16	.....	7	.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	40
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	3	3	7	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	24
New York City Board of Magistrates, First Division	.....	.....	531	1,823	.....	.....	.....	7	3	14	.....	.....	.....	2,378
New York City Board of Magistrates, Second Division	65	.....	591	1,324	.....	.....	4	99	30	1	1	.....	.....	2,115
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	4	4	.....	124	559	3	.....	.....	7	92	.....	.....	793
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	2	1	.....	8	50	.....	.....	.....	6	21	.....	.....	88
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	63	8	.....	57	254	5	.....	.....	11	66	.....	.....	464
New York City Special Sessions, Queens	.....	9	.....	.....	6	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	81
New York City Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17
Niagara Falls Police	.....	4	19	41	.....	14	.....	17	1	5	11	.....	.....	112
North Tonawanda City	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	3	.....	1	.....	.....	21
Norwich Police	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg City	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Continued*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Assault	Other felonies	Total
CITIES — (*Concluded*)														
Poughkeepsie City	.....	2	.....	2	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Rensselaer City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	.....	12	1	58	.....	72	.....	21	17	.....	17	.....	.....	196
Rome City	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Saratoga Springs City	1	1	4	1	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22
Schenectady Police	.....	2	33	.....	.....	16	.....	8	2	.....	10	.....	4	75
Syracuse Special Sessions	1	7	17	36	.....	70	.....	72	.....	45	5	.....	.....	253
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Utica City	.....	20	5	47	.....	20	.....	45	3	6	21	.....	.....	167
Watertown City	.....	1	1	17	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	29
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	12	2	5	.....	2	.....	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	32
Total for cities	78	436	1,522	3,947	206	1,820	16	880	208	342	609	4	6	10,074
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Broome county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Cayuga county	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clinton county	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county	.....	.....	3	11	.....	4	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dutchess county	.....	6	2	2	.....	10	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	26
Erie county	1	9	10	4	.....	34	.....	4	1	5	2	.....	.....	70
Franklin county	.....	3	1	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Fulton county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lewis county	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Madison county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Oneida county	.....	4	3	6	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Onondaga county	.....	1	.....	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19
Orange county	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Lawrence county	.....	2	.....	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Steuben county	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	36
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Continued*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Assault	Other felonies	Total
VILLAGES														
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Fairport	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleasantville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
St. Johnsville	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	10
Waverly	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
TOWNS														
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Genesee county, town of Leroy	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Total for towns and villages	6	35	28	77	.....	101	1	70	13	13	13	.....	.....	357

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Continued*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Assault	Other felonies	Total
CITIES — (*Concluded*)														
Poughkeepsie City	.....	2	.....	2	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19
Rensselaer City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	.....	12	1	58	.....	72	.....	21	17	.....	17	.....	.....	196
Rome City	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Saratoga Springs City	1	1	4	1	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22
Schenectady Police	.....	2	33	.....	.....	16	.....	8	2	.....	10	.....	4	76
Syracuse Special Sessions	1	7	17	36	.....	70	.....	72	.....	45	5	.....	.....	253
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Utica City	.....	20	5	47	.....	20	.....	45	3	6	21	.....	.....	167
Watertown City	.....	1	1	17	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	29
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	12	2	5	.....	2	.....	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	32
Total for cities	78	436	1,522	3,947	206	1,820	16	880	208	342	609	4	6	10,074
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —														
Broome county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Cayuga county	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clinton county	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county	.....	.....	3	11	.....	4	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dutchess county	.....	6	2	2	.....	10	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	26
Erie county	1	9	10	4	.....	34	.....	4	1	5	2	.....	.....	70
Franklin county	.....	3	1	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Fulton county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lewis county	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Madison county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Oneida county	.....	4	3	6	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Onondaga county	.....	1	.....	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19
Orange county	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Lawrence county	.....	2	.....	10	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Steuben county	.....	.....	3	9	.....	8	.....	13	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	36
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Continued*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Assault	Other felonies	Total
VILLAGES														
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Fairport	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleasantville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
St. Johnsville	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	10
Waverly	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
TOWNS														
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	11
Genesee county, town of Leroy	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Total for towns and villages	6	35	28	77	.....	101	1	70	13	13	13	.....	.....	357

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TABLE 2c — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF MEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault, third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other misdemeanors and unstated lesser offenses	Assault	Burglary	Forgery	Grand larceny	Other and unstated felonies	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS																	
Albany Supreme and County	.....	2	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	....	8	1	16
Bronx Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	29	3	21	25	88
Broome Supreme and County	.....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	10	1	9	4	26
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	....	....	2	11
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	....	....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	2	3	.....	20
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	.....	3
Cortland Supreme and County	.....	2	....	1	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	....	.....	7
Delaware Supreme and County	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	3	....	1	....	14	.....	1	1	3	6	3	2	1	2	3	40
Erie Supreme and County	.....	16	6	.....	....	19	.....	.....	.....	3	22	4	36	2	58	91	257
Essex Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	1	2	9
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	2	.....	10
Fulton Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	3	1	5
Greene Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1
Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	....	....	4	....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	....	13	....	3	6	32
Kings Supreme and County	4	68	....	.....	....	217	.....	.....	.....	5	26	22	6	1	17	23	389
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	.....	3
Madison Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	....	....	2	....	.....	10
Monroe Supreme and County	.....	....	....	2	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	2	8	26
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	....	1	5	9
Nassau Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	3	.....	3
New York Supreme and General Sessions	5	60	....	.....	....	279	.....	.....	1	6	80	45	38	29	153	77	772
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	2	1	1	....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	6	....	6	4	40
Oneida Supreme and County	.....	5	1	6	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	8	3	9	12	58
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	....	....	18	....	8	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	10	1	16	6	65
Ontario Supreme and County	.....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	....	....	1	3	10
Orange Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	3	11
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	3	2	2	15	29
Otsego Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	2	13
Putnam Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1
Queens Supreme and County	.....	2	....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	16	....	2	7	51
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	1	....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	....	1	.....	12

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Richmond Supreme and County	....	14	....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	....	3	10	46
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	2
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6	1	3	12	27
Saratoga Supreme and County	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	1	....	3	7
Schenectady Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	1	.....	2
Seneca Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	2
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	8	2	7	....	16	36
Suffolk Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	....	2	....	....	1	5
Sullivan Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	....	1	3
Warren Supreme and County	.....	1	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	15	....	6	13	38
Wyoming Supreme and County	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	2
Total for supreme and county courts	9	181	9	41	....	592	.....	4	2	34	160	128	250	61	354	356	2,199
Grand total	93	652	1,559	4,065	206	2,513	17	954	223	380	791	122	260	61	354	362	12,630

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TABLE 2d — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault, third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of ordinances	Other misdemeanors	Total
CITIES												
Albany Police	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	19	3	.....	2	32
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Binghamton City	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	3	32	.....	1	.....	44
Buffalo Children's	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	37
Buffalo City	.....	12	19	2	1	87	29	77	99	27	20	373
Corning City	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Cortland City	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	4	11
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	13
Lackawanna City	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	26
Mount Vernon City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
New York City												
Board of Magistrates, First Division	.....	.....	91	7	.....	.....	235	19	3	.....	.....	355
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	30	.....	112	3	.....	7	59	56	42	.....	.....	309
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	1	.....	.....	28	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	140
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	5	1	.....	7	61	3	.....	.....	3	2	82
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	4	26	10	.....	.....	49
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4
Schenectady Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Syracuse Special Sessions	1	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1	5	.....	2	2	24
Utica City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	9
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for cities	49	27	244	16	37	311	344	249	166	52	67	1,562

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Towns and Villages in —												
Cayuga county	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Clinton county	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2
Cortland county	......	......	1	1	......	......	1	......	4	3	......	10
Delaware county	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	2
Dutchess county	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	3
Erie county	2	......	......	1	......	3	......	......	......	......	......	6
Franklin county	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Niagara county	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Oneida county	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	2
Onondaga county	......	......	1	......	......	......	6	1	3	......	1	12
Steuben county	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2
Villages												
St. Johnsville	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Towns												
Allegany county, town of Cuba	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Total for towns and villages	3	5	3	2	......	3	9	3	9	3	7	47

TABLE 2d — CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES OF WOMEN PLACED ON PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Adult contributory delinquency	Assault, third degree	Disorderly conduct	Disorderly person	Drugs	Petit larceny	Prostitution, soliciting or kindred offenses	Public intoxication	Vagrancy	Violation of local ordinances	Other misdemeanors and unstated lesser offenses	Assault	Forgery	Grand larceny	Other and unstated felonies	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS																
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Bronx Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	8
Broome Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cortland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	7
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kings Supreme and County	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	14	39
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York Supreme and General Sessions	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	6	8	40
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Oneida Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Total for supreme and county courts	.....	8	1	.....	.....	39	3	1	1	1	11	5	2	20	31	123
Grand total	52	40	248	18	37	353	356	253	176	56	85	5	2	20	31	1,732

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TABLE 3a — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF BOYS PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	36	2	8	2	6	54
Amsterdam Recorder's	13	2	5	.....	.....	20
Auburn Recorder's	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Batavia Police	10	.....	1	.....	1	12
Binghamton City	15	3	4	.....	.....	22
Buffalo Children's	191	15	77	1	.....	284
Cohoes Recorder's	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Corning City	5	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Cortland City	4	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Elmira Recorder's	17	1	2	.....	.....	20
Glens Falls City	5	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Gloversville Recorder's	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Hornell Recorder's	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Hudson City	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Ithaca City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jamestown Police	30	2	7	1	1	41
Johnstown Recorder's	8	1	1	.....	.....	10
Kingston Recorder's	16	1	3	.....	.....	20
Lackawanna City	74	13	10	.....	.....	97
Little Falls Recorder's	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Mechanicville City	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Mount Vernon City	17	.....	5	1	.....	23
Newburgh Recorder's	10	.....	2	3	.....	15
New York City						
Children's, Manhattan	1,692	137	211	23	.....	2,063
Children's, Bronx	432	28	74	2	.....	536
Children's, Brooklyn	1,094	6	172	.....	.....	1,272
Children's, Queens	342	16	15	.....	.....	373
Children's, Richmond	203	10	12	.....	.....	225
Niagara Falls Police	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3

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TABLE 3a — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF BOYS PASSED FROM PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES — (*Concluded*)						
Norwich Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Olean Police	6	.....	2	.....	6	14
Oneida City	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg City	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Poughkeepsie City	40	2	5	1	6	54
Rensselaer City	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Rome City	2	.....	.....	.....	5	7
Saratoga Springs City	13	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Schenectady Police	94	18	10	7	4	133
Syracuse Special Sessions	96	2	9	.....	.....	107
Troy City	54	12	5	.....	1	72
Utica City	42	11	31	.....	2	86
Watertown City	11	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Watervliet City	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
White Plains Police	13	.....	1	.....	1	15
Yonkers Special Sessions	165	12	48	.....	4	229
Total for cities	4,840	297	733	41	38	5,949
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —						
Chautauqua county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Cortland county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Delaware county	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Erie county	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Franklin county	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Fulton county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lewis county	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Montgomery county	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Nassau county	4	.....	1	1	1	7
Onondaga county	13	.....	3	1	1	18
Orange county	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Rockland county	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Steuben county	11	1	1	.....	.....	13
Westchester county	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3

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VILLAGES						
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Herkimer	37	.....	.....	.....	38	75
Malone	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Patchogue	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peekskill	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Waverly	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6
TOWNS						
Albany county, town of Colonie	8	.....	2	.....	1	11
Chautauqua county, town of Hanover	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Nassau county, town of Oyster Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Niagara county, town of Lewiston	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Oneida county, town of Verona	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schenectady county, town of Glenville	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Suffolk county, town of Southampton	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wayne county, town of Lyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total for towns and villages	127	1	19	2	66	215
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Columbia Supreme and County	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Fulton Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Monroe County, Children's Part	162	4	28	1	12	207
Ontario Supreme and County	18	.....	4	.....	5	27
Total for supreme and county courts	181	5	33	1	18	238
Grand total	5,148	303	785	44	122	6,402

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TABLE 3b — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF GIRLS PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	2	2	4	3	.....	11
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buffalo Children's	10	3	4	.....	.....	17
Hudson City	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Lackawanna City	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York City Children's, Manhattan	464	14	92	1	.....	571
New York City Children's, Bronx	110	2	21	2	.....	135
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	217	.....	26	.....	.....	243
New York City Children's, Queens	103	.....	7	.....	.....	110
New York City Children's, Richmond	85	3	6	.....	.....	94
Niagara Falls Police	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwich Police	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plattsburg City	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Poughkeepsie City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga Springs City	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Schenectady Police	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Syracuse Special Sessions	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Utica City	7	1	2	.....	.....	10
Watertown City	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Yonkers Special Sessions	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for cities	1,047	26	167	6	.....	1,246
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —						
Clinton county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Delaware county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Onondaga county	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rockland county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westchester county	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

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VILLAGES						
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Penn Yan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total for towns and villages	8	.....	1	1	11	21
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Monroe Supreme and County	58	.....	6	.....	.....	64
Ontario County, Children's Part	1	.....	1	.....	1	3
Total for supreme and county courts	59	.....	7	.....	1	67
Grand total	1,114	26	175	7	12	1,334

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TABLE 3c — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF MEN PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	10	1	2	2	6	21
Amsterdam Recorder's	24	8	1	.....	2	35
Auburn Recorder's	23	14	.....	.....	.....	37
Binghamton City	88	15	18	.....	4	125
Buffalo Children's	20	1	.....	.....	2	23
Buffalo City	1,803	103	215	298	55	2,474
Corning City	17	3	2	1	1	24
Cortland City	33	12	3	4	.....	52
Elmira Recorder's	45	4	8	.....	.....	57
Gloversville Recorder's	14	2	4	.....	.....	20
Hornell Recorder's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	75	20	9	7	7	118
Johnstown Recorder's	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Lackawanna City	149	36	13	19	.....	217
Lockport Police	20	1	1	.....	.....	22
Mechanicville City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Middletown Recorder's	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	38	6	8	1	8	61
Newburgh Recorder's	37	3	1	9	3	53
New York City						
Board of Magistrates, First Division	1,294	239	241	235	24	2,033
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	1,915	236	155	219	39	2,564
Special Sessions, Manhattan	665	2	59	40	1	767
Special Sessions, Bronx	86	1	2	.....	1	90
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	494	.....	22	22	2	540
Special Sessions, Queens	69	1	5	1	.....	76
Special Sessions, Richmond	22	1	4	1	.....	28
Niagara Falls Police	81	1	9	13	.....	104
North Tonawanda City	27	1	3	1	.....	32
Norwich Police	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Ogdensburg Recorder's	11	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Olean Police	3	.....	1	.....	1	5
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

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Oswego Recorder's	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Plattsburg City	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Port Jervis Justice's	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Poughkeepsie City	10	3	2	5	1	21
Rochester City	200	1	40	19	3	263
Rome City	9	2	2	2	.....	15
Saratoga Springs City	38	4	10	.....	.....	52
Schenectady Police	55	10	7	10	2	84
Syracuse Special Sessions	223	5	3	1	.....	232
Troy City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Utica City	125	48	13	3	5	194
Watertown City	20	.....	3	5	.....	28
White Plains Police	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Yonkers Special Sessions	27	2	9	6	.....	44
Total for cities	7,807	790	877	925	167	10,566
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —						
Broome county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cayuga county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cortland county	28	2	4	7	1	42
Delaware county	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Dutchess county	20	3	2	.....	.....	25
Erie county	27	2	5	1	.....	35
Franklin county	10	1	.....	.....	2	13
Fulton county	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Lewis county	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Montgomery county	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Nassau county	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Niagara county	4	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Oneida county	19	.....	2	2	.....	23
Onondaga county	11	.....	.....	4	5	20
Orange county	19	2	.....	.....	.....	21
St. Lawrence county	14	4	1	.....	.....	19
Steuben county	19	.....	3	1	.....	23
Warren county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Westchester county	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6
VILLAGES						
Canisteo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carthage	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Fairport	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pleasantville	9	4	.....	2	.....	15
St. Johnsville	15	.....	.....	.....	2	17
Waverly	3	.....	1	1	1	6

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TABLE 3c — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF MEN PASSED FROM PROBATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
TOWNS						
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Allegany county, town of Cuba	3	.....	.....	5	1	9
Dutchess county, town of Wappinger	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Genesee county, town of Leroy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Schuyler county, town of Dix	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total for towns and villages	226	20	21	18	49	334
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Albany Supreme and County	19	3	5	6	.....	33
Bronx Supreme and County	85	.....	6	1	.....	92
Broome Supreme and County	22	2	7	.....	4	35
Cayuga Supreme and County	4	1	2	.....	2	9
Chautauqua Supreme and County	4	.....	3	1	4	12
Chenango Supreme and County	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Clinton Supreme and County	4	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Columbia Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cortland Supreme and County	5	.....	.....	3	.....	8
Dutchess Supreme and County	20	3	2	.....	.....	25
Erie Supreme and County	175	6	16	16	3	216
Essex Supreme and County	5	1	4	4	1	15
Franklin Supreme and County	12	1	.....	3	11	27
Fulton Supreme and County	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Greene Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Herkimer Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson Supreme and County	15	2	3	1	.....	21
Kings Supreme and County	96	2	25	4	3	130
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Livingston Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Madison Supreme and County	5	.....	1	1	.....	7

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Monroe Supreme and County	36	.....	5	2	.....	43
Montgomery Supreme and County	4	.....	.....	3	.....	7
Nassau Supreme and County	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6
New York Supreme and General Sessions	640	.....	81	45	.....	766
Niagara Supreme and County	25	1	2	4	.....	32
Oneida Supreme and County	35	3	9	9	.....	56
Onondaga Supreme and County	34	5	5	5	6	55
Ontario Supreme and County	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Orange Supreme and County	16	.....	.....	4	.....	20
Oswego Supreme and County	34	.....	3	5	2	44
Otsego Supreme and County	1	.....	1	.....	3	5
Putnam Supreme and County	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Queens Supreme and County	27	.....	3	.....	4	34
Rensselaer Supreme and County	18	3	3	4	.....	28
Richmond Supreme and County	17	7	1	2	.....	27
Rockland Supreme and County	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Saratoga Supreme and County	5	2	.....	.....	1	8
Schenectady Supreme and County	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Seneca Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Steuben Supreme and County	4	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Suffolk Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sullivan Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Tioga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ulster Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Warren Supreme and County	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Wayne Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westchester Supreme and County	30	.....	7	.....	15	52
Wyoming Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total for supreme and county courts	1,438	47	198	128	78	1,889
Grand total	9,471	857	1,096	1,071	294	12,789

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TABLE 3d — RESULTS OF PROBATION IN CASES OF WOMEN PASSED FROM PROBATION

COURTS	Completed probationary period and discharged with improvement	Completed probationary period and discharged without improvement	Rearrested and committed	Absconded or lost from oversight	Unstated and other results	Total
CITIES						
Albany Police	17	12	16	2	1	48
Amsterdam Recorder's	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Auburn Recorder's	4	2	1	.....	.....	7
Binghamton City	34	.....	3	5	5	47
Buffalo Children's	31	3	.....	.....	2	36
Buffalo City	239	6	43	8	1	297
Corning City	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Cortland City	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Elmira Recorder's	7	1	1	.....	.....	9
Ithaca City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jamestown Police	7	4	3	1	2	17
Lackawanna City	20	4	.....	1	.....	25
Mount Vernon City	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New York City						
Board of Magistrates, First Division	300	16	37	17	.....	370
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	230	28	28	39	1	326
Special Sessions, Manhattan	122	.....	6	10	.....	138
Special Sessions, Bronx	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	75	.....	5	.....	.....	80
Special Sessions, Queens	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Special Sessions, Richmond	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Falls Police	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
North Tonawanda City	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwich Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rochester City	50	8	10	17	.....	85
Saratoga Springs City	7	1	2	.....	.....	10
Schenectady Police	3	1	1	.....	.....	5
Syracuse Special Sessions	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Utica City	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8
Watertown City	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Yonkers Special Sessions	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total for cities	1,211	88	160	102	12	1,573

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —						
Cayuga county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie county	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Niagara county	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Onondaga county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Orange county	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Steuben county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westchester county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
VILLAGES						
Pleasantville	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Johnsville	5	.....	.....	.....	1	6
TOWNS						
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total for towns and villages	14	3	4	1	3	25
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS						
Bronx Supreme and County	5	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Broome Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chenango Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie Supreme and County	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Essex Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Kings Supreme and County	9	.....	5	1	.....	15
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Madison Supreme and County	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
New York Supreme and General Sessions	45	.....	1	5	1	52
Oneida Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Onondaga Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ontario Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam Supreme and County	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Queens Supreme and County	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steuben Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total for supreme and county courts	82	2	11	7	1	103
Grand total	1,307	93	175	110	16	1,701

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TABLE 4 — NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON JUNE 30, 1918

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CITIES					
Albany Police	69	2	22	18	111
Amsterdam Recorder's	16	.....	18	2	36
Auburn Recorder's	15	.....	33	2	50
Batavia Police	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Binghamton City	22	2	57	33	114
Buffalo Children's	194	12	5	13	224
Buffalo City	.....	.....	1,600	252	1,852
Cohoes Recorder	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Corning City	4	.....	16	3	23
Cortland City	15	3	12	2	32
Elmira Recorder's	25	2	49	7	83
Glens Falls City	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Gloversville Recorder's	2	.....	16	.....	18
Hornell Recorder's	.....	1	2	.....	3
Hudson City	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Ithaca City	14	11	5	5	35
Jamestown Police	7	.....	34	3	44
Johnstown Recorder's	3	.....	2	.....	5
Kingston Recorder's	15	1	2	.....	18
Lackawanna City	9	.....	43	4	56
Lockport Police	3	.....	12	.....	15
Mechanicville City	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mount Vernon City	21	.....	31	1	53
Newburgh Recorder's	37	2	20	.....	59
New York City					
Board of Magistrates, First Division	.....	.....	1,707	147	1,854
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	.....	.....	1,604	186	1,790
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	452	69	521
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	35	1	36
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	.....	210	40	250
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	36	5	41
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Children's, Manhattan	1,146	365	.....	.....	1,511
Children's, Bronx	279	84	.....	.....	363
Children's, Brooklyn	394	140	.....	.....	534
Children's, Queens	148	43	.....	.....	191
Children's, Richmond	99	48	.....	.....	147
Niagara Falls Police	4	1	91	5	101
North Tonawanda City	2	.....	7	.....	9
Norwich Police	5	.....	14	.....	19
Ogdensburg Recorder's	1	.....	7	.....	8
Olean Police	5	1	1	.....	7
Oneida City	5	.....	2	.....	7
Plattsburg City	4	1	4	.....	9
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poughkeepsie City	18	.....	8	1	27
Rensselaer City	1	.....	1	.....	2
Rochester City	.....	.....	105	14	119
Rome City	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Salamanca City	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Saratoga Springs City	12	.....	9	.....	21
Schenectady Police	138	9	34	3	184
Syracuse Special Sessions	108	8	129	8	248
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Troy City	46	.....	.....	.....	46
Utica City	73	11	90	5	179
Watertown City	14	4	14	2	34
Watervliet City	5	.....	.....	.....	5
White Plains Police	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Yonkers Special Sessions	29	.....	8	.....	37
Total for cities	3,040	752	6,567	831	11,190

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TABLE 4 — NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON JUNE 30, 1918 — (*Continued*)

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —					
Broome County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cayuga county	.....	.....	6	1	7
Clinton County	6	.....	1	.....	7
Cortland county	5	.....	15	14	34
Delaware county	4	2	5	2	13
Dutchess county	2	.....	28	3	33
Erie county	20	1	52	3	76
Franklin county	6	2	14	1	23
Fulton county	1	.....	1	.....	2
Lewis county	1	.....	6	.....	7
Madison county	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Montgomery county	11	.....	6	1	18
Nassau county	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Niagara county	.....	1	8	.....	9
Oneida county	11	3	22	2	38
Onondaga county	20	5	12	11	48
Orange county	1	.....	11	.....	12
Rensselaer county	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Rockland county	2	.....	2	.....	4
St. Lawrence county	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Steuben county	16	2	34	2	54
Suffolk county	5	1	1	.....	7
Warren county	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Westchester county	4	.....	.....	.....	4
VILLAGES					
Medina	2	1	.....	.....	3
Patchogue	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Pleasantville	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotia	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Waverly	16	2	.....	.....	18
TOWNS					
Albany County, town of Colonie	4	.....	3	.....	7
Allegany County, Town of Cuba	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Saratoga County, town of Corinth	1	.....	4	1	6
Total for towns and villages	152	20	256	41	469
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS					
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	22	3	25
Bronx Supreme and County	.....	.....	80	9	89
Broome Supreme and County	.....	.....	19	1	20
Cattaraugus Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	12	2	14
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	22	1	23
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	9	1	10
Clinton Supreme and County	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Columbia Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cortland Supreme and County	1	.....	6	1	8
Delaware Supreme and County	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	.....	86	4	90
Erie Supreme and County	.....	.....	331	13	344
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	11	1	12
Fulton Supreme and County	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Genesee Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Kings Supreme and County	.....	.....	331	35	366
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	5	1	6
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	6	1	7
Monroe Supreme and County	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Monroe County, Children's Part	108	31	.....	.....	139
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Nassau Supreme and County	.....	.....	5	1	6
New York Supreme and General Sessions	.....	.....	959	48	1,007
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	93	3	96
Oneida Supreme and County	.....	.....	67	1	68
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	.....	55	.....	55

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TABLE 4 — NUMBER OF PERSONS REMAINING ON PROBATION ON JUNE 30, 1918 — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — (*Concluded*)					
Ontario Supreme and County	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Ontario County, Children's Part	40	10	.....	.....	50
Orange Supreme and County	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	50	3	53
Otsego Supreme and County	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Putnam Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	71	3	74
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	41	.....	41
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	.....	2	.....	2
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	42	2	44
Saratoga Supreme and County	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Schoharie Supreme and County	.....	.....	4	1	5
Steuben Supreme and County	1	.....	45	2	48
Suffolk Supreme and County	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Tompkins Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Warren Supreme and County	2	.....	1	.....	3
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	.....	52	4	56
Total for supreme and county courts	152	41	2,571	141	2,905
Grand total	3,344	813	9,394	1,013	14,564

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TABLE 5a — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF BOYS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	10	13	27	3	7	5	72
Auburn Recorder's	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Binghamton City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buffalo Children's	92	100	89	138	117	68	88	189	212	164	193	125	1,575
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glens Falls City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	7
Lackawanna City	3	2	1	.....	14	6	2	5	7	3	3	3	49
Mount Vernon City	8	5	7	4	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	1	48
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
New York City [a]													
Children's, Manhattan	154[b]	175	174	303	243	197	185	166	149	218	274	184	2,422
Children's, Bronx	82[c]	59	60	53	62	50	55	40	44	73	86	47	711
Children's, Brooklyn	175	158	177	153	156	107	74	97	141	154	153	141	1,686
Children's, Queens	53	29	31	48	41	19	38	34	27	44	31	34	429
Children's, Richmond	14	18	12	30	14	6	24	9	35	11	14	15	202
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	3	6	1	22
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	11
Schenectady Police	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Syracuse Special Sessions	6	14	20	24	41	10	8	4	15	15	18	10	185
Troy City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Utica City	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Yonkers Special Sessions	4	5	10	6	4	6	2	10	6	8	7	3	71
Total for cities	594	567	585	768	698	483	493	572	679	704	801	583	7,527
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Chautauqua county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Lewis county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	8
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Orange county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Steuben county	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Suffolk county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

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TABLE 5a — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF BOYS — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
VILLAGES													
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Medina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Waverly	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
TOWNS													
Niagara county, town of Lewiston	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Total for towns and villages	.....	.....	2	11	14	2	11	.....	4	3	19	7	73
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Monroe County, Children's Part	8	9	7	8	7	9	6	5	13	5	4	7	88
Total for supreme and county courts	8	9	7	8	7	9	6	5	13	5	4	7	88
Grand total	602	576	594	787	719	494	510	577	696	712	824	597	7,688

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TABLE 5b — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF GIRLS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Buffalo Children's	4	6	7	4	4	.....	5	2	4	8	5	2	51
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Ithaca City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lackawanna City	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Mount Vernon City	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
New York City													[redacted]
Children's, Manhattan	35	41	37	36	52	37	34	46	34	48	55	57	512
Children's, Bronx	17	6	8	12	6	19	20	11	14	7	7	7	134
Children's, Brooklyn	35	25	24	31	11	35	16	28	20	30	39	25	319
Children's, Queens	5	5	7	7	1	1	4	8	1	9	2	12	62
Children's, Richmond	2	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	2	3	32
Schenectady Police	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22
Syracuse Special Sessions	4	6	8	6	16	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	51
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Total for cities	110	97	100	110	102	104	88	102	79	104	116	113	1,225
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Chautauqua county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total for towns and villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Monroe County, Children's Part	1	1	1	1	5	8	2	1	2	.....	2	1	25
Total for supreme and county courts	1	1	1	1	5	8	2	1	2	.....	2	1	25
Grand total	111	98	101	111	108	113	90	103	81	105	118	115	1,254

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TABLE 5c — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF MEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	11
Auburn Recorder's	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Binghamton City	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buffalo Children's	2	1	3	10	1	1	3	5	2	2	3	3	36
Buffalo City	328	279	298	293	279	236	249	256	295	278	311	264	3,366
Corning City	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lackawanna City	11	9	9	9	7	6	9	8	6	8	7	7	96
Lockport Police	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	12
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mount Vernon City	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	7	5	4	.....	48
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, First Division	158	136	126	153	111	122	129	122	124	166	158	122	1,627
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	164	153	130	129	123	122	90	110	119	161	104	116	1,521
Special Sessions, Manhattan	152	153	163	162	215	195	198	193	212	184	211	149	2,187
Special Sessions, Bronx	33	14	27	19	25	17	20	19	19	10	19	30	252
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	115	120	92	91	129	117	85	79	132	89	88	95	1,232
Special Sessions, Queens	36	18	10	17	17	19	21	23	17	11	12	10	211
Special Sessions, Richmond	9	9	7	5	4	4	.....	6	2	2	7	2	57
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	11
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3	5	1	25
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Schenectady Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syracuse Special Sessions	24	28	31	24	28	26	20	12	25	30	37	28	313
Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Utica City	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Watertown City	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Yonkers Special Sessions	8	3	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total for cities	1,051	936	910	919	952	872	833	842	976	959	972	841	11,063
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	8
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	7
Madison county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Niagara county	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

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Oneida county	4	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	18
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Orange county	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	6
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
St. Lawrence county	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Steuben county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
TOWNS													
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	6
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for towns and villages	10	9	2	6	10	1	2	5	5	13	16	3	82
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County	17	11	17	37	26	.....	29	9	17	26	22	25	236
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	7	17
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Erie Supreme and County	18	6	29	45	36	49	22	44	78	37	68	59	491
Essex Supreme and County	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	4
Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	5	1	1	.....	2	2	18
Kings Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	10
Madison Supreme and County	3	3	8	10	5	3	10	12	12	4	7	2	79
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
New York Supreme and General Sessions	189	157	162	210	169	164	193	175	168	238	173	185	2,183
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	9	1	16	2	3	4	7	3	8	54
Oneida Supreme and County	1	.....	4	15	5	6	6	2	4	7	8	4	62
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	1	28	15	10	12	14	15	10	8	113
Orange Supreme and County	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	4	13
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	6	12	2	5	10	6	8	4	10	63
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14	5	6	13	3	12	.....	65
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	3	28
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	4	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	5	3	27
Westchester Supreme and County	9	1	11	17	15	12	8	7	7	6	4	14	111
Total for Supreme and county courts	249	179	252	377	300	286	304	287	335	367	324	342	3,602
Grand total	1,310	1,124	1,164	1,302	1,262	1,159	1,139	1,134	1,316	1,339	1,312	1,186	14,747

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TABLE 5d — INVESTIGATIONS IN CASES OF WOMEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	2	1	2	1	3	2	18
Binghamton City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3	2	3	13
Buffalo Children's	4	1	2	4	4	4	.....	3	3	8	8	4	45
Buffalo City	29	31	14	24	33	27	29	32	42	36	37	43	377
Corning City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Jamestown Police	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lackawanna City	7	.....	.....	3	.....	2	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	21
Mount Vernon City	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9
New York City, Board of Magistrates, 1st Division	73	78	50	76	68	54	68	62	62	52	66	76	785
New York City, Board of Magistrates, 2d Division	73	79	50	66	49	42	46	40	39	69	54	70	677
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	20	9	30	39	30	47	43	39	49	41	69	30	446
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx	2	1	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	16
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn	14	16	15	15	29	33	37	33	39	37	12	21	301
New York City Special Sessions, Queens	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	10
New York City Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rochester City	37	11	24	24	14	10	11	4	15	10	16	5	181
Schenectady Police	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Syracuse Special Sessions	5	12	14	7	10	12	3	10	2	4	3	4	86
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Total for cities	271	246	206	264	244	237	249	234	261	265	273	265	3,015
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Oneida county	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
TOWNS													
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Total for towns and villages	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	10

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SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Erie Supreme and County	2	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	1	1	1	1	15
Kings Supreme and County	6	7	.....	9	11	7	6	4	5	.....	6	6	67
New York Supreme and General Sessions	8	4	4	16	9	9	11	10	8	11	5	10	105
Niagara Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Westchester Supreme and County	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total for Supreme and county courts	18	12	7	28	22	21	19	16	17	12	12	17	201
Grand total	289	259	213	292	266	258	268	250	280	278	285	288	3,226

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TABLE 6a — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF BOYS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	.....	6	11	2	8	11	28	8	7	5	10	96
Amsterdam Recorder's	9	10	9	7	8	6	3	2	7	10	11	20	102
Auburn Recorder's	2	3	2	4	.....	12	7	6	.....	16	.....	16	68
Binghamton City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Buffalo Children's	121	92	101	117	122	124	121	76	65	87	98	149	1,273
Cohoes Recorder's	3	4	4	4	10	15	44	30	32	16	6	2	170
Corning City	4	4	2	3	4	.....	1	3	4	3	1	2	31
Elmira Recorder's	9	12	8	6	8	8	10	10	15	12	19	.....	117
Glens Falls City	10	23	20	22	22	12	10	12	10	8	9	6	164
Gloversville Recorder's	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	.....	.....	4	48
Hornell Recorder's	2	3	3	4	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Hudson City	4	2	4	10	17	20	19	20	20	12	3	2	133
Ithaca City	6	6	14	14	14	16	5	18	10	22	19	19	163
Jamestown Police	13	7	.....	14	14	14	16	11	11	9	6	8	123
Johnstown Recorder's	.....	3	12	12	10	6	6	.....	8	8	8	12	85
Kingston Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lackawanna City	12	12	10	17	27	32	28	37	28	37	23	14	277
Mount Vernon City	12	3	5	7	5	5	6	5	6	6	3	2	65
Newburgh Recorder's	9	10	11	13	11	17	12	10	21	15	20	6	155
New York City Children's, Manhattan	1,112	1,239	1,116	1,584	1,625	1,741	1,730	1,692	1,669	1,854	1,850	1,683	18,895
New York City Children's, Bronx	284	234	337	541	495	477	582	444	447	486	482	484	5,293
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	565	410	556	855	755	736	708	660	725	702	644	427	7,743
New York City Children's, Queens	162	128	223	195	173	104	158	211	122	207	209	179	2,071
New York City Children's, Richmond	114	62	179	169	214	175	170	160	177	214	203	162	1,999
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
North Tonawanda City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ogdensburg Recorder's	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	10
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	2	6	18	6	40
Plattsburg City	12	4	4	10	22	28	28	35	28	26	20	19	236
Poughkeepsie City	20	8	10	12	18	14	.....	24	23	21	.....	52	202
Saratoga Springs City	6	5	.....	5	2	3	3	3	.....	5	6	3	41
Schenectady Police	20	22	24	21	40	12	20	.....	26	17	.....	40	242
Syracuse Special Sessions	70	82	102	110	121	110	90	112	102	95	84	71	1,149
Troy City	5	20	31	11	10	6	10	12	8	5	.....	2	120
Utica City	20	11	31	60	60	53	30	29	40	30	66	51	481
Watertown City	.....	3	.....	6	5	4	3	4	3	5	8	7	48
Watervliet City	.....	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23
White Plains Police	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yonkers Special Sessions	20	18	28	35	18	23	30	20	87	35	27	18	359
Total for cities	2,635	2,455	2,872	3,887	3,839	3,800	3,875	3,682	3,709	3,978	3,851	3,477	42,060

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Chautauqua county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton county	7	7	9	.....	6	6	6	7	7	5	3	6	69
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	31	46	89
Franklin county	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	3	3	3	25
Fulton county	.....	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	28
Lewis county	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	8	6	26
Montgomery county	4	5	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	10	9	9	55
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	6	.....	2	18
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	8	31
Onondaga county	.....	.....	14	9	9	11	8	7	8	6	38	9	119
Orange county	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Steuben county	15	15	12	16	12	8	10	10	10	12	10	12	142
Warren county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Westchester county	2	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
VILLAGES													
Herkimer	.....	.....	.....	20	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Medina	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
TOWNS													
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Niagara county, town of Lewiston	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total for towns and villages	37	41	57	57	43	35	33	39	36	67	119	115	679
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Fulton Supreme and County	1	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Monroe County, Children's Part	95	29	67	73	47	55	62	36	93	66	54	74	751
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	6
Warren Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	22
Total for supreme and county courts	96	30	71	75	53	59	68	40	96	68	57	76	789
Grand total	2,768	2,526	3,000	4,019	3,935	3,894	3,976	3,761	3,841	4,113	4,027	3,668	43,528

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TABLE 6b — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF GIRLS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	2	8	4	5	7	4	4	4	.....	2	.....	2	42
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Binghamton City	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	27
Buffalo Children's	13	12	9	15	11	11	10	11	6	12	11	14	135
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	13
Hudson City	2	2	2	5	6	6	5	10	6	4	.....	.....	48
Ithaca City	9	9	15	20	20	19	.....	22	19	15	18	22	188
Lackawanna City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	5	3	2	1	1	20
Mount Vernon City	3	.....	1	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15
Newburgh Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New York City Children's, Manhattan	438	291	282	440	489	401	509	496	504	484	571	542	5,447
New York City Children's, Bronx	60	104	71	117	136	110	182	119	117	169	209	168	1,562
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	124	74	170	175	193	199	182	179	212	182	200	178	2,068
New York City Children's, Queens	61	56	99	74	.....	35	59	59	43	77	59	75	697
New York City Children's, Richmond	51	69	75	96	124	82	87	113	98	82	88	48	1,013
Plattsburg City	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	22
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	6
Schenectady Police	5	6	5	6	5	10	10	.....	3	3	.....	10	63
Syracuse Special Sessions	18	20	24	21	25	24	24	20	16	12	16	5	225
Utica City	6	.....	12	15	18	14	20	25	18	15	10	16	169
Watertown City	5	11	4	8	8	7	7	4	.....	.....	3	2	59
Total for cities	813	663	774	1,001	1,051	934	1,113	1,071	1,051	1,068	1,198	1,095	11,832
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Clinton county	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	8
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	9	20
Steuben county	4	3	2	.....	2	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	23
Westchester county	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

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VILLAGES Penn Yan	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total for towns and villages	7	6	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	16	3	16	73
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS Monroe County, Children's Part	34	14	15	19	36	62	78	79	30	81	80	48	576
Total for supreme and county courts	34	14	15	19	36	62	78	79	30	81	80	48	576
Grand total	854	683	793	1,024	1,089	1,000	1,194	1,154	1,085	1,165	1,281	1,159	12,481

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TABLE 6c — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF MEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	6	6	7	3	5	.....	34
Amsterdam Recorder's	40	43	48	38	36	37	29	20	25	30	26	24	396
Auburn Recorder's	20	18	20	18	21	26	16	15	20	21	34	23	252
Binghamton City	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	12
Buffalo Children's	35	26	17	26	22	19	17	13	20	16	15	12	238
Buffalo City	544	414	474	511	517	519	588	523	602	599	661	510	6,462
Corning City	.....	21	12	18	20	15	14	15	15	20	12	.....	162
Elmira Recorder's	17	23	18	20	20	14	14	18	21	20	18	.....	203
Gloversville Recorder's	22	22	46	42	46	40	42	36	38	36	32	32	434
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	4	3	3	18
Ithaca City	3	1	6	6	6	5	.....	7	7	14	10	9	74
Jamestown Police	45	35	41	41	39	32	34	31	36	45	36	36	451
Johnstown Recorder's	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	19
Lackawanna City	74	86	91	103	87	96	64	76	47	54	68	46	892
Lockport Police	18	11	9	4	15	.....	8	16	17	15	15	14	142
Middletown Recorder's	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Mount Vernon City	8	3	6	8	8	8	8	6	6	7	6	.....	74
Newburgh Recorder's	45	39	42	37	31	32	23	18	26	27	24	21	365
New York City Board of Magistrates, 1st Division	488	321	496	657	594	616	945	980	1,069	1,121	1,244	1,350	9,881
New York City Board of Magistrates, 2d Division	664	600	836	875	803	838	982	1,200	1,382	1,298	1,338	1,292	12,108
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	83	72	83	126	99	126	110	108	155	112	129	130	1,333
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx	26	31	12	31	28	38	30	26	37	28	20	28	335
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn	87	81	89	79	96	97	81	97	70	92	89	86	1,044
New York City Special Sessions, Queens	9	19	.....	18	25	28	26	16	23	34	26	35	259
New York City Special Sessions, Richmond	7	10	.....	12	5	5	5	5	6	3	6	12	76
Niagara Falls Police	56	43	31	24	15	10	18	22	30	38	32	21	340
North Tonawanda City	27	38	32	12	17	4	5	9	9	8	10	6	177
Ogdensburg Recorder's	7	14	8	7	9	12	13	7	9	10	7	8	111
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	3	2	13
Plattsburg City	39	38	42	24	23	20	19	18	20	16	12	12	283
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	4	7	8	6	6	5	5	7	4	1	1	54
Poughkeepsie City	.....	3	7	4	4	6	.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	36
Saratoga Springs City	.....	4	3	.....	5	.....	3	5	2	4	3	4	33
Schenectady Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9
Syracuse Special Sessions	218	186	204	234	296	320	265	254	267	281	274	295	3,094
Troy City	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

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Utica City	74	59	52	63	42	37	51	54	52	63	52	63	662
Watertown City	4	.....	.....	5	8	.....	5	5	6	7	5	3	48
White Plains Police	2	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total for cities	2,668	2,270	2,748	3,060	2,948	3,007	3,431	3,625	4,047	4,037	4,221	4,090	40,152
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	1	.....	.....	2	3	6	3	3	3	4	7	4	36
Clinton county	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	30
Dutchess county	9	17	26	25	16	10	10	15	20	25	18	24	215
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	26	74	100	66	274
Franklin county	5	6	8	.....	.....	.....	3	10	9	8	22	16	87
Fulton county	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	31
Lewis county	9	8	10	12	11	11	10	12	14	16	14	15	142
Madison county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Montgomery county	.....	2	2	3	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Niagara county	3	6	3	2	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	27
Oneida county	8	7	10	10	8	7	5	2	10	16	10	10	103
Onondaga county	.....	.....	2	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	6	11	51
Orange county	30	27	.....	30	.....	12	7	20	20	24	17	.....	187
Rockland county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
St. Lawrence county	14	21	16	15	14	17	14	9	11	10	9	9	159
Steuben county	20	20	16	17	20	12	20	.....	20	28	24	4	201
Westchester county	4	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
TOWNS													
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	25	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Total for towns and villages	133	133	100	128	92	93	89	89	143	216	234	165	1,615
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	9	1	13	5	6	.....	.....	6	4	.....	4	1	49
Bronx Supreme and County	52	41	39	26	54	.....	53	24	37	42	51	39	458
Cayuga Supreme and County	3	.....	.....	5	6	3	6	7	6	7	15	8	66
Chautauqua Supreme and County	2	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10
Clinton Supreme and County	16	16	16	16	12	9	7	10	10	6	2	2	122
Dutchess Supreme and County	16	15	20	20	15	15	8	10	25	20	20	23	207
Erie Supreme and County	222	287	330	279	254	234	307	250	396	376	373	356	3,664
Franklin Supreme and County	15	10	15	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	7	8	10	82
Fulton Supreme and County	9	9	16	20	20	16	16	18	18	22	10	10	184
Jefferson Supreme and County	3	4	3	7	9	9	4	10	5	8	6	9	77
Kings Supreme and County	23	42	25	55	60	58	77	100	145	101	130	105	921
Lewis Supreme and County	2	7	9	.....	7	.....	7	8	8	8	9	8	73

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TABLE 6c — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF MEN — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS—*Concluded*													
Madison Supreme and County	4	2	13	5	16	9	17	13	9	12	13	11	124
Montgomery Supreme and County	8	6	7	8	7	6	5	4	3	4	3	6	67
New York Supreme and General Sessions	259	193	.....	278	349	307	356	343	298	197	275	249	3,104
Niagara Supreme and County	78	83	59	38	25	12	6	12	18	32	25	25	413
Oneida Supreme and County	5	6	12	12	13	10	8	4	16	19	22	18	145
Onondaga Supreme and County	20	26	37	32	18	30	31	33	34	36	42	43	382
Orange Supreme and County	20	15	19	12	15	17	9	8	8	10	10	10	153
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	10	22	16	18	12	15	14	15	20	10	15	167
Queens Supreme and County	5	.....	.....	5	7	6	5	5	7	3	5	.....	48
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	.....	22
Richmond Supreme and County	22	20	16	24	25	20	21	27	23	34	34	35	301
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	20	19	22	21	26	27	28	27	26	24	23	23	286
Saratoga Supreme and County	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Steuben Supreme and County	6	7	8	10	12	10	9	8	12	15	20	24	141
Warren Supreme and County	6	8	7	8	8	6	5	4	4	6	4	.....	66
Westchester Supreme and County	28	.....	18	29	17	18	3	4	10	23	17	18	185
Total for supreme and county courts	856	831	727	940	1,006	838	1,010	957	1,146	1,037	1,132	1,048	11,528
Grand total	3,657	3,234	3,575	4,128	4,046	3,938	4,530	4,671	5,336	5,290	5,587	5,303	53,295

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TABLE 6d — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF WOMEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	18	6	16	20	17	19	18	15	10	15	10	16	180
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	10
Auburn Recorder's	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	2	4	24
Binghamton City	63	45	50	52	52	43	52	.....	68	63	64	70	622
Buffalo Children's	24	13	10	20	45	52	63	70	83	93	128	105	706
Buffalo City	101	90	47	141	135	103	111	106	103	120	132	118	1,307
Corning City	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	15
Elmira Recorder's	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	.....	15	11	5	46
Ithaca City	4	4	8	8	9	10	.....	12	15	18	15	10	113
Jamestown Police	8	8	8	8	5	7	8	8	10	.....	.....	.....	70
Lackawanna City	5	7	7	9	9	14	12	18	9	7	8	7	112
Mount Vernon City	3	.....	1	5	4	3	2	2	2	5	.....	.....	27
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, First Division	78	75	99	95	91	106	103	114	132	140	106	73	1,212
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	219	133	194	278	246	242	250	207	187	197	208	171	2,532
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	23	24	23	22	17	17	17	17	27	35	29	251
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	27	4	30	32	20	15	12	12	6	9	28	24	219
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	1	8	14	16	12	12	10	4	4	4	.....	.....	85
Rochester City	14	28	34	38	28	25	17	24	44	30	30	36	348
Saratoga Springs City	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	13
Schenectady Police	3	3	3	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21
Syracuse Special Sessions	18	21	27	21	32	40	28	37	28	24	21	18	315
Utica City	10	8	10	8	10	2	10	5	7	5	4	5	84
Watertown City	3	8	5	7	7	6	9	6	7	9	7	.....	74
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for cities	606	488	593	799	753	724	736	665	739	786	812	699	8,400

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TABLE 6d — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF WOMEN — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
Clinton county	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dutchess county	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	5	3	5	2	37
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	7	49
Orange county	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Steuben county	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
TOWNS													
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	12
Total for towns and villages	10	8	6	8	8	10	7	5	9	26	34	12	143
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County	3	5	5	6	7	.....	5	6	5	4	7	5	58
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Dutchess Supreme and County	4	2	.....	2	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	3	41
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kings Supreme and County	10	12	.....	26	32	19	22	22	20	36	31	41	271
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New York Supreme and General Sessions	37	34	.....	27	20	26	19	16	14	4	6	13	216
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Steuben Supreme and County	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Westchester Supreme and County	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Total for supreme and county courts	58	56	9	64	66	51	49	50	44	52	51	65	615
Grand total	674	552	608	871	827	785	792	720	792	864	897	776	9,158

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TABLE 7a — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 00	$3 00	$5 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	$19 00
Batavia Police	.....	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Buffalo Children's	$15 00	5 50	$10 50	$19 25	19 00	3 00	7 00	48 00	$54 50	$82 00	$96 50	51 80	412 05
Buffalo City	1,773 25	1,493 00	1,573 50	1,721 50	1,068 75	1,157 75	1,691 35	1,343 00	1,230 60	1,431 07	1,660 85	1,751 10	17,915 72
Corning City	.....	4 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 00	8 00	13 00	.....	49 00
Cortland City	.....	.....	30 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	16 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	.....	.....	84 00
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	23 00	.....	4 00	6 00	4 00	2 00	21 00	66 00
Kingston Recorder's	5 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
Lackawanna City	133 50	226 00	199 60	92 40	132 00	114 00	190 00	454 50	72 50	78 00	57 00	65 00	1,814 50
Lockport Police	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	9 00
Mount Vernon City	5 00	100 00	.....	2 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 00
Newburgh Recorder's	1 00	5 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
New York City													
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	111 00	95 00	208 00
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	18 00	54 00	33 00	58 00	8 00	10 00	178 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	.....	150 00	533 00
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Children's, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Niagara Falls Police	37 00	28 00	14 00	21 50	6 00	2 00	44 00	45 00	21 00	9 00	11 00	17 00	255 50
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Oswego Recorder's	28 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00
Rochester City	41 00	31 50	10 00	22 50	9 00	12 00	4 00	2 00	66 00	36 00	12 00	28 00	274 00
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	5 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Syracuse Special Sessions	46 00	88 00	81 50	98 00	51 00	44 50	25 50	27 00	252 00	17 00	76 00	31 50	838 00
Utica City	70 00	51 00	37 00	82 50	62 50	34 50	35 00	24 50	84 00	31 50	21 00	63 00	596 50
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	42 00	4 00	32 00	.....	.....	60 00	13 00	52 00	17 00	.....	.....	220 00
Total for cities	$2,174 75	$2,140 50	$2,031 10	$2,159 65	$1,422 25	$1,468 75	$2,260 85	$2,032 00	$1,906 60	$1,751 57	$2,060 35	$2,280 40	$23,688 77
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	$20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3 00	$5 00	$3 00	.....	.....	$30 00
Cortland county	30 00	$35 00	$5 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	.....	7 00	.....	$6 25	$1 00	86 25
Dutchess county	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	5 00	9 00	67 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 50	51 50	84 90	296 90

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TABLE 7a — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN — *Concluded*													
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 00	$6 00	$8 50	$17 00	$20 00	$52 50
Montgomery county	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Niagara county	.....	10 00	$15 00	$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	65 00
Oneida county	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	7 00	13 00
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	$1 50	$1 50	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	7 00
St. Lawrence county	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Steuben county	$19 00	20 00	6 00	.....	.....	2 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	4 00	7 00	2 00	68 00
VILLAGES													
Pleasantville	18 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	25 00
St. Johnsville	12 00	5 00	13 00	9 00	13 00	42 00	.....	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	105 00
TOWNS													
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Allegany county, town of Cuba	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 70	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	42 70
Total for towns and villages	$159 00	$80 00	$41 00	$41 00	$52 70	$46 50	$7 50	$6 00	$25 00	$198 00	$92 25	$133 90	$832 85
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	$70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$70 00
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11 00	$3 00	$3 00	$6 00	23 00
Erie Supreme and County	$106 00	$113 00	$195 00	$157 50	$101 00	$42 00	$62 00	$61 00	75 00	248 00	203 00	150 75	1,514 25
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	300 00
Kings Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Niagara Supreme and County	136 00	210 00	155 00	224 50	116 00	74 00	123 00	141 00	112 50	85 00	99 00	605 00	2,081 00
Oneida Supreme and County	40 00	12 00	64 00	249 00	85 00	663 00	202 00	866 00	331 00	259 00	137 50	269 25	3,177 75
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	16 00	22 75
Oswego Supreme and County	131 00	106 00	80 00	113 00	55 00	25 00	45 00	173 00	66 00	244 00	51 00	120 00	1,209 00
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	40 00	35 .0	73 00	70 00	60 00	122 40	422 40
Total for supreme and county courts	$413 00	$444 75	$494 00	$816 00	$407 00	$826 00	$472 00	$1,295 00	$699 50	$909 00	$806 50	$1,289 40	$8,872 15
Grand total	$2,746 75	$2,665 25	$2,566 10	$3,016 65	$1,881 95	$2,341 25	$2,740 35	$3,333 00	$2,631 10	$2,858 57	$2,959 10	$3,703 70	$33,443 77

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TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	$3 60	$8 00	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	$1 25	.....	.....	$1 00	$1 00	$15 85
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 25	.....	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 25
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 30	.....	.....	30
Buffalo Children's	$33 82	41 45	19 96	23 99	22 50	$21 35	46 10	41 50	$60 60	43 70	70 00	134 34	559 31
Buffalo City	1,171 74	1,775 25	768,58	767 00	796 07	559 60	756 44	973 00	846 39	728 96	1,030 68	805 35	10,979 06
Corning City	10 00	25 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Cortland City	17 00	30 00	.....	.....	35 00	11 00	18 00	25 00	18 00	25 00	15 00	7 00	201 00
Elmira Recorder's	124 60	40 00	67 00	78 20	30 00	51 50	37 50	36 00	57 40	106 35	45 58	30 47	704 60
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	59
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75
Jamestown Police	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Lackawanna City	107 50	158 58	48 40	659 85	74 45	24 55	84 96	348 34	73 42	41 64	200 83	39 55	1,862 07
Lockport Police	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	25	.....	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	30 25
Mount Vernon City	61 00	34 67	2 00	16 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	121 67
Newburgh Recorder's	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	2 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	50 00	.....	55 00
Special Sessions, Manhattan	29 00	205 00	254 00	182 26	366 26	668 00	64 60	192 49	319 92	86 00	90 00	178 86	2,636 39
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	100 00	.....	81 00	80 00	75 00	57 60	25 00	.....	75 00	65 00	75 00	633 60
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	144 50	150 00	64 00	276 00	511 60	1,516 00	196 50	139 00	182 00	661 90	216 00	536 79	4,594 29
Special Sessions, Queens	5 00	48 00	.....	20 00	20 00	30 00	30 00	10 00	25 00	25 00	46 00	12 00	271 00
Special Sessions, Richmond	54 00	47 00	.....	59 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	31 00	14 00	215 50
Children's, Manhattan	.....	7 00	.....	119 00	128 25	2 00	166 08	.....	.....	18 50	24 50	20 00	485 33
Children's, Bronx	59 10	.....	5 00	10 00	20 00	5 00	24 00	.....	2 00	8 00	75 00	22 00	230 10
Children's, Brooklyn	.....	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	24 00	58 00	14 50	19 00	156 00
Children's, Queens	.....	7 00	.....	.....	20 00	1 00	10 00	65 75	.....	36 00	5 50	12 00	157 25
Children's, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	53 00
Niagara Falls Police	.....	28 72	23 50	63 50	10 00	16 00	23 00	31 96	30 00	53 55	73 64	97 00	450 87
North Tonawanda City	29.59	12 00	8 00	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	7 94	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	64 63
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	30 00
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Rochester City	92 00	40 00	110 25	134 50	106 00	190 00	64 29	52 40	93 00	70 00	109 88	115 00	1,177 32
Saratoga Springs City	4 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	21 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	47 00
Schenectady Police	6 80	2 20	3 50	9 66	2 25	.....	50	1 55	6 25	.....	18 50	28 85	80 06
Syracuse Special Sessions	78 00	35 00	165 00	201 50	92 00	60 50	55 50	83 50	63 00	63 50	110 75	181 00	1,189 25
Troy City	50	1 00	1 50	12 38	2 00	1 12	7 40	2 60	.....	.....	.....	10 00	38 50

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TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES — *Concluded*													
Utica City	$25 50	$25 00	$28 66	$47 80	$26 00	$34 00	$17 25	$8 05	$12 55	$60 00	$81 25	$52 75	$418 81
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 50	14 50
Watervliet City	.....	3 20	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 70
White Plains Police	.....	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	2 00	14 00
Yonkers Special Sessions	18 00	14 30	1 00	237 83	142 00	24 00	13 00	9 00	16 93	5 00	11 50	8 50	501 06
Total for cities	$2,072 75	$2,884 97	$1,603 85	$3,016 97	$2,527 63	$3,306 87	$1,688 22	$2,056 08	$1,866 05	$2,190 40	$2,410 61	$2,466 96	$28,091 36
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Clinton county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	$18 00	$2 00	$35 00
Cortland county	$7 00	$35 10	$23 00	$1 00	.....	$5 39	$5 68	$25 00	10 00	.....	30 50	3 00	145 67
Dutchess county	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$287 00	78 00	28 00	393 00
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	3 98	6 48
Lewis county	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 00	14 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Niagara county	10 00	10 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	70	2 25	15 31	21 06
Onondaga county	.....	.....	16 50	15 77	15 00	35 00	.....	.....	25	1 25	42	.....	84 19
Orange county	1 00	.....	.....	.....	53 00	8 00	5 00	10 00	.....	13 57	10 00	5 00	105 57
Steuben county	1 90	.....	.....	8 00	2 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	41 90
VILLAGES													
Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	9 00
TOWNS													
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	37 52	74 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 56
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	30 15
Total for towns and villages	$127 42	$119 14	$68 50	$24 77	$86 15	$62 39	$13 68	$46 25	$42 30	$327 52	$139 17	$66 29	$1,123 58
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84 00	.....	$13 00	$97 00
Cortland Supreme and County	$50 00	.....	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00
Erie Supreme and County	448 42	$410 50	323 90	$734 50	$556 05	$1,467 21	$531 62	$645 17	$928 91	929 20	$789 12	620 80	8,384 90
Fulton Supreme and County	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	62 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	84 00

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Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00
Kings Supreme and County	132 00	51 00	92 00	139 00	70 00	50 00	50 00	72 42	200 00	160 00	136 00	352 00		1,504 42
Lewis Supreme and County	2 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
Monroe Supreme and County	29 00	71 00	23 09	45 00	45 00	.....	10 00	.....	1 50	2 00	3 00	32 00		261 50
Monroe County, Children's Part	23 79	1 25	.....	.....	3 00	12 08	11 87	50	4 00	8 40	3 35	4 62		72 86
New York Supreme and General Sessions	1,170 25	752 00	9,118 75	913 82	892 37	792 96	651 00	776 16	845 67	1,090 00	770 50	605 00		18,368 48
Niagara Supreme and County	34 50	43 50	46 00	80 00	66 00	71 51	85 00	55 00	79 50	64 50	69 00	67 50		762 01
Oneida Supreme and County	5 00	37 00	29 00	15 33	13 00	57 00	7 00	132 00	27 66	28 00	17 50	8 00		376 49
Onondaga Supreme and County	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	8 00	11 00	8 00	11 00	10 00	16 00		99 00
Ontario Supreme and County	6 00	5 00	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		13 00
Ontario County, Children's Part	1 00	2 50	.....	1 00	.....	17 75	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....		24 75
Orange Supreme and County	43 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	45 00	20 00	10 00	44 00	8 00		205 00
Oswego Supreme and County	30 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	60 00	27 50	10 00	10 00	24 67	48 00	.....	22 00		267 17
Queens Supreme and County	35 00	35 00	37 00	20 00	20 00	10 00	20 00	20 00	46 00	35 50	22 50	20 00		321 00
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	19 00	14 00	25 00	131 00	20 00		299 00
Steuben Supreme and County	6 00	8 00	8 00	28 00	25 50	25 50	22 00	24 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	10 00		247 00
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3 00
Total for supreme and county courts	$2,032 96	$1,441 75	$9,708 65	$1,994 65	$1,964 92	$2,563 51	$1,498 49	$1,812 25	$2,236 91	$2,530 10	$2,022 97	$1,815 42		$31,622 58
Grand Total	$4,233 13	$4,445 86	$11,381 00	$5,036 39	$4,578 70	$5,932 77	$3,200 39	$3,914 58	$4,145 26	$5,048 02	$4,572 75	$4,348 67		$60,837 52

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TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES — *Concluded*													
Utica City	$25 50	$25 00	$28 66	$47 80	$26 00	$34 00	$17 25	$8 05	$12 55	$60 00	$81 25	$52 75	$418 81
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 50	14 50
Watervliet City	.....	3 20	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 70
White Plains Police	.....	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	2 00	14 00
Yonkers Special Sessions	18 00	14 30	1 00	237 83	142 00	24 00	13 00	9 00	16 93	5 00	11 50	8 50	501 06
Total for cities	$2,072 75	$2,884 97	$1,603 85	$3,016 97	$2,527 63	$3,306 87	$1,688 22	$2,056 08	$1,866 05	$2,190 40	$2,410 61	$2,466 96	$28,091 36
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Clinton county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	$18 00	$2 00	$35 00
Cortland county	$7 00	$35 10	$23 00	$1 00	.....	$5 39	$5 68	$25 00	10 00	.....	30 50	3 00	145 67
Dutchess county	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$287 00	78 00	28 00	393 00
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	3 98	6 48
Lewis county	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 00	14 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Niagara county	10 00	10 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	70	2 25	15 31	21 06
Onondaga county	.....	.....	16 50	15 77	15 00	35 00	.....	.....	25	1 25	42	.....	84 19
Orange county	1 00	.....	.....	.....	53 00	8 00	5 00	10 00	.....	13 57	10 00	5 00	105 57
Steuben county	1 90	.....	.....	8 00	2 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	41 90
VILLAGES													
Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	9 00
TOWNS													
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	37 52	74 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 56
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	30 15
Total for towns and villages	$127 42	$119 14	$68 50	$24 77	$86 15	$62 39	$13 68	$46 25	$42 30	$327 52	$139 17	$66 29	$1,123 58
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84 00	.....	$13 00	$97 00
Cortland Supreme and County	$50 00	.....	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00
Erie Supreme and County	448 42	$410 50	323 90	$734 50	$556 05	$1,467 21	$531 62	$645 17	$928 91	929 20	$789 12	620 80	8,384 90
Fulton Supreme and County	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	62 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	84 00

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Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00
Kings Supreme and County	132 00	51 00	92 00	139 00	70 00	50 00	50 00	72 42	200 00	160 00	136 00	352 00	1,504 42
Lewis Supreme and County	2 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
Monroe Supreme and County	29 00	71 00	23 09	45 00	45 00	.....	10 00	.....	1 50	2 00	3 00	32 00	261 50
Monroe County, Children's Part	23 79	1 25	.....	.....	3 00	12 08	11 87	50	4 00	8 40	3 35	4 62	72 86
New York Supreme and General Sessions	1,170 25	752 00	9,118 75	913 82	882 37	792 96	651 00	776 16	845 67	1,090 00	770 50	605 00	18,368 48
Niagara Supreme and County	34 50	43 50	46 00	80 00	66 00	71 51	85 00	55 00	79 50	64 50	69 00	67 50	762 01
Oneida Supreme and County	5 00	37 00	29 00	15 33	13 00	57 00	7 00	132 00	27 66	28 00	17 50	8 00	376 49
Onondaga Supreme and County	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	8 00	11 00	8 00	11 00	10 00	16 00	99 00
Ontario Supreme and County	6 00	5 00	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00
Ontario County, Children's Part	1 00	2 50	.....	1 00	.....	17 75	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	24 75
Orange Supreme and County	43 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	45 00	20 00	10 00	44 00	8 00	205 00
Oswego Supreme and County	30 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	60 00	27 50	10 00	10 00	24 67	48 00	.....	22 00	267 17
Queens Supreme and County	35 00	35 00	37 00	20 00	20 00	10 00	20 00	20 00	46 00	35 50	22 50	20 00	321 00
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	19 00	14 00	25 00	131 00	20 00	299 00
Steuben Supreme and County	6 00	8 00	8 00	28 00	25 50	25 50	22 00	24 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	10 00	247 00
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Total for supreme and county courts	$2,032 96	$1,441 75	$9,708 65	$1,994 65	$1,964 92	$2,563 51	$1,498 49	$1,812 25	$2,236 91	$2,530 10	$2,022 97	$1,815 42	$31,622 58
Grand Total	$4,233 13	$4,445 86	$11,281 00	$5,036 39	$4,578 70	$5,932 77	$3,200 39	$3,914 58	$4,145 26	$5,048 02	$4,572 75	$4,348 67	$60,837 52

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TABLE 7c — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	$137 25	$162 50	$130 22	$141 00	$74 25	$153 30	$173 25	$205 60	$197 00	$223 32	$174 54	$195 63	$1,967 86
Auburn Recorder's	856 81	725 02	1,052 09	904 90	624 23	619 14	588 73	663 71	1,290 66	954 98	804 55	1,127 27	10,212 09
Buffalo City	6,368 93	5,254 09	4,473 05	5,339 66	4,741 45	4,796 07	4,649 80	4,318 34	4,776 03	5,260 16	4,724 65	4,695 32	59,397 55
Corning City	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	40 00	20 00	24 00	204 00
Cortland City	153 50	280 58	213 18	242 18	132 57	95 39	45 18	81 92	97 30	108 95	144 00	221 00	1,815 75
Elmira Recorder's	506 50	602 00	613 00	653 00	742 00	713 20	574 56	674 01	1,013 44	697 00	716 00	581 15	8,085 86
Gloversville Recorder's	199 39	205 72	192 77	137 00	136 25	140 75	150 38	155 50	238 61	273 05	278 42	332 28	2,440 12
Ithaca City	20 50	20 00	20 00	34 00	22 50	20 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	65 00	65 00	587 00
Jamestown Police	489 96	381 56	323 75	344 88	169 05	137 35	170 08	246 75	284 97	210 85	196 01	144 50	3,099 71
Johnstown Recorders'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Lackawanna City	383 69	391 22	397 31	402 67	572 09	410 00	466 34	379 00	413 00	176 18	296 00	218 00	4,505 50
Lockport Police	55 00	55 00	81 00	190 00	94 00	171 87	171 00	64 00	84 00	44 50	62 00	55 00	1,127 37
Mount Vernon City	217 00	285 50	303 70	329 71	399 05	315 36	282 14	204 65	134 18	255 08	239 16	152 00	3,117 53
Newburgh Recorder's	112 80	104 40	113 51	92 35	103 00	121 80	91 60	99 20	131 00	112 00	128 00	150 00	1,359 66
New York City Board of Magistrates, Second Division	165 00	109 00	74 00	188 00	183 00	208 25	99 00	64 00	110 00	206 00	125 00	194 75	1,726 00
New York City													
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	16 00	12 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	15 00	20 00	10 00	107 00
Niagara Falls Police	168 40	251 60	210 90	415 40	245 40	231 40	292 60	259 40	257 40	277 20	324 10	334 40	3,268 20
North Tonawanda City	38 00	86 00	149 00	168 00	114 00	118 00	203 00	165 00	160 00	206 80	198 00	201 25	1,807 05
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	.....	.....	.....	68 00	.....	123 00
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 50	8 50	54 50	86 50	213 00
Plattsburg City	236 50	173 00	212 64	151 70	58 50	63 00	94 00	72 50	100 50	78 85	73 00	71 00	1,385 19
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	.....	.....	14 00	28 00	.....	28 00	28 00	7 00	.....	28 00	28 00	161 00
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	29 00	28 00	36 00	39 00	156 00
Rochester City	913 00	789 25	802 50	908 00	890 50	1,080 00	805 50	768 50	884 00	1,145 50	1,161 76	1,185 70	11,334 21
Rome City	10 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	14 00
Schenectady Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042 50	1,265 00	2,307 50
Syracuse Special Sessions	989 71	1,100 75	1,142 00	1,196 38	1,232 25	1,024 33	1,050 50	1,197 00	880 00	1,189 50	1,168 00	1,054 12	13,224 54
Utica City	358 00	323 00	494 00	548 15	550 50	526 00	395 00	618 00	792 00	742 00	790 62	1,129 00	7,266 27
Watertown City	86 00	98 00	60 50	47 00	29 00	.....	.....	32 00	43 00	35 00	32 00	32 00	494 50
Yonkers Special Sessions	1,183 50	1,019 30	1,137 00	1,035 50	937 50	975 50	872 00	897 00	1,141 50	1,020 50	1,094 84	1,141 50	12,455 64
Total for cities	$13,665 44	$12,439 49	$12,230 12	$13,498 48	$12,129 09	$11,960 71	$11,377 66	$11,324 08	$13,218 09	$13,388 92	$14,067 65	$14,767 37	$154,067 10

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$16 00	.....	.....	.....	$66 00	.....	$82 00
Clinton county	$12 00	$20 00	$25 00	$65 00	$10 00	$5 00	5 00	.....	$15 00	$5 00	37 00	$26 00	225 00
Cortland county	131 00	68 50	100 80	71 47	111 61	131 89	68 06	$51 00	44 00	32 00	80 00	34 00	924 33
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429 00	.....	.....	.....	227 00	.....	43 00	699 00
Dutchess county	34 00	10 00	22 00	12 00	22 00	8 00	8 00	.....	16 00	.....	10 00	10 00	152 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 50	9 00	3 00	85 50
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 08	90 00	106 15	91 00	145 75	478 98
Lewis county	59 00	101 87	99 23	110 35	99 00	80 00	89 00	80 00	118 00	141 00	110 00	143 00	1,230 45
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	12 00	14 00	20 00	24 50	15 00	97 50
Oneida county	123 00	114 00	98 00	95 00	117 00	114 00	202 00	130 00	86 00	179 00	215 00	.....	1,473 00
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Orange county	28 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	10 00	38 00	20 00	10 00	5 50	10 00	35 00	15 00	199 50
St. Lawrence county	.....	.....	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	45 00	62 00	20 00	15 00	6 00	10 00	214 00
Steuben county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	24 00	24 00	24 00	82 00
VILLAGES													
St. Johnsville	36 50	42 00	37 00	27 50	.....	.....	8 00	2 00	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	171 00
TOWNS													
Allegany county, town of Cuba	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	120 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 73
Total for towns and villages.	$471 50	$484 10	$419 03	$421 32	$369 61	$817 89	$461 06	$403 08	$416 50	$842 65	$707 50	$488 75	$6,302 99
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84 70	$101 90	$73 61	$16 00	$20 00	$296 21
Chautauqua Supreme and County	$48 00	$48 00	$60 00	$63 00	$68 00	$70 00	$48 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	445 00
Cortland Supreme and County	16 00	30 00	66 00	66 00	26 00	11 00	13 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	268 00
Dutchess Supreme and County	16 00	.....	.....	22 00	60 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	8 00	134 00
Erie Supreme and County	1,657 68	1,634 39	1,430 50	1,559 17	1,531 42	2,932 67	1,672 70	1,767 44	2,403 96	1,617 72	1,797 59	1,911 53	21,916 77
Essex Supreme and County	21 00	6 00	21 00	21 00	3 00	38 00	21 00	6 00	21 00	36 00	36 00	48 00	278 00
Jefferson Supreme and County	78 00	79 00	83 00	86 00	110 00	115 00	110 00	110 00	138 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1,209 00
Kings Supreme and County	50 00	20 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 00	.....	247 00
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	21 00	34 00	42 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	277 00
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	9 00	14 00	34 00
Monroe Supreme and County	46 00	35 00	74 00	82 50	20 00	15 00	33 00	86 50	58 00	50 00	71 00	25 00	546 00
Monroe County, Children's Part.	115 20	106 50	117 00	118 00	224 50	192 00	171 00	219 50	185 00	272 50	253 50	217 50	2,192 20
Montgomery Supreme and County	30 00	.....	.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	174 00
New York Supreme and General Sessions	142 00	140 00	141 00	126 00	89 00	125 00	89 00	79 00	110 00	84 00	119 00	101 00	1,351 00
Niagara Supreme and County	56 50	55 00	102 00	189 50	83 00	162 50	106 50	130 50	120 00	95 00	142 50	204 00	1,447 00
Oneida Supreme and County	112 25	88 00	35 00	81 00	72 00	93 00	101 00	54 00	82 00	58 00	67 50	134 00	977 75
Onondaga Supreme and County	137 00	170 00	155 00	157 00	128 00	141 00	80 00	64 00	82 00	120 00	253 00	262 00	1,749 00

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TABLE 6c — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF MEN — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS—*Concluded*													
Madison Supreme and County	4	2	13	5	16	9	17	13	9	12	13	11	124
Montgomery Supreme and County	8	6	7	8	7	6	5	4	3	4	3	6	67
New York Supreme and General Sessions	259	193	.....	278	349	307	356	343	298	197	275	249	3,104
Niagara Supreme and County	78	83	59	38	25	12	6	12	18	32	25	25	413
Oneida Supreme and County	5	6	12	12	13	10	8	4	16	19	22	18	145
Onondaga Supreme and County	20	26	37	32	18	30	31	33	34	36	42	43	382
Orange Supreme and County	20	15	19	12	15	17	9	8	8	10	10	10	153
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	10	22	16	18	12	15	14	15	20	10	15	167
Queens Supreme and County	5	.....	.....	5	7	6	5	5	7	3	5	.....	48
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	.....	22
Richmond Supreme and County	22	20	16	24	25	20	21	27	23	34	34	35	301
Rockland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	20	19	22	21	26	27	28	27	26	24	23	23	286
Saratoga Supreme and County	3	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Steuben Supreme and County	6	7	8	10	12	10	9	8	12	15	20	24	141
Warren Supreme and County	6	8	7	8	8	6	5	4	4	6	4	.....	66
Westchester Supreme and County	28	.....	18	29	17	18	3	4	10	23	17	18	185
Total for supreme and county courts	856	831	727	940	1,006	838	1,010	957	1,146	1,037	1,132	1,048	11,528
Grand total	3,657	3,234	3,575	4,128	4,046	3,938	4,530	4,671	5,336	5,290	5,587	5,303	53,295

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TABLE 6d — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF WOMEN

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	18	6	16	20	17	19	18	15	10	15	10	16	180
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	10
Auburn Recorder's	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	2	4	24
Binghamton City	63	45	50	52	52	43	52	.....	68	63	64	70	622
Buffalo Children's	24	13	10	20	45	52	63	70	83	93	128	105	706
Buffalo City	101	90	47	141	135	103	111	106	103	120	132	118	1,307
Corning City	.....	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	15
Elmira Recorder's	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	.....	15	11	5	46
Ithaca City	4	4	8	8	9	10	.....	12	15	18	15	10	113
Jamestown Police	8	8	8	8	5	7	8	8	10	.....	.....	.....	70
Lackawanna City	5	7	7	9	9	14	12	18	9	7	8	7	112
Mount Vernon City	3	.....	1	5	4	3	2	2	2	5	.....	.....	27
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, First Division	78	75	99	95	91	106	103	114	132	140	106	73	1,212
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	219	133	194	278	246	242	250	207	187	197	208	171	2,532
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	23	24	23	22	17	17	17	17	27	35	29	251
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	27	4	30	32	20	15	12	12	6	9	28	24	219
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Niagara Falls Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plattsburg City	1	8	14	16	12	12	10	4	4	4	.....	.....	85
Rochester City	14	28	34	38	28	25	17	24	44	30	30	36	348
Saratoga Springs City	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	13
Schenectady Police	3	3	3	.....	2	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21
Syracuse Special Sessions	18	21	27	21	32	40	28	37	28	24	21	18	315
Utica City	10	8	10	8	10	2	10	5	7	5	4	5	84
Watertown City	3	8	5	7	7	6	9	6	7	9	7	.....	74
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for cities	606	488	593	799	753	724	736	665	739	786	812	699	8,400

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TABLE 6d — HOME VISITS IN CASES OF WOMEN — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
Clinton county	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Dutchess county	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	5	3	5	2	37
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	7	49
Orange county	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Steuben county	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
TOWNS													
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	12
Total for towns and villages	10	8	6	8	8	10	7	5	9	26	34	12	143
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Bronx Supreme and County	3	5	5	6	7	.....	5	6	5	4	7	5	58
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Dutchess Supreme and County	4	2	.....	2	5	5	3	4	3	6	4	3	41
Franklin Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kings Supreme and County	10	12	.....	26	32	19	22	22	20	36	31	41	271
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New York Supreme and General Sessions	37	34	.....	27	20	26	19	16	14	4	6	13	216
Queens Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Steuben Supreme and County	3	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Westchester Supreme and County	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Total for supreme and county courts	58	56	9	64	66	51	49	50	44	52	51	65	615
Grand total	674	552	608	871	827	785	792	720	792	864	897	776	9,158

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TABLE 7a — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 00	$3 00	$5 00	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	$19 00
Batavia Police	.....	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Buffalo Children's	$15 00	5 50	$10 50	$19 25	19 00	3 00	7 00	48 00	$54 50	$82 00	$96 50	51 80	412 05
Buffalo City	1,773 25	1,493 00	1,573 50	1,721 50	1,088 75	1,157 75	1,691 35	1,343 00	1,230 60	1,431 07	1,660 85	1,751 10	17,915 72
Corning City	.....	4 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 00	8 00	13 00	.....	49 00
Cortland City	.....	.....	30 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	16 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	.....	.....	84 00
Elmira Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	23 00	.....	4 00	6 00	4 00	2 00	21 00	66 00
Kingston Recorder's	5 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 50
Lackawanna City	133 50	226 00	199 60	92 40	132 00	114 00	190 00	454 50	72 50	78 00	57 00	65 00	1,814 50
Lockport Police	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	9 00
Mount Vernon City	5 00	100 00	.....	2 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 00
Newburgh Recorder's	1 00	5 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00
New York City													
Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	111 00	95 00	208 00
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	18 00	54 00	33 00	58 00	8 00	10 00	178 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	.....	150 00	523 00
Special Sessions, Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Children's, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Niagara Falls Police	37 00	28 00	14 00	21 50	6 00	2 00	44 00	45 00	21 00	9 00	11 00	17 00	255 50
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Oswego Recorder's	28 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00
Rochester City	41 00	31 50	10 00	22 50	9 00	12 00	4 00	2 00	66 00	36 00	12 00	28 00	274 00
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	5 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Syracuse Special Sessions	46 00	88 00	81 50	98 00	51 00	44 50	25 50	27 00	252 00	17 00	76 00	31 50	838 00
Utica City	70 00	51 00	37 00	32 50	62 50	34 50	35 00	24 50	84 00	31 50	21 00	63 00	596 50
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Yonkers Special Sessions	.....	42 00	4 00	32 00	.....	.....	60 00	13 00	52 00	17 00	.....	.....	220 00
Total for cities	$2,174 75	$2,140 50	$2,031 10	$2,159 65	$1,422 25	$1,468 75	$2,260 85	$2,032 00	$1,906 60	$1,751 57	$2,060 35	$2,280 40	$23,688 77
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	$20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	$5 00	$3 00	.....	.....	$30 00
Cortland county	30 00	$35 00	$5 00	.....	.....	.....	$2 00	.....	7 00	.....	$6 25	$1 00	86 25
Dutchess county	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	5 00	9 00	67 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 50	51 50	84 90	296 90

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TABLE 7a — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN FINES — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN — *Concluded*													
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 00	$6 00	$8 50	$17 00	$20 00	$52 50
Montgomery county	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	$4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Niagara county	.....	10 00	$15 00	$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	65 00
Oneida county	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	7 00	13 00
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	$1 50	$1 50	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	7 00
St. Lawrence county	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Steuben county	$19 00	20 00	6 00	.....	.....	2 00	4 00	2 00	2 00	4 00	7 00	2 00	68 00
VILLAGES													
Pleasantville	18 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	25 00
St. Johnsville	12 00	5 00	13 00	9 00	13 00	42 00	.....	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	105 00
TOWNS													
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Allegany county, town of Cuba	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 70	.....	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	42 70
Total for towns and villages	$159 00	$80 00	$41 00	$41 00	$52 70	$46 50	$7 50	$6 00	$25 00	$198 00	$92 25	$133 90	$882 85
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	$70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$70 00
Chautauqua Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$11 00	$3 00	$3 00	$6 00	23 00
Erie Supreme and County	$106 00	$113 00	$195 00	$157 50	$101 00	$42 00	$62 00	$61 00	75 00	248 00	203 00	150 75	1,514 25
Essex Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	300 00
Kings Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Niagara Supreme and County	136 00	210 00	155 00	224 50	116 00	74 00	123 00	141 00	112 50	85 00	99 00	605 00	2,081 00
Oneida Supreme and County	40 00	12 00	64 00	249 00	85 00	663 00	202 00	866 00	331 00	259 00	137 50	269 25	3,177 75
Onondaga Supreme and County	.....	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	16 00	22 75
Oswego Supreme and County	131 00	106 00	80 00	113 00	55 00	25 00	45 00	173 00	66 00	244 00	51 00	120 00	1,209 00
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	40 00	35 00	73 00	70 00	60 00	122 40	422 40
Total for supreme and county courts	$413 00	$444 75	$494 00	$816 00	$407 00	$826 00	$472 00	$1,295 00	$699 50	$909 00	$806 50	$1,289 40	$8,872 15
Grand total	$2,746 75	$2,665 25	$2,566 10	$3,016 65	$1,881 95	$2,341 25	$2,740 35	$3,333 00	$2,631 10	$2,858 57	$2,959 10	$3,703 70	$33,443 77

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TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Albany Police	.....	$3 60	$8 00	$1 00	.....	.....	.....	$1 25	.....	.....	$1 00	$1 00	$15 85
Amsterdam Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6 25	.....	$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 25
Auburn Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$0 30	.....	.....	30
Buffalo Children's	$33 82	41 45	19 96	23 99	22 50	$21 35	46 10	41 50	$60 60	43 70	70 00	134 34	559 31
Buffalo City	1,171 74	1,775 25	768,58	767 00	796 07	559 60	756 44	973 00	846 39	728 96	1,030 68	805 35	10,979 06
Corning City	10 00	25 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
Cortland City	17 00	30 00	.....	.....	35 00	11 00	18 00	25 00	18 00	25 00	15 00	7 00	201 00
Elmira Recorder's	124 60	40 00	67 00	78 20	30 00	51 50	37 50	36 00	57 40	106 35	45 58	30 47	704 60
Hornell Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	59
Ithaca City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75
Jamestown Police	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Lackawanna City	107 50	158 58	48 40	659 85	74 45	24 55	84 96	348 34	73 42	41 64	200 83	39 55	1,862 07
Lockport Police	.....	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	25	.....	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	30 25
Mount Vernon City	61 00	34 67	2 00	16 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	121 67
Newburgh Recorder's	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	2 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	50 00	.....	55 00
Special Sessions, Manhattan	29 00	205 00	254 00	182 26	366 26	668 00	64 60	192 49	319 92	86 00	90 00	178 86	2,636 39
Special Sessions, Bronx	.....	100 00	.....	81 00	80 00	75 00	57 60	25 00	.....	75 00	65 00	75 00	633 60
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	144 50	150 00	64 00	276 00	511 60	1,516 00	196 50	139 00	182 00	661 90	216 00	536 79	4,594 29
Special Sessions, Queens	5 00	48 00	.....	20 00	20 00	30 00	30 00	10 00	25 00	25 00	46 00	12 00	271 00
Special Sessions, Richmond	54 00	47 00	.....	59 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	31 00	14 00	215 50
Children's, Manhattan	.....	7 00	.....	119 00	128 25	2 00	166 08	.....	.....	18 50	24 50	20 00	485 33
Children's, Bronx	59 10	.....	5 00	10 00	20 00	5 00	24 00	.....	2 00	8 00	75 00	22 00	230 10
Children's, Brooklyn	.....	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	24 00	58 00	14 50	19 00	156 00
Children's, Queens	.....	7 00	.....	.....	20 00	1 00	10 00	65 75	.....	36 00	5 50	12 00	157 25
Children's, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	53 00
Niagara Falls Police	.....	28 72	23 50	63 50	10 00	16 00	23 00	31 96	30 00	53 55	73 64	97 00	450 87
North Tonawanda City	29 69	12 00	8 00	.....	.....	2 00	2 00	7 94	.....	.....	2 00	1 00	64 63
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	30 00
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Rochester City	92 00	40 00	110 25	134 50	106 00	190 00	64 29	52 40	93 00	70 00	109 88	115 00	1,177 32
Saratoga Springs City	4 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	21 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	47 00
Schenectady Police	6 80	2 20	3 50	9 66	2 25	.....	50	1 55	6 25	.....	18 50	28 85	80 06
Syracuse Special Sessions	78 00	35 00	165 00	201 50	92 00	60 50	55 50	83 50	63 00	63 50	110 75	181 00	1,189 25
Troy City	50	1 00	1 50	12 38	2 00	1 12	7 40	2 60	.....	.....	.....	10 00	38 50

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TABLE 7b — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS IN RESTITUTION AND REPARATION — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total
CITIES — *Concluded*													
Utica City	$25 50	$25 00	$28 66	$47 80	$26 00	$34 00	$17 25	$8 05	$12 55	$60 00	$81 25	$52 75	$418 81
Watertown City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	8 50	14 50
Watervliet City	.....	3 20	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 70
White Plains Police	.....	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	3 00	2 00	14 00
Yonkers Special Sessions	18 00	14 30	1 00	237 83	142 00	24 00	13 00	9 00	16 93	5 00	11 50	8 50	501 06
Total for cities	$2,072 75	$2,884 97	$1,603 85	$3,016 97	$2,527 63	$3,206 87	$1,688 22	$2,056 08	$1,866 05	$2,190 40	$2,410 61	$2,466 96	$28,091 36
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Clinton county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15 00	.....	$18 00	$2 00	$35 00
Cortland county	$7 00	$35 10	$23 00	$1 00	.....	$5 39	$5 68	$25 00	10 00	.....	30 50	3 00	145 67
Dutchess county	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$287 00	78 00	28 00	393 00
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 25	1 25	.....	.....	3 98	6 48
Lewis county	5 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
Nassau county	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 00	14 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Niagara county	10 00	10 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 00
Oneida county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 80	70	2 25	15 31	21 06
Onondaga county	.....	.....	16 50	15 77	15 00	35 00	.....	.....	25	1 25	42	.....	84 19
Orange county	1 00	.....	.....	.....	53 00	8 00	5 00	10 00	.....	13 57	10 00	5 00	105 57
Steuben county	1 90	.....	.....	8 00	2 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	41 90
VILLAGES													
Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	9 00
TOWNS													
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	37 52	74 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 56
Saratoga county, town of Corinth	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	30 15
Total for towns and villages	$127 42	$119 14	$68 50	$24 77	$86 15	$62 39	$13 68	$46 25	$42 30	$327 52	$139 17	$66 29	$1,123 58
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84 00	.....	$13 00	$97 00
Cortland Supreme and County	$50 00	.....	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00
Erie Supreme and County	448 42	$410 50	323 90	$734 50	$556 06	$1,467 21	$531 62	$645 17	$928 91	929 20	$789 12	630 80	8,384 90
Fulton Supreme and County	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	62 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	84 00

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Jefferson Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	15 00
Kings Supreme and County	132 00	51 00	92 00	139 00	70 00	50 00	50 00	72 42	200 00	160 00	136 00	352 00	1,504 42
Lewis Supreme and County	2 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
Monroe Supreme and County	29 00	71 00	23 09	45 00	45 00	.....	10 00	.....	1 50	2 00	3 00	32 00	261 50
Monroe County, Children's Part	23 79	1 25	.....	.....	3 00	12 08	11 87	50	4 00	8 40	3 35	4 62	72 86
New York Supreme and General Sessions	1,170 25	752 00	9,118 75	913 82	882 37	792 96	651 00	776 16	845 67	1,090 00	770 50	605 00	18,368 48
Niagara Supreme and County	34 50	43 50	46 00	80 00	66 00	71 51	85 00	55 00	79 50	64 50	69 00	67 50	762 01
Oneida Supreme and County	5 00	37 00	29 00	15 33	13 00	57 00	7 00	132 00	27 66	28 00	17 50	8 00	376 49
Onondaga Supreme and County	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	8 00	11 00	8 00	11 00	10 00	16 00	99 00
Ontario Supreme and County	6 00	5 00	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00
Ontario County, Children's Part	1 00	2 50	.....	1 00	.....	17 75	.....	.....	.....	2 50	.....	.....	24 75
Orange Supreme and County	43 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	.....	45 00	20 00	10 00	44 00	8 00	205 00
Oswego Supreme and County	30 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	60 00	27 50	10 00	10 00	24 67	48 00	.....	22 00	267 17
Queens Supreme and County	35 00	35 00	37 00	20 00	20 00	10 00	20 00	20 00	46 00	35 50	22 50	20 00	321 00
Richmond Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	19 00	14 00	25 00	131 00	20 00	299 00
Steuben Supreme and County	6 00	8 00	8 00	28 00	25 50	25 50	22 00	24 00	35 00	30 00	25 00	10 00	247 00
Westchester Supreme and County	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Total for supreme and county courts	$2,032 96	$1,441 75	$9,708 65	$1,994 65	$1,964 92	$2,563 51	$1,498 49	$1,812 25	$2,236 91	$2,530 10	$2,022 97	$1,815 42	$31,622 58
Grand Total	$4,233 13	$4,445 86	$11,381 00	$5,036 39	$4,578 70	$5,932 77	$3,200 39	$3,914 58	$4,145 26	$5,048 02	$4,572 75	$4,348 67	$60,837 52

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TABLE 7c — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	$137 25	$162 50	$130 22	$141 00	$74 25	$153 30	$173 25	$205 60	$197 00	$223 32	$174 54	$195 63	$1,967 86
Auburn Recorder's	856 81	725 02	1,052 09	904 90	624 23	619 14	588 73	663 71	1,290 66	954 98	804 55	1,127 27	10,212 09
Buffalo City	6,368 93	5,254 09	4,473 05	5,339 66	4,741 45	4,796 07	4,649 80	4,318 34	4,776 03	5,260 16	4,724 65	4,695 32	59,397 55
Corning City	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	40 00	20 00	24 00	204 00
Cortland City	153 50	280 58	213 18	242 18	132 57	95 39	45 18	81 92	97 30	108 95	144 00	221 00	1,815 75
Elmira Recorder's	506 50	602 00	613 00	653 00	742 00	713 20	574 56	674 01	1,013 44	697 00	716 00	581 15	8,085 86
Gloversville Recorder's	199 39	205 72	192 77	137 00	136 25	140 75	150 38	155 50	238 61	273 05	278 42	332 28	2,440 12
Ithaca City	20 50	20 00	20 00	34 00	22 50	20 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	65 00	65 00	587 00
Jamestown Police	489 96	381 56	323 75	344 88	169 05	137 35	170 08	246 75	284 97	210 85	196 01	144 50	3,099 71
Johnstown Recorders'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Lackawanna City	383 69	391 22	397 31	402 67	572 09	410 00	466 34	379 00	413 00	176 18	296 00	218 00	4,505 50
Lockport Police	55 00	55 00	81 00	190 00	94 00	171 87	171 00	64 00	84 00	44 50	62 00	55 00	1,127 37
Mount Vernon City	217 00	285 50	303 70	329 71	399 05	315 36	282 14	204 65	134 18	255 08	239 16	152 00	3,117 53
Newburgh Recorder's	112 80	104 40	113 51	92 35	103 00	121 80	91 60	99 20	131 00	112 00	128 00	150 00	1,359 66
New York City Board of Magistrates, Second Division	165 00	109 00	74 00	188 00	183 00	208 25	99 00	64 00	110 00	206 00	125 00	194 75	1,726 00
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	16 00	12 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	15 00	20 00	10 00	107 00
Niagara Falls Police	168 40	251 60	210 90	415 40	245 40	231 40	292 60	259 40	257 40	277 20	324 10	334 40	3,268 20
North Tonawanda City	38 00	86 00	149 00	168 00	114 00	118 00	203 00	165 00	160 00	206 80	198 00	201 25	1,807 05
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00
Olean Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	.....	.....	.....	68 00	.....	123 00
Oneida City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 50	8 50	54 50	86 50	213 00
Plattsburg City	236 50	173 00	212 64	151 70	58 50	63 00	94 00	72 50	100 50	78 85	73 00	71 00	1,385 19
Port Jervis Justice's	.....	.....	.....	14 00	28 00	.....	28 00	28 00	7 00	.....	28 00	28 00	161 00
Poughkeepsie City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	29 00	28 00	36 00	39 00	156 00
Rochester City	913 00	789 25	802 50	908 00	890 50	1,080 00	805 50	768 50	884 00	1,145 50	1,161 76	1,185 70	11,334 21
Rome City	10 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00
Saratoga Springs City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	14 00
Schenectady Police	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042 50	1,265 00	2,307 50
Syracuse Special Sessions	989 71	1,100 75	1,142 00	1,196 38	1,232 25	1,024 33	1,050 50	1,197 00	880 00	1,189 50	1,168 00	1,054 12	13,224 54
Utica City	358 00	323 00	494 00	548 15	550 50	526 00	395 00	618 00	792 00	742 00	790 62	1,129 00	7,266 27
Watertown City	86 00	98 00	60 50	47 00	29 00	.....	.....	32 00	43 00	35 00	32 00	32 00	494 50
Yonkers Special Sessions	1,183 50	1,019 30	1,137 00	1,035 50	937 50	975 50	872 00	897 00	1,141 50	1,020 50	1,094 84	1,141 50	12,455 64
Total for cities	$13,665 44	$12,439 49	$12,230 12	$13,498 48	$12,129 09	$11,960 71	$11,377 66	$11,324 08	$13,218 09	$13,388 92	$14,067 65	$14,767 37	$154,067 10

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TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN —													
Cayuga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$16 00	.....	.....	.....	$66 00	.....	$82 00
Clinton county	$12 00	$20 00	$25 00	$65 00	$10 00	$5 00	5 00	.....	$15 00	$5 00	37 00	$26 00	225 00
Cortland county	131 00	68 50	100 80	71 47	111 61	131 89	68 06	$51 00	44 00	32 00	80 00	34 00	924 33
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429 00	.....	.....	.....	227 00	.....	43 00	699 00
Dutchess county	34 00	10 00	22 00	12 00	22 00	8 00	8 00	.....	16 00	.....	10 00	10 00	152 00
Erie county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 50	9 00	3 00	85 50
Franklin county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 08	90 00	106 15	91 00	145 75	478 98
Lewis county	59 00	101 87	99 23	110 35	99 00	80 00	89 00	80 00	118 00	141 00	110 00	143 00	1,230 45
Niagara county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	12 00	14 00	20 00	24 50	15 00	97 50
Oneida county	123 00	114 00	98 00	96 00	117 00	114 00	202 00	130 00	86 00	179 00	215 00	.....	1,473 00
Onondaga county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Orange county	28 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	10 00	38 00	20 00	10 00	5 50	10 00	35 00	15 00	199 50
St. Lawrence county	.....	.....	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	45 00	62 00	20 00	15 00	6 00	10 00	214 00
Steuben county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	24 00	24 00	24 00	83 00
VILLAGES													
St. Johnsville	36 50	42 00	37 00	27 50	.....	.....	8 00	2 00	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	171 00
TOWNS													
Allegany county, town of Cuba	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	120 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 73
Total for towns and villages	$471 50	$484 10	$419 03	$421 32	$369 61	$817 89	$461 06	$403 08	$416 50	$842 65	$707 50	$488 75	$6,302 99
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Cayuga Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$84 70	$101 90	$73 61	$16 00	$20 00	$296 21
Chautauqua Supreme and County	$48 00	$48 00	$60 00	$63 00	$68 00	$70 00	$48 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	445 00
Cortland Supreme and County	16 00	30 00	66 00	66 00	26 00	11 00	13 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	268 00
Dutchess Supreme and County	16 00	.....	.....	22 00	60 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	8 00	134 00
Erie Supreme and County	1,657 68	1,634 39	1,430 50	1,559 17	1,531 42	2,932 67	1,672 70	1,767 44	2,403 96	1,617 72	1,797 59	1,911 53	21,916 77
Essex Supreme and County	21 00	6 00	21 00	21 00	3 00	38 00	21 00	6 00	21 00	36 00	36 00	48 00	278 00
Jefferson Supreme and County	78 00	79 00	83 00	86 00	110 00	115 00	110 00	110 00	138 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1,209 00
Kings Supreme and County	50 00	20 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 00	.....	247 00
Lewis Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	21 00	34 00	42 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	277 00
Madison Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	4 00	9 00	14 00	34 00
Monroe Supreme and County	46 00	35 00	74 00	33 50	20 00	15 00	33 00	86 50	58 00	50 00	71 00	25 00	546 00
Monroe County, Children's Part	115 20	106 50	117 00	118 00	224 50	192 00	171 00	219 50	185 00	272 50	253 50	217 50	2,192 20
Montgomery Supreme and County	30 00	.....	.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00	174 00
New York Supreme and General Sessions	142 00	140 00	141 00	126 00	89 00	125 00	89 00	79 00	110 00	84 00	119 00	101 00	1,351 00
Niagara Supreme and County	56 50	55 00	102 00	189 50	83 00	162 50	106 50	130 50	120 00	95 00	142 50	204 00	1,447 00
Oneida Supreme and County	112 25	88 00	35 00	81 00	72 00	93 00	101 00	54 00	82 00	58 00	67 50	134 00	977 75
Onondaga Supreme and County	137 00	170 00	155 00	157 00	128 00	141 00	80 00	64 00	82 00	120 00	253 00	262 00	1,749 00

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TABLE 7c — MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS FOR SUPPORT OF FAMILIES — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — *Concluded*													
Ontario Supreme and County	$37 00	$20 00	$25 00	$131 00	$20 00	$20 00	$25 00	$20 00	$41 00	$36 00	$36 00	$64 20	$475 20
Orange Supreme and County	141 50	80 50	67 50	77 50	93 75	81 25	57 50	173 50	196 75	133 25	144 25	127 50	1,374 75
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	18 00	58 00	52 00	38 00	40 00	32 00	24 00	272 00
Queens Supreme and County	196 00	205 00	153 00	188 00	146 00	138 00	126 00	133 50	156 00	661 00	195 00	141 00	2,438 50
Richmond Supreme and County	25 00	20 00	20 00	22 50	20 00	17 50	22 50	19 50	74 00	88 00	85 75	74 25	489 00
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	.....	47 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 00
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	150 00
Westchester Supreme and County	71 00	97 00	99 50	125 50	129 50	162 00	194 00	121 50	144 50	186 00	175 00	135 00	1,640 50
Total for supreme and county courts	$2,996 13	$2,881,39	$2,665 50	$3,152 67	$2,879 17	$4,403 92	$2,974 20	$3,207 64	$4,038 11	$3,701 08	$3,872 09	$3,656 98	$40,428 88
Grand total	$17,133 07	$15,804 98	$15,314 65	$17,072 47	$15,377 87	$17,182 52	$14,812 92	$14,934 80	$17,672 70	$17,932 65	$18,647 24	$18,913 10	$200,798 97

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TABLE 7d — TOTAL MONEY COLLECTED FROM PROBATIONERS

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Fines	$2,746 75	$2,665 25	$2,566 10	$3,016 65	$1,881,95	$2,341 25	$2,740 35	$3,333 00	$2,631 10	$2,858 57	$2,959 10	$3,703 70	$33,442 77
Restitution and reparation	4,233 13	4,445 86	11,381 00	5,036 39	4,578 70	5,932 77	3,200 39	3,914 53	4,145 26	5,048 02	4,572 75	4,348 67	60,837 52
Support of families	17,133 07	15,804 98	15,314 65	17,072 47	15,377 87	17,182 52	14,812 92	14,934 80	17,672 70	17,932 65	18,647 24	18,913 10	200,798 97
Total	$24,112 95	$22,916 09	$29,261 75	$25,125 51	$21,838 52	$25,456 54	$20,753 66	$22,182 38	$24,449 06	$25,839 24	$26,179 09	$26,965 47	$295,080 26

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TABLE 7e — MONEY PAID DIRECT TO BENEFICIARIES UNDER COURT ORDERS

COURTS	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
CITIES													
Amsterdam Recorder's	$71 00	$88 00	$97 00	$40 48	$24 00	$69 00	$48 75	$62 00	$60 00	$75 00	$75 00	$134 00	$844 23
Auburn Recorder's	.....	165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 00
Buffalo City	14,166 23	12,608 48	13,384 00	16,588 50	16,344 18	17,006 72	15,364 91	13,375 87	14,552 42	15,659 88	13,837 39	13,630 41	176,518 99
Corning City	130 00	240 00	250 00	280 00	300 00	300 00	312 00	350 00	350 00	355 00	360 00	200 00	3,427 00
Cortland City	106 85	183 00	40 68	152 50	164 00	44 00	299 00	79 81	14 00	5 00	.....	.....	1,088 84
Elmira Recorder's	93 00	112 00	203 00	141 00	148 00	221 50	125 00	161 00	157 00	92 00	129 00	220 00	1,802 50
Gloversville Recorder's	50 00	52 00	112 00	38 80	113 21	64 00	54 00	31 50	3 00	12 00	3 00	33 45	566 96
Hornell Recorder's	.....	20 00	20 00	32 00	32 00	32 00	48 00	103 00	102 39	90 00	90 00	90 00	659 39
Lackawanna City	506 52	489 00	400 02	604 29	625 26	724 19	542 00	593 00	432 40	299 00	348 00	290 00	5,853 68
Lockport Police	187 50	118 05	227 90	297 50	272 00	179 50	142 00	179 00	165 00	74 00	343 65	357 88	2,543 98
Mount Vernon City	218 00	216 50	292 00	226 50	230 00	201 00	250 00	208 00	267 00	216 00	298 00	32 95	2,655 95
Newburgh Recorder's	285 00	170 00	144 00	339 00	292 00	220 00	238 00	240 00	275 00	210 00	182 00	265 00	2,860 00
New York City													
Board of Magistrates, First Division	4,566 00	4,118 00	6,210 00	6,660 00	6,385 00	6,553 00	7,252 00	5,585 00	8,763 00	6,337 00	5,724 00	7,639 00	75,792 00
Board of Magistrates, Second Division	1,039 00	831 44	4,986 00	1,333 75	1,640 00	1,299 00	1,416 00	1,233 00	1,178 00	1,721 00	1,761 00	1,596 25	20,034 44
Special Sessions, Brooklyn	.....	.....	8 00	40 00	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 00
Special Sessions, Richmond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	4 00	12 00
Niagara Falls Police	796 80	805 63	502 00	747 00	945 00	1,183 00	725 50	736 00	855 00	670 20	367 00	493 00	8,826 13
North Tonawanda City	107 00	82 00	.....	142 50	60 00	.....	40 00	98 00	180 00	178 00	319 00	86 00	1,292 50
Ogdensburg Recorder's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 00
Saratoga Springs City	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Syracuse Special Sessions	1,050 50	1,250 50	1,050 50	950 50	1,150 50	1,150 50	1,220 75	981 50	1,465 50	1,585 50	1,850 75	2,275 00	15,982 00
Utica City	552 17	411 00	541 00	329 35	388 30	333 35	367 00	155 55	120 00	83 80	116 50	161 75	3,559 77
Yonkers Special Sessions	106 00	66 00	226 50	195 00	263 00	280 00	86 00	218 50	196 00	86 00	118 00	154 00	1,994 00
Total for cities	$24,034 57	$22,025 60	$28,694 60	$29,138 67	$29,376 45	$30,100 76	$28,530 91	$24,536 73	$29,135 71	$27,749 38	$25,930 29	$27,662 69	$326,916 36
TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN—													
Cortland county	$61 30	$93 34	.....	$104 58	$58 11	$38 11	$52 88	$99 53	$98 00	.....	.....	.....	$605 85
Delaware county	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24 00	24 00
Dutchess county	.....	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	24 00	.....	342 00	60 00	25 00	28 00	53 00	628 00
Fulton county	.....	.....	.....	13 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 38
Niagara county	147 90	171 90	130 00	72 50	74 00	42 14	33 00	46 00	118 00	125 00	152 00	96 00	1,208 44
St. Lawrence county	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00
Steuben county	130 00	130 00	135 00	140 00	200 00	200 00	224 00	230 00	250 00	250 00	255 00	250 00	2,394 00

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VILLAGES													
St. Johnsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 50	.....	22 50	22 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	94 00
TOWNS													
Allegany County, Town of Cuba	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00
Herkimer County, Town of Manheim	55 51	43 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 20
Total for towns and villages	$402 71	$462 93	$289 00	$354 46	$411 61	$332 25	$332 38	$739 53	$548 00	$400 00	$435 00	$423 00	$5,130 87
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS													
Cortland Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$299 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$299 00
Dutchess Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$36 00	$65 00	60 00	$65 00	$60 00	$91 00	$60 00	437 00
Erie Supreme and County	$1,344 90	$1,461 03	$1,616 00	$1,466 05	$1,851 96	1,729 69	1,884 71	1,901 50	1,691 97	1,851 15	1,804 60	1,507 85	20,111 41
Montgomery Supreme and County	.....	14 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Niagara Supreme and County	647 53	554 00	471 83	509 53	661 64	551 72	571 76	591 14	609 43	696 10	685 50	472 33	7,022 51
Oswego Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 00	.....	50 00
Rensselaer Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00
Richmond Supreme and County	6 00	6 00	10 00	10 00	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	4 00	.....	.....	84 00
Steuben Supreme and County	.....	.....	.....	50 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	48 00	120 00	140 00	150 00	668 00
Westchester Supreme and County	28 00	54 00	35 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 00
Total for supreme and county courts	$2,026 43	$2,089 03	$2,148 83	$2,063 58	$2,594 60	$2,397 41	$2,601 47	$2,908 64	$2,426 40	$2,731 25	$2,758 10	$2,202 18	$28,942 92
Grand total	$26,463 71	$24,577 56	$31,132 43	$31,556 71	$32,382 66	$32,830 42	$31,464 76	$28,179 90	$32,110 11	$30,880 63	$29,123 39	$30,287 87	$360,990 15

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APPENDIX B

STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

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STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR		
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Total	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	As volunteers
CITIES							
Albany Police	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam Recorder's	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Recorder's	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Batavia Police	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Binghamton City	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Children's	4	1	2	7	.....	1	1
Buffalo City	10	1	20	31	.....	.....	7
Cohoes Recorder's	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Recorder's	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Ithaca City	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown Police	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Recorder's	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Lackawanna City	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls Recorder's	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicville City	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon City	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Newburgh Recorder's	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle City	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
New York City Board of Magistrates, First Division	23	.....	.....	23	.....	2	.....
New York City Board of Magistrates, Second Division	23	.....	.....	23	.....	4	.....
New York City Special Sessions, Manhattan	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
New York City Special Sessions, Bronx	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York City Special Sessions, Brooklyn	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
New York City Special Sessions, Queens	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
New York City Children's, Manhattan	33	.....	.....	33	2	3	.....
New York City Children's, Bronx	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	12	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....
New York City Children's, Queens	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
New York City Children's, Richmond	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Police	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Olean Police	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Poughkeepsie City	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

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STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS — (*Continued*)

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR		
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Total	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	As volunteers
Rensselaer City	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Police	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rome City	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Salamanca City	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady Police	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Special Sessions	2	.....	57	59	.....	.....	40
Troy City	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
Utica City	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Watertown City	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Watervliet City	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
White Plains Police	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers City	2	.....	3	5	.....	1	1
Total for cities	163	2	100	265	8	15	51
VILLAGES							
Canisteo	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Heights	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Fairport	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Herkimer	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Malone	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Medina	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
Patchogue	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Penn Yan	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Pleasantville	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Johnsville	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotia	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Sag Harbor	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Waverly	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total for villages	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	6

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TOWNS							
Albany county, town of Colonie	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Allegany county, town of Cuba	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1
Chautauqua county, town of Hanover	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton county, town of Wells	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Herkimer county, town of Manheim	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Nassau county, town of Oyster Bay	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Nassau county, town of Hempstead	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Niagara county, town of Lewiston	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oneida county, town of Verona	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Schenectady county, town of Glenville	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady county, town of Rotterdam	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler county, town of Dix	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming county, town of Arcade	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Monroe county, town of Perinton	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total for towns	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	5
SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS							
Albany Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bronx Supreme and County	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Broome Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Cayuga Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua Supreme and County	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Chenango Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Clinton Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Supreme and County	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Cortland Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Erie Supreme and County	10	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....
Essex Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Fulton Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kings Supreme and County	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Livingston Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Madison Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Monroe Supreme and County	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County, Children's Part	3	.....	3	6	.....	1	.....
Montgomery Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nassau Supreme and County	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New York Supreme and General Sessions	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1
Niagara Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga Supreme and County	3	.....	1	4	1	.....	1
Ontario Supreme and County	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

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STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS — (*Concluded*)

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR		
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Total	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	As volunteers
Orange Supreme and County	1			1			
Orleans Supreme and County			1	1			
Oswego Supreme and County	1			1			
Otsego Supreme and County	3			3			
Putnam Supreme and County	1			1			
Queens Supreme and County		1		1			
Rensselaer Supreme and County			1	1			
Richmond Supreme and County	1			1			
Rockland Supreme and County	1			1			
St. Lawrence Supreme and County	1			1			
Saratoga Supreme and County	5			5	1		
Schenectady Supreme and County			1	1			
Schoharie Supreme and County			4	4			2
Steuben Supreme and County	1		1	2			
Suffolk Supreme and County	1			1			
Tioga Supreme and County			1	1			
Tompkins Supreme and County			1	1			
Ulster Supreme and County			1	1			
Warren Supreme and County	1			1			
Westchester Supreme and County	1			1		1	
Yates Supreme and County			1	1			
Total for Supreme and County courts	53	4	32	89	5	3	5
Grand total	216	6	161	383	13	18	67
Number of positions held by officers who serve in more than one court	4	1	11	16			1
Net total of individuals serving as probation officers	212	5	150	367	13	18	66

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APPENDIX C

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS, HELD IN ROCHESTER, DECEMBER 9 AND 10, 1918

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FOREWORD

The Eleventh Annual State Conference of Probation Officers, called at the invitation of the State Probation Commission, was held in Rochester on December 9 and 10, 1918. One hundred and one persons registered as delegates at the conference, fifty-one of whom were probation officers from all parts of the State.

The conference consisted of six sessions. There were three sessions devoted to papers and to informal round-table discussions of the problems of probation work. Two evening sessions were devoted to formal addresses, the last being a joint session with the State Conference of Charities ond Correction. An informal reception for the probation officers was held, and a luncheon, at which admirable addresses were delivered. The conference was one of the most helpful and practical of its kind which has ever been held.

These annual gatherings of the probation officers of the State have proven very valuable in promoting the development of efficient, scientific probation work. The exchange of ideas and experiences in this work is most necessary. The inspiration and encouragement derived by the probation officers from these meetings makes them well worth while. The Commission urges courts and local authorities having control of probation officers' expenditures to authorize one or more representatives of every probation office in the State to attend this annual conference at the expense of the locality. The probation officers who attend secure information and gain inspiration which more than justifies the cost involved.

These conferences are arranged each year especially for the probation officers of the State, but all persons interested are invited to attend. The next conference will be held at Syracuse November 10 and 11, 1919.

In the proceedings which follow, all of the formal addresses and such of the discussions as seem of permanent value are published.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS

FIRST SESSION

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1918

HON. FRANK E. WADE, PRESIDENT OF STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding. We have asked Mr. Alfred J. Masters, one of the oldest probation officers in point of service in the State, to preside this morning.

MR. ALFRED J. MASTERS, PROBATION OFFICER, MONROE COUNTY: First on the program this morning is an address of welcome by our County Judge, the Honorable John B. M. Stephens.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. JOHN B. M. STEPHENS, COUNTY JUDGE, MONROE COUNTY: It is indeed a pleasant service that has been assigned to me this morning to phrase the greeting and to express the welcome which Rochester wishes to extend to you. Your presence has already brought clear skies, the first that Rochester has seen in many days, and it is our most genuine hope that this is an augury not only of continued pleasant weather, but also of pleasant associations among yourselves and with us.

You come from various sections of the State, except those of us who live right here in Rochester and are very much at home, and you have left the duties and worries of your position to spend a day or two here in friendly intercourse and in the discussion of questions that are very practical to your work. We wish for you a most profitable session, not merely because it may enlarge your vision of the nature of the service in which you are engaged, but because it may be the time when old acquaintances shall be renewed and when new friendships shall be formed, and this, I

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think, is perhaps the most vital and important part of these conferences.

Each one of you is an expert; you do not need to have someone else tell you what you ought or might do under any given conditions, but you do need and we all need this personal contact with those who are engaged in like kind of service to the community in order that we may be strengthened and heartened to endure the trials and discouragements that often come to us.

I have long been accustomed to think of the probation officer or of the work of the probation officer not as a job, not as something for which a salary is paid, so many hours spent in the work which he or she is employed to do, not a job, but as a ministry, qualifications for which are an intense human sympathy for the unfortunate people who are committed to their charge. It is a constantly growing ministry; a great trust has been committed to the probation officers of this State. When the system was introduced some years ago, upon you and your predecessors was placed a responsibility of making the probation system a success, and it is through your faithfulness and fidelity in the trust that has been committed to you that the probation system in the State of New York has been commended to the people, so that at the recent Legislature the scope of probationary effort was very largely extended.

I do not intend to detain you from the real object for which you have come here. I am only to express to you or try to express to you, inadequately it must be, the welcome which Rochester extends. Again, ladies and gentlemen, fellow workers in this real work, in behalf of Rochester, I bid you welcome and yet again most welcome.

LESSONS LEARNED AT HOME THROUGH THE WAR

MISS ELSIE VOORHEES JONES, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, HOME SERVICE SECTION, AMERICAN RED CROSS, ROCHESTER: You may have heard Dr. Edward T. Devine say that in this war the audience had suddenly become the actors in the social field. The government itself has attempted what a few isolated social workers had attempted before, to arouse public interest in family and community life, health for all, sex hygiene, rural reorganization,

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foreign-born Americans, care of cripples, labor readjustments, child welfare and the general prevention of poverty.

That all these problems are not the " patter " of the crank, the hobby of the reformer, but the common heritage of every community is one of the lessons that Home Service organized in every city and countryside is helping to teach the public. One-half the 2000 families known to Home Service here present some of these problems in marked form — and these are families that have never been known to any social agency so far as our Confidential Exchange shows. If we had been able to do intensive work with families these past twelve months I could bring you accurate figures on this subject. This is a very conservative statement and to you means but little, but to the untried volunteer it is an astonishing revelation.

Most Home Service workers are volunteers and the effect of the work upon them (the public, if you please) is interesting. They quickly discover that money is only a small part of the family difficulty whereas most of the troubles antidated the war. They develop an immediate interest in the community's provisions for unsanitary conditions, bad housing, care for defectives and unusual children. The creaky community machinery for providing for care for defectives doesn't suit these new volunteer social workers. If the volunteers gathered from every possible group in the community see for themselves the vicious circle of bad housing, drink, poverty, immorality, low mentality, are they too going on doing nothing about it?

Home Service is helping to teach the public that the tools of the social worker are necessary machinery. A charity organization society man was made Director-General of Civilian Relief and the methods he devised have proved workable throughout the whole United States. The volunteers realize that no progress comes without knowledge of facts, all the facts. They are keeping face sheets and running records—crude, but the beginning of better work. They are beginning to see that we must have evidence on which to make a social diagnosis — an attempt to arrive at as exact a definition as possible of the social situation and personality of a given client. They are realizing that *office* service does not make a social diagnosis possible. It is *Home* service that

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"gives a fair and patient hearing, establishes a good mutual understanding, aims to secure clues to further sources of insight and cooperation and develop self-helps and self-reliance." They see that one or two calls do not solve problems, but continuous treatment does solve problems. Unless we are equipped to continue to follow our families much of our effort is futile. Doesn't every probation officer say this over and over again?

The worn-out word "cooperation" has a real meaning to the Home Service worker who is checked by the irate representative of some agency carrying a family. The Confidential Exchange is the A-B-C of the volunteer who doesn't dare start out without knowing what all the other agencies are doing — Alack! Some agencies in Rochester make their work and our work difficult by failure to use the Exchange. It was just Saturday that we thought we had a difficult emergency on our hands when we bethought ourselves to call an agency which hasn't been using the Exchange and found they are dealing with the family. Our part was only the technical governmental letter. To be able to see one's relationship to other agencies is fundamental to good progress.

Home Service is helping to teach the public that special training is necessary to do social work. Education, experience are necessary to solve difficult human adjustments. Why should the community spend most of its funds on material welfare, such as public parks, buildings, pavements and little directly on the engineering of the morale of its family life? The paid worker must direct these confused volunteers and the volunteer must have training — 6 weeks courses, known as Chapter Courses or Institutes, are fundamental in interesting and holding any volunteer in any social task. The woman who can't do anything well but has a sentimental interest in individually helping humanity can't last in Home Service.

Home Service is helping to teach the public that the ideals of good will, friendliness, neighborliness are the successful tools of a progressive community work. The public has been taught that the ideals of Home Service are to maintain and raise standards of family life of the men in the service. This requires in workers a spiritual adjustment that is human and sympathetic plus wisdom

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that would serve all as one's friends without hurting their pride or destroying their confidence. The reception of the Home Service workers in homes has been cordial universally; the steady stream of volunteers available shows that volunteers can be recruited and the combination of volunteers with seasonal paid workers may re-create some of our half-dead agencies.

In conclusion let me ask how are the social agencies, after the usefulness of Home Service has been outlined, i. e., when the returned soldiers are adjusted to civilian life, going to absorb this new child with all the interest and enthusiasm of a new child? Before we doze again or sink back into excessive individualism we should consider how these Home Service workers can be held to the task of Home Service for the community.

DISCUSSION

MR. HENRY C. DRAKE, PROBATION OFFICER, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY: They tell a story of Spurgeon, the eminent British Divine, that in his training of divinity students it was his practice to send a young man into the pulpit with a folded piece of paper which he was to open upon his arrival in the pulpit, find therein his text and preach never having seen the text before. One young man went up, opened his paper, saw the word "Zaccheus." That was all. He turned to his audience and said, "Zaccheus was a little man, and so am I. Zaccheus was up a tree, and so am I. Zaccheus made haste to come down, and so shall I." And I feel as did the divinity student, for this is my first appearance at a meeting of the probation officers of New York State, and I am from the country.

When I tell you that my probationers number less than thirty, you will readily see that I have no license to speak for your profession. Less than thirty they are, and if the dry wave — if I may be permitted to use that mixed metaphore — continues to crawl up the beach in the future as in the past, I don't know that I shall have any probationers.

Ten years ago of the twenty-seven towns and two cities in our county, half of them licensed the sale of liquor. Today, only one city licenses it; the other, twice as large, Jamestown, having voted liquor out last April and having been dry since October, the vote

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being something like two to one. So my business as a probation officer doesn't look very promising. It doesn't promise to grow, for in the ten years that I have mentioned I have seen the volume of the criminal work of our courts diminish by more than half.

A year ago I was asked by our local exemption board to assume the duty of chief clerk for two months only, and I accepted. I soon realized that I had enlisted for the duration of the war, and it is only today that my assistants are sealing up the records. I have had an opportunity to dip into the questionnaires of nearly five thousand men. I have assisted in the entrainment of nearly one thousand for our camps. It may surprise you to know that our troubles as an Exemption Board have been about equally divided between the fellows who for reasons good and reasons spurious have wanted to keep out of the service, and the fellows who wanted to get in and were barred by the regulations or the needs of the service. That is rather a startling statement, but I have had man after man of German and Austrian birth and many of them of German and Austrian citizenship, who, desiring to put the finishing touches on their Kaisers, have bothered us to death with requests to get into the army, which request must necessarily be refused. On the other hand, strange as it may seem, we have had native-born grandsons of native sons, who have caused us as much trouble the other way by their desire to "Let George do it." I also had the privilege of serving for some months as Chairman of the Home Service Section of our local Red Cross, turning the work over to the only person who should be entrusted with it, a woman. So I have had some opportunity outside of probation work to learn lessons through the war. If I had not learned them, I should be as one who, looking up the Grand Canyon in Arizona saw no grandeur, or as one looking upon Niagara Falls, saw no power and strength, or upon some great cathedral and saw no triumph of the architect in the building, or upon the sunset and saw no colors by the Divine Artist. And I am sorry for the person who has not learned lessons through the war; these lessons of thrift in time and matter and minutes; these lessons of preserving and conserving and serving, thus deserving all the blessings that our victory has won for us.

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There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether criminals should be allowed in the army. There have been arguments pro and con which seem alike quite unanswerable. I have no desire to take sides in the controversy, but I want to relate two or three instances. Two young men, brothers, stood up in court, plead guilty to carrying concealed weapons and resisting officers. They told the judge that if he would let them go they would go home, waive all claims for exemption and get busy in the army. They didn't mean it. They went home and their questionnaires revealed robust claims for exemption — the widowed and dependent mother, and so forth, and so forth. In my dual capacity as probation officer and chief clerk, I was able to advise the Draft Board of their false position, and they were inducted into the service. They have made good in the army. They are both in France and their letters home have inspired a younger brother under draft age to enlist.

Another young man was charged with assault in the second degree and pleaded guilty. The only reason it wasn't murder was because his victim bore a charmed life. Another young man pleaded guilty to robbery. I was not satisfied when the judge placed them in my charge. In my opinion they richly deserved prison sentences, but I had to take my medicine. They reported regularly and I could find no fault with their deportment until there came silence, no reports. The first I heard of one of them was one of these little cards which reads: "The ship on which I sailed has arrived safely overseas," and the other I have not heard a word from except within this past week I have seen his name in the list of those seriously wounded in battle. It occurs to me that those young men have done a great deal to redeem their past and that that little blue star in the field of white and bordered with red, will shine as proudly from those door-ways as from anywhere else, and that those men have earned a right not only to be in the army, but to come home and resume their places as useful citizens in a country which more than ever in these trying days of peace will need useful citizens. They have been Americanized; they have been democratized; they have had the benefit of wonderful physical and hygienic training and they cannot help but be better men for the service they have been in.

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We glance down the casualty list — you see I am prone to talk shop — and we see there the name of some young man whom we have known from childhood. We know that his parents sacrificed many of the necessities and all of the luxuries of life that he might finish high school and obtain the coveted college course. We remember how finishing college he was able to secure a good position to pay back to those parents for some of the sacrifices they had made. Then we knew about his going away to camp. Now we see his name in the casualty list. We realize that the sun has set forever on that home and we begin to demand punishment for the man who brought this great scourge of war upon the world. Why is this our attitude? Probably because war often is and always seems to be so avoidable. But there is a casualty list and has been a casualty list every day in the papers since you people began to read. The police court news, and the county court news, and the supreme court news, is a casualty list alike with war, most always avoidable. And I believe that the probation system has a chance to keep names off this casualty list, to at least keep them from recurring thereon; it is a chance to win service stripes such as our Red Cross workers, our Y. M. workers, our K. of C. workers, our Salvation Army workers; and I am happy in the thought that it is not the worked upon who gains most by those services, for don't think that the "doughboy" coming out from a week in the trenches who grabs a doughnut from the Salvation Army lassie is profiting half as much as the lassie herself, and I believe the wider horizons, the broader outlooks, the hours filled with service, which have gone with these men of the Y. M. C. A, the Knights of Columbus, and these other activities into Europe have been to them great showers of blessing.

Necessarily the work of the probation officer must be unhonored and unsung, but in happy reunited homes and families, in sober and industrious men restored to activity worth while, it seems to me that the probation officer may win his service stripes.

MR. GEORGE J. LAVENDER, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: Regarding the value of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross in the Domestic Relations Court, New York, during the last year among the 200 probationers under

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my charge about 35 men were inducted or voluntarily enlisted for the war period. The Red Cross Home Service Section was called upon for help in many cases. I will say it was extended quite freely. There were men who refused to give their families any allotment. These cases were placed in the Home Service Section and their legal committee took up the cases and gave great aid in taking up the cases at Washington, D. C., and fighting them for eight or nine months in many instances in order to aid the wife and family.

I had a case of a man who entered the service in 1917. He took the child away from the mother at that time. Later she recovered the child and the case was placed in the hands of the Red Cross. The case was taken up with the result that the wife has received over $400 in allotments from the government, bringing the case to a successful close.

We, the officers at the Domestic Relations Court, have turned cases over to them when occasion called for it and have found it an invaluable aid to the probation officers. They were only too willing to serve the purposes of the probation officers in a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation in the proper handling of their cases in the Domestic Relations Court both from the point of view of social service and legal advice when necessary.

MR. JOSEPH J. MACKEY, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: I have not gotten up to speak as a probation officer; I have taken the floor to speak as an ex-soldier, to extend to the Red Cross and its representative here, my hearty thanks for the work it has done for the boys at the camp. I have known several cases of men in my own company, one in particular, a man who enlisted although he was not of draft age, who had three children. His wife became sick, giving birth to a baby, and the poor fellow did not want to get out of the service. We communicated with the Red Cross in New York and had them go to the man's home and take care of the family, pay the rent and take care of the man when he arrived in New York on a furlough. They helped him with his expenses and sent him back to us. That man since has been wounded over in France. He has given his service. His service was of use to the country through the aid of the Home Service Bureau of the Red Cross.

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I also know of another case of a man who was a resident but three years in the country. Nevertheless, he wanted to serve the government. The Red Cross Home Service Bureau took care of his family and he is still in the service.

MRS. RUTH BACKUS: The man in the service has known that he absolutely had to contribute to his family and so we have been able to do many things with the family. When these men come home I believe they are going to come back much changed, but many are going to come back with the same traits with which they went away and it will be very interesting to us to see whether we have been able to build any foundation on which you people will have to carry on.

MR. FREDERICK C. HELBING, PAROLE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND: May I ask Mr. Drake how the draft board was able to draft these two men who were convicted of felonies. If I understand the rulings of the War Department, no man convicted of felony could be enlisted.

MR. DRAKE: The disposition of the case was not in the form of a conviction. The conviction was withheld for that purpose.

MR. HELBING: For years we have endeavored to get around the ruling of the War Department in prohibiting recruiting officers from enlisting our boys in the service. I know of many cases where boys volunteered and because they had been convicted of juvenile delinquency, burglary, or whatever else it might have been, or had been sent to an institution because they were ungovernable or disorderly children, were prohibited from entering the service. A boy or young man under twenty-one cannot enlist voluntarily but he was liable to be drafted, and it would be interesting to me to know how many men on probation and who have been convicted of a felony were able to enlist without being drafted. The following may be interesting: Out of the total number of boys on parole from the House of Refuge (1350 on July 1, 1918) 32 per cent had voluntarily enlisted — over four hundred. About 50 per cent of these have become non-commissioned officers and the majority are on the other side. We have heard of many casualties among them, but we do not know exactly

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how many, and every one of these boys had to commit perjury to get into the service and say they had never been in a reformatory. Why the War Department or the Navy Department takes the attitude (I do not want to criticise them at this time) of barring the man or boy who has made a mistake I cannot understand. We, as an institution have taken up the matter with the departments years ago, and the answer we always got was that the regulation prohibited taking any man or boy who has been in an institution or a reformatory.

MR. DRAKE: My two worst offenders committed perjury; said they never had been convicted of crime. I should think perhaps that their perjury had been wiped out.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY, CHIEF COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY: In Erie county we have had over ninety of our men in the service; about 150 or more as nearly as we could ascertain who had previously been under our supervision were in the service. About 45 of those enlisted, and we have never experienced any trouble with any of the military authorities in Buffalo except the naval authorities. They have insisted on a certificate of good character before enlisting a man in the service.

Regarding the attitude of the military authorities toward men who have been previously convicted of crime, that is quite natural. I cannot blame them. Last May when I was in Kansas City attending the National Conference, I took a trip out to the military barracks at Leavenworth where there were over one hundred men back from France for disciplinary purposes. We have four million men of all types in the army, and it is the safest thing to do to be careful about who you are taking in. I don't mean men who have been convicted of crime ought not to be taken into the service. We have something like thirty thousand men from Buffalo who are in the military service, and the first boy who died in France with the expeditionary forces was a man on probation, paying our office ten dollars a month in restitution. Now, I think those boys have earned their spurs, yet I do not believe even though they have shown that they are capable of giving good service to their country, we ought to criticize the military authorities

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or question their methods, because they must necessarily go slow in a matter of that kind. Where you see, as I did in Kansas City, the result of bad conduct of men in the service you can readily understand their attitude.

MR. MACKEY: I can see no objection to the boys who have committed a little act of indiscretion entering the service. I have stood shoulder to shoulder with them; I have served with some of Mr. Helbing's boys; I have served with some whom I have investigated and they did not know me when I was in a uniform, but I knew them. There is no harm in having these men in the service; they have a chance to make good and many have given their lives for the cause and there is no reason why they should not be in the service. I remember having a case of a boy who had trouble with his father. The father wanted to send him to jail; he wouldn't answer a court summons; his father gave him a court summons and he threw it in the father's face. The judge said, "Go and find the boy and bring him here." I found him sleeping on a roof at six o'clock, the following day. I took him to the home of the father and said, "What is the matter with this boy?" "Oh, he is crazy to get into the navy," said the father. "Good," I said, "I am glad he is." "Do you want to get in the navy, son?" "Yes," he answered. I took him to the court and had the judge place him on probation for one month. I then took the boy to the navy recruiting station. Twenty-one were examined and out of twenty-one, only three passed the physical test and he was one of the three. But, just as soon as the commander found out he had been arrested, he said, "We don't want him; we don't want him." I said, "He hasn't done anything; only been disobedient to his father." I had to fight for about an hour at least but I got the boy in and he is now a first-class machinist on the Michigan.

MR. HELBING: Is it not better for the Department to take these men and not compel them to commit perjury? They are going to get in and when they sign their enlistment blank they answer "No" to the question "Have you ever been arrested." Is it not better that the department know something about them? Let me give you one instance. A boy from Brooklyn comes to the Island

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and says, "I went to the recruiting office to enlist and they want a letter from my parole officer so they could take me in." "Well did you tell them you had been in the Refuge?" "Yes." "I guess they won't take you. I will send a parole officer down with you." I did so, and the lieutenant in charge of the recruiting office said he did not have anything to do with it but the captain had sent the boy up and he did not think there would be any reason for the boy not entering the service and he would explain it fully to the captain. Later in the afternoon the boy again appears, and stated that the captain still requested the letter. He had been convicted of petit larceny in the Kings County Court, was allowed to plead to a misdemeanor and sent to the Refuge; had been there about eighteen months with a clear record; was in the military organization as a lieutenant. A letter was given him to the recruiting officer stating these facts and we strongly recommended the boy for the service. He came back about six in the evening and said, "I could not get in because I have been arrested but I want to get into the service." "All right, we'll get you in." "Do you care whether you get in the Canadian or United States service?" "I don't care, I want to get across." I directed one of the parole officers to take him to the Canadian recruiting office. He was in Montreal two days later and within a month was on the other side. We have heard from him.

Here is another instance. Some years ago a sergeant from a recruiting office appeared at our office and said, "The recruiting officer wants to know something about this boy; he wants to enlist and has been in the Refuge but under the regulations we cannot take him. What do you know about him?" We told him and sent the boy with a parole officer and he was enlisted, and thereafter for a long while I had the luck of having this particular recruiting officer take any boy who had been in the Refuge. But one nice morning the parole officer endeavored to enlist a boy and found that his old friend had been transferred and a new man there and the answer was "We don't want him." It appears that it depended entirely upon the recruiting officer, but we have been unable to enlist any more boys. I believe the War Department should take these men upon recommendation instead of compelling them to commit perjury.

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COMMISSIONER WADE: I would like to ask the probation officers if they know of any probation officer in the State aside from Mr. Sturdevant who has died in the service. Lynn K. Sturdevant of Jamestown died in service, and if there are others I would like to have their names included in a resolution.

I move that a resolution be adopted by the probation officers of this State in conference assembled, expressing their appreciation of the service of Lynn K. Sturdevant, probation officer, and that the Secretary be directed to send the resolution and condolences of this conference to his family and that it be spread upon the minutes.

MR. MACKEY: Second the motion.

COMMISSIONER WADE: I think we should include in the resolution any others of whose death in the service we may later hear.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion concerning the death of Mr. Lynn K. Sturdevant of Jamestown, New York, that this resolution be sent to the family. All those in favor will signify by the usual sign. Contrary minded. Carried unanimously.

PROBLEMS OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES

MR. JOHN L. DEARLOVE, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, STEUBEN COUNTY: I come from a county of approximately sixteen hundred square miles. It contains two third-class cities, five villages of from two to four thousand, and several smaller villages and hamlets scattered around through the hills and valleys of the typical rural country. We have about two hundred miles of State and county improved highways, and we have miles and miles of country road, good, bad and medium. Many of these hamlets you can reach only by a stage coach or bus unless you have some way of your own, and I believe that the solution is only by an automobile.

Another question given me was, "How do you use volunteers?" With the juveniles in some of the country hamlets I am satisfied

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to have the parent, teacher, or an employer where they have any duties to perform act as volunteer, but with the adults the only use I make of the volunteer is to find out information, or, in other words, what has happened since my last visit.

The co-operation is something that we all need in every community, especially the rural probation officer, because there are places where you cannot visit oftener than once in two weeks, perhaps, and it is necessary to have the co-operation of someone in that locality in order that you may know when you return of some of the things you ought to know. I never have been disappointed in co-operation. I have always received all that I have asked for from any source if I took a little time and explained to the people the things we were trying to work out through probation.

Here is an idea for the county probation officers that I found works very well. While you may think it is mercenary, I think it is just policy and good business. We rely on the Board of Supervisors for that little raise of salary that we often hope for and seldom get and if in a rural town there is a chance to use the Supervisor as a co-operator, use him, spend half an hour or an hour with him and make him see the work you are doing; ask his co-operation, and when he goes to the Board of Supervisors he will think you are a great fellow and his friendship is worth something to you.

In speaking of the juveniles, the greatest problem, perhaps, I have had during the past year is the fact that there is not a place in western New York where you can commit a boy under twelve years of age no matter how badly he needs commitment. Oftentimes home conditions are such you feel the boy can never make good; there is something the matter with the boy that no one will receive him, and there is not an institution in western New York to which I can take a boy of that kind. I hope the time will come when the State Board of Charities will devise some plan by which you can have some place to put a boy twelve years of age.

In cases of girls under sixteen, we have had considerable trouble in disposing of that class of delinquents. It seems that the " uni-

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form age" of the past summer has had its dazzling influence on the girls, particularly between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. There have been some who came from homes in which we never could expect any progress. They know nothing of the duties along domestic lines and we haven't any place to put them. It is true we have Hudson, but I returned a girl to court in the latter part of September and last week was the first they were able to receive her at Hudson. She has been detained for about two months in the woman's department of the common city jail. But the overcrowded conditions seem to be working havoc in the discipline of that class of offenders.

I have a problem in the rural sections that I wish to take up with the State Probation Commission and ask them if it is possible through the Excise Department or the Reform Bureau to arrange some way in which we can have a better condition. Two words express the whole situation and that is hard cider. Most of Steuben County is dry, but let me tell you there has been enough cider made to drown every man, woman and child in the county. There is a lot for sale in dry territory, and the method of conviction of those offenders is this: You have got to get a sample of the cider they are selling and have it analyzed. If it contains more than the required amount of alcohol, all right. Or you have got to see a man go in sober and come out drunk. You go in and ask for a glass of cider. If you have the pass-word or are known to the keeper, he usually knows what brand you want and you will get it. If you are an officer or someone he doesn't know or haven't his pass-word, you will get the sweet cider and when analyzed it is as harmless as milk, except perhaps the name, while the other fellow gets the hard cider. The man who goes in sober and comes out drunk can swear that he had a big drink before going in there or had a bottle in his pocket. This makes it difficult to enforce the law of sobriety when eighty per cent of your work is thrust upon you through the booze habit.

I have had some trouble with working conditions. I have in my county several working establishments doing war work. When the armistice was signed, war contracts were cancelled and I find I have many men and women out of work. It has been a serious

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problem to place those men at a scale of wages that were satisfactory to them to accept. I suppose this will work out itself in time and the law of supply and demand will find a place for those men where they can earn a proper livelihood, but just now it is the problem bothering me worse than anything else, because one of the first duties of the probation officer is to keep your men employed.

Concerning the financial case. Our rural probation officer is called upon to do more or less social service work; he goes into hamlets and villages and to the little red school-house on the corner of the woods and on those highways out in rural sections, and he becomes looked upon, if he has measured up to his possibilities, as the fellow that is going to help out all the domestic difficulties, the child welfare cases, and the social work in general as it occurs in the rural community. In a rural village I know of a woman with two children who has secured a divorce from her husband who was ordered to pay alimony for the support of those two children. She has no one to assist her in collecting this alimony. She has drifted along for two years until she is broken down in her health in trying to care for this family. The husband is living in an adjoining county free from any of the domestic troubles that have beset this woman. She didn't know what to do. One of her neighbors told her that the probation officer came through every Tuesday and said, "Why don't you see what he will do for you?" I was told one day that the widow on the upper side of the road in that little yellow house wanted to see me, so I called and she stated her troubles. The question that arose was that of ignorance. There had been a way if she had taken it up with the attorney to have this man brought into court for contempt because he was ordered to pay a certain amount and he hadn't done it. It was an easy matter, yet it was a place where the probation officer could be used for good in the community service.

I have felt that the work of the probation officer should be divided into two parts, with the word "probation" in the right hand and the word "officer" hidden behind your back; where we can use the word "probation" in the right hand of fellowship and uplift, and use the word "officer" only when it is needed.

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I have been interested somewhat in the words of Sam Walter Foss, a few of which I will read:

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both are parts of the infinite plan;
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height,
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice
And weep with the strangers who moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by;
They are good; they are bad; they are weak; they are strong,
Wise, foolish — so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynics ban,
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend of man.

MRS. CARRIE R. CORNELL, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, MADISON COUNTY: As a probation officer I have had everything from a funeral from my house to dressing a crazy woman, taking her to the hospital, washing the lice from children, mending their clothes and pressing them. These things are all in my line.

I wish you people to take into consideration that my home is my only office. My dining room carpet has been cleaned three times in the last month to get the mud from it, so you see in my case, it means giving up my home. I am not in this work for the money; I love the work and never am I so happy as when I go up the street with some poor devil; it does not make any difference to me who the person is. I feel good at night and I am not afraid to go to sleep after a day in the work. I cannot tell you of the burning desire and love for the work for humanity

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in my heart. That is why I am doing this work. I haven't even a desk although I have records of all my cases and I am trying to obey the rules of the Commission and keep good records.

I am not used to finger bowls but I am used to cooking for some poor devil. I have cooked and served fifty meals during the last year. I am not used to being served. For instance, an old lady almost seventy years old, stayed in the Central depot all night; she came in from Clyde and had gotten as far as Oneida. She went all around the town to the different ministers and they wouldn't even hear her story. She ended up at the Red Cross rooms and they called me up and said, "We have an old lady we don't know what to do with." "What is the matter, is she sick; if she could work I can get her work; what is wrong?" They said, "We will bring her up to your house." That old lady was shaking with the cold; she was almost starved. I just got that woman a good meal the first thing and gave her two grippe tablets and paid her fare to Utica, and I 'phoned the agent, "Will you put this old lady on the train; she just happened my way," and he didn't have time. "Well," I said, "She is somebody's mother and I am going to take the time," and I took the old lady and away we went down the street to the station. I love my people and I had rather be with them than with fine friends, because it is the Lord's work. If He could go out on the hills after one, when ninety-nine were safe, why shouldn't I do His work?

I wish I had words at my command to tell you all that probation work means to me. Since earliest childhood I have had a deep longing to help some one else to "make good" and I know of no better place to carry that ideal to realization than the work which a probation officer does. I know, by personal experience, the more you have helped and encouraged the "other fellow," the more you have helped yourself.

There was a notorious place in Oneida which had been there for a long time and it came to my attention. I finally went over and raised the devil, so to speak, took two children out of the family, had the house "pulled" and put the evidence into the District Attorney's hands.. I wish you could see the little child I took home, washed and fitted up. I procured her a boarding

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place in the city and finally a woman legally adopted the child. Before the woman came up for trial, I said, "I cannot take those folks on probation," but I did get that woman on probation and she just loves me. She likes me so well every time she comes, I feel I had rather have her friendship than many of the people whom I know, because it is sincere.

The other day I had a man from the County Court come to my house; shoes off his feet; they had sent him out to make good, mind you, from the jail; not a cent in his pocket, only carfare to Oneida. What did I do, pray with him? Yes I did — not. I gave him two dollars and furnished him a warm coat. And I gave him his dinner. I think a fellow from the jail ought to have a few dollars in his pocket to help him make good. I think it is foolishness to send a man from jail and say to him, "Be honest," when nobody will trust him, and they are all looking at him with scorn; I think it is absurd.

In the October session of the Supreme Court, I was beautifully taken in. There were two young boys purporting to have come from New York City, given into my charge — one a white boy, seventeen; the other a colored boy, sixteen. The colored boy looked the Judge in the eye and told such a good story that he won another chance. They had been indicted for third degree burglary. The Judge asked me to see what I could do for them. Picture me with two boys; the white boy without a coat, the colored one with no hat, and their other clothing in tatters. The colored boy caught on readily as porter in a hotel, the landlord supplying the outfit, and this left me the white boy to help out of his predicament. We went to nearly every place of employment in the city and 'phoned the rest. No chance; the boy was too shabby to impress anyone, unless it be the probation officer. The boy looked tired and discouraged, so I said, "We will go home and try again tomorrow." On the way home I begged a suit of clothes for the boy from a lady who had a boy about his size. After I had altered and pressed this suit, I had a very presentable boy. I had him fix up in his new outfit, stay to supper and sent him back to the jail for the night, as that was the understanding with the Sheriff and the Judge. This may seem horrifying, but a warm bed in the jail is far better than sleeping in the woods or

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a barn in October weather. The next day I had placed the boy at work in an adjacent town. He was very happy and making good. Imagine my chagrin a week later to know that my colored boy had done a banking business of $28 for the week out of his employer's till. It developed at about the same time that five boys were at large from the State Custodial Asylum for the feeble-minded and these were two of them. They were taken back to the institution and later I was urged to put the white boy at work again as he was making good. I asked the Chief of Police to keep it out of the press fearing it would make it hard for me to get the desired help when another boy happened along.

One of my problems is the extreme illiteracy of my people; they have no aim in life, are a misfit in society and shut away from any environment that would tend to be beneficial to them. I try to encourage them in every way, very often asking them to stay for a meal, trying in different ways to help them. I have a man and a woman under my care and I venture to say there is not an open door to them in the whole community, even the church, except mine and those people come in. Sometimes I look over the chairs after they have gone. Bugs have become very popular in France; they don't worry me any.

Cases where the man is a confirmed drunkard are given into my care and not without a degree of success. Cases of this kind I post in the saloons, for I feel that posting cannot impair the honor of a man whose habits are known to the community at large. A man in our city boozed up and put on an awful sketch in his home and the police came up and took him. The minister's wife telephoned me and asked what to do, and I said, "You go into court with those four children and ask the Judge if he won't give me that man on probation," so she did and I went down, and he gave me the man and said to him, "Now, take this or six months in jail." I took the man; he was very resentful. I sat down and talked with him; everybody was down on him but me and I said, "I am going to be your friend; you try me; you tried the booze man and he failed you; try Mrs. Cornell; if you need money for anything I will loan it to you." Do you know, it wasn't but a few weeks before that man was glad to report. That man made good. He didn't take a drop and it came to be August and I

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noticed he was worried. I asked him what the trouble was and he said he was worried about his little girl, who needed an operation. I fixed that up and then he told be he was a Spanish War veteran. I said, "You are entitled to a pension." He was not in a good state of health, and I am helping him get his pension. I met him Saturday night with his wife, all dressed up; he had parcels in his hand and looked perfectly fine. All the charitable organizations were working from the wrong viewpoint, they took care of the family, but said he was no good. I took care of the man and said, "You are some good." That is why I like the Salvation Army because they can take a man who is down and out and see everything that is good in him. That man to-day is a credit to the work and everybody around town knows probation did it. So that is one for probation.

We haven't any detention home, which makes it very hard for the probation officer. Two weeks ago we had a small boy eleven years old at the police station. He had stolen money to get a rifle to go out after a fox. He was in the station and they put him upstairs; there is a large dark room and there are two other rooms sometimes used for women, and there was this little boy there alone and not even a light,—the cell is in the center of the room. I was down to the station and could hear him call for his grandfather. It got on my nerves. I said, "I am going to take him home," so I took him home and put my dress on him, washed and mended all of his clothes, and let him play with games and kept him in my house over Sunday.

I took a girl in and she stole the sheets I intended to be laid out in. The judge said, "You ought to be discouraged." I said "I cannot be discouraged; I just love the work; I cannot get discouraged no matter what they do."

I am going to close with this poem:

Po' lil' brack sheep, that strayed away
Done los' in de win' and de rain —
An' de Shepherd, He say: "O, hirelin,
Go, fin' my sheep again."
An' de hirelin' say: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep am brack an' bad."
But de Shepherd, He smile, like dat lil' brack sheep
Wus de onliest lamb He had.

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An' He say: "O, hirelin', hasten,
For de win' an' de rain am col'—
An' dat lil' brack sheep am lonesome,
Out dere, so far from de fol'."
But de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep am ol' an' gray!"
But de Shepherd, He smile, like dat lil' brack sheep
Wus fair as de break ob day.

An' He say: "O, hirelin', hasten,
Lo! here am de ninety-an'-nine,
But dere, way off f'um de sheep-fol'
Is dat lil' brack sheep o' mine!"
An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
De res' ob de sheep am here!"
But de Shepherd, He smile, like dat lil' brack sheep
He hol' it de mostes' dear!

An' de Shepherd go out in de darkness,
Where de night was col' and bleak;
An' dat lil' brack sheep He fin' it,
An' lay it against His cheek.
An' de hirelin' frown: "Oh, Shepherd,
Don' bring dat sheep to me!"
But de Shepherd, He smile, an' He hol' it close:
An'—dat lil' brack sheep—wuz me!

MR. LAVENDER: I think I can voice the sentiments of the New York delegation in saying that Mrs. Cornell has brought home many truths. She has exemplified by her remarks what a real probation officer means by being human, and I am sure everyone appreciates her good work.

MR. MURPHY: It has been most inspiring to me, I assure you, to hear such a simple, frank statement of the conditions confronted by a probation officer. I wish we might look forward to the time when probation officers might render just the service Mrs. Cornell is rendering each day of her life. We see in that service the theory of probation carried to its broadest sense. I am sorry there isn't more of it being done in the State of New York.

MR. DRAKE: I think it should be very clear to us that not all the heroes and heroines are in France.

MR. JOSEPH J. MACKEY: Mrs. Cornell has brought out a question which I think will bear discussion. She complains

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about not having a home where she could put some of these children for the time being. We of New York have the same complaint. We have the same complaint. We have for the boy the House of Refuge. We have the New York City Reformatory. When I get a boy on probation, a young lad seventeen or eighteen years of age, who violates the conditions of his probation, I wish we had a home in New York where I could put that boy for disciplinary treatment for two or three months or even a shorter period. I don't want to place a boy in an institution for sixteen or eighteen months or two years, but I would like to have an institution between the House of Refuge and the Reformatory where I could take a boy who is not behaving himself while he is on probation. We ought to take up this question and advocate it and drill it into our courts, judges, State Probation Commission, and everybody to try to help us get such institutions.

MR. HELBING: In that connection, we have that place up to thirteen months in the House of Refuge. A boy stays there eighteen months. Each case is practically handled individually. Our investigation is made and the reports are received from the probation officers, which I know is an awful job to get them sometimes, but you can take that boy and decide whether that boy shall stay two or three or nine or twelve months. About 25 per cent of our boys are paroled less than eighteen months, but of course we will not countenance any outside interference as to when the boy shall be paroled.

MR. WILLIAM A. KILLIP, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, ROCHESTER: I want to say one word on that subject of short term commitments for boys. In the Children's Court of Monroe County recently we had a boy. Previous to this occasion he had been under probationary oversight and during the time before he was on probation he had taken his wheel and rode up to Industry and made an effort to get in. They telephoned to us, and I said, "Bring him down; he is one of our ex-probationers." They left the bicycle up there; the bicycle belonged to him, and I talked to him about it. About three months ago he deliberately broke into two different stores and carried away two suitcases full of sporting goods, baseball bats and mits and one thing and another. Having

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been in court on two different occasions, he was committed to Industry. He came in with the tears running down his face; he begged to be given one more chance; "I will make good." He didn't realize what he was doing at the time he entered the store. I said, "Willie, I cannot see anything I can do for you; I will speak to the judge, but I am afraid you have got to go." He said, "I don't want to be a crook all my life, and if you leave me up there a year I am liable to be;" and I really believe you could take that boy out now and give him a chance. I think you could do something for him, but we cannot do anything. I sometimes believe a short term and quite severe discipline during the short term will do a boy more good than a continuous term of thirteen or fourteen months.

Some years ago we had a truant school in this town and one boy who lived in the slum part of the city played truant for a week or two, sold papers around the corners here, and I caught him and took him to the principal of the school and it was a question whether he would stand for punishment or go to the truant school. He went to the truant school. The second day I visited the truant school and he begged me to take him out. He said, "I have nothing but my word, but I will never make you any more trouble." I went to the superintendent of schools and he was somewhat reluctant, but I said, "Let's give him a chance." We did so. That boy went through the public schools, East High school, and attended the University of Rochester two years; later became a travelling salesman of New York for $2000 and he stopped at this hotel and come to our office to see us. I have told this story to other boys to show them what they can do. I feel if we had left that boy in there three or four weeks maybe that would have been the beginning of a whole lot of work we didn't have to do later on.

MR. MACKEY: I don't want to have any misunderstanding with my brother officer. Mr. Helbing I believe has misunderstood my meaning when I referred to the institution as a temporary institution. I have boys, young lads, seventeen, eighteen years of age, on probation. A boy is brought into the court and is placed on probation and after he is on probation two or three months, I find that he will not go home, will not bring home his wages, will not

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work, will not obey his parents. I would like to have an institution where I could put that boy for two or three months just for disciplinary treatment. I don't want to place him into an institution for a long term.

MR. MURPHY: We had just such a case the other day,— a young boy about fifteen years old who did just the same things Mr. Mackey mentioned. We didn't attempt to cure it nor was it in the minds of the officers to send him to an institution to get the necessary discipline; I don't believe there is any institution in the State that can discipline a boy in two month's time; he cannot be adjusted to the institution in that time. There are many other ways in which the problems of the boy might be attacked and successfully handled other than in that manner. If you are going to commit a person to an institution he should go for long enough period so the institution's plan of treatment might be comprehensively carried out. I don't believe we should recommend institutional treatment for a short term. In Erie County we attacked the problem of this boy by looking into his needs. We found the parents wanted to make him a religous boy, but they were forcing him to do things he didn't want to do. He was attending a parochial school and he wanted to go to the public school and we sent him to the public school, and he had a few other minor needs which we attended to. I am not in favor of any more institutions in this State for delinquents. If we are doing our job and doing it well and know our work, we don't need institutions; that is, we don't need institutions for two months' time to discipline boys. If we need them at all, we need them for long term cases.

MR. MACKEY: I have boys seventeen, eighteen years of age. Mine don't go to school, but work, and I think if I was to have a place where I could take a boy seventeen or eighteen years of age and say, "I am going to put you there and if you behave I will take you out in two or three months, but this is only a taste of what you will get if I have to bring you back a second time," it would be very helpful.

MR. HELBING: I think it brings us back to the discussion some years ago as to whether a physician could send a man to the hos-

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pital and say, "I intend to keep you there a month or so and then you are cured." I agree with Mr. Mackey that there are cases where the probation officer believes that a week or ten days or two months in an institution will be a good thing, but experience has shown institution people that unless a boy is committed to an institution for an indefinite period, little good is accomplished; if one group of boys know another group are going to get out no matter what they do, you are not going to maintain discipline; they are going to do just as they please. With us, we don't keep boys that the Board of Managers think ought to be paroled in six months, we parole them, and I think it is within the province of all institutions to do the same thing. I know that some institutions have a hard and fast rule, and they cannot release them.

MR. CHARLES E. SALISBURY, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, SARATOGA COUNTY: I would like to hear some discussion on rural probation, and in regard to justices of the peace. You are called into court of the justice away over the hill or mountain, and sometimes have to walk, not being able to get there with a wagon. Two months ago I was called to a justice and I thought I could go in an automobile, and the fellow says, "You will have to walk up through that rye field." The justice had no papers, not even a Code, nor a warrant issued. He said, "I called you because I knew you would know what to do." That is what we get in rural communities. So I said, "You adjourn the case for one week and I will bring the papers." I took a deputy sheriff with me and we arrested the man. The judge said, "Now, I don't know what to do; you will have to tell me what to do; I don't want to do anything to harm this man, because he is a neighbor of mine; he is liable to do me harm." I said, "You mustn't be afraid of that." "What can I do?" "You can fine the man," and so he did and the man paid the fine. That is an experience we have in rural probation work, and every two years we have a new justice.

MR. MURPHY: The experience of the last speaker with regard to the justices of the peace I believe is general throughout the State. I know in Erie County we experience the same condition. I don't think we will ever attack the problem of delinquency in the rural communities intelligently or effectively until we do

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away with the position of justice of the peace. It has been discussed in conferences for many years and I realize the traditional hold on the public of the position of justice of the peace in the administration of law, but still I believe we, as probation officers, should look forward to the day when they will be abolished and some system of district courts established. Anybody who has read the latest report of the Federal Children's Bureau on Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York will find recommendations for the abolition of the position of justice of the peace. There is no use discussing the evils of the situation because they are obvious. I regard them as a distinct social menace as they are constituted today. It is mighty difficult for a probation officer working among men of the caliber of some of those justices to do justice to his job. You cannot do it.

MR. PETER B. COOK, PAROLE OFFICER, INDUSTRY: Mrs. Cornell spoke of her difficulty in having to take this boy to her own home when the State of New York ought to have a place of some sort. I don't think our brother from New York means that the boys must not be sent to his institution or our institution at Industry, but to have some place in those rural places to keep the boy for a week or two, or month or two to give them a chance. The judge gives a boy a chance six times. Mrs. Cornell has nobody to help her. If they could build a detention home it would be a great help. They had a hard time in Buffalo to build a detention home, but now they have a place there and keep the boys for a week or two or three, instead of being sent to jail. We are not discussing our existing institutions; they are all right. We have got to keep the boy there a certain length of time to impress upon him why he is sent to the institution.

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, SECRETARY, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: I think on that question of the detention home there is no room for debate; its need is recognized by all who deal with children. The age limit ought to be up to eighteen years. There should be a detention home for those children where they may be kept temporarily under observation for examination and for brief disciplinary periods. In Buffalo they have a detention home, in Rochester they have a detention home, and in New York City,

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but the rural counties have nothing; there is no place whatever to keep a child for a short time unless in a private house or the police lock-up, which is worse than no place. We have thought the best solution was to have a county system established of dealing with children's cases, county children's court, and have a county detention home; otherwise, you never could reach the smaller places of the State.

I think someone might give a little more encouraging aspect to Mr. Murphy's remarks as to the utter hopelessness of the justices of the peace. Some of the county probation officers have educated their justices of the peace and can tell us of their efforts in that direction.

MAJOR ALBERT S. NORRIS OF THE SALVATION ARMY: Regarding my own experience with the justice of peace it has been this. A man paroled in my care was working on a farm outside of Spencerport. He wanted to leave his position and incurred the enmity of the man for whom he worked. A constable took him before the local justice of the peace who gave him sixty days in the penitentiary for vagrancy, thereby forfeiting his parole and putting him in an awkward position. I found the justice of the peace and asked what the specific charge was and he would give no charge; he said, he was merely a bad man to have around and didn't want him in the community. The man had his wages in his pocket and was willing to work. I secured a lawyer and had him brought before Judge Stephens on a writ of habeas corpus, but the action of the justice of the peace demanded something in the nature of a severe reprimand.

MR. MURPHY: I don't want to leave the impression that I did not believe it is possible to get any good results out of the situation as it is at the present time. I would have gone into this subject more thoroughly only I will be taking from my talk this evening. We are trying to educate the justices in Erie County and do what we can under the circumstances but they have their limitations and always will.

MR. WADE: In preparing for the last Constitutional Convention, some of us considered the proposition to do away with justices of peace by establishing district courts. But it seemed

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as if we were trying to shake down the foundation stones of the State. The opposition was so strong that we decided not to press it in the Constitutional Convention. The office of justice of the peace is so wrought into the county system, which is the oldest system of our Government, that it is very difficult to do away with the office, and the prospect is that it will continue for some time to come, so I think that we should direct our energies at present to educating the justices of the peace. The extension of county probation in the rural districts is a great problem. It is something we must get together and work harder for. Even the smaller counties need several probation officers. If we can increase our probation officers, I think we will in a way tend to correct the lack of experience and the lack of vision which these justices have, because, as a rule, I think they are well-meaning men. I think they simply don't know how to attack these problems in the proper way, so we ought to try and educate them.

I would like to express my appreciation of the sentiment which Mrs. Cornell has put into this meeting. Her stories and her zeal illustrate better than our formal addresses and our formal discussions the human side of probation. While she was telling her stories and showing what she did for her charges, I thought of that passage:

"I was an hungered and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me;
I was in prison and ye came unto me."

It is the real message of the Master.

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SECOND SESSION

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 9, 1918

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF SUPERVISION

MISS MAUDE E. MINER, MEMBER OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding: The discussion this afternoon will be on the basis of the report on Methods of Supervising Persons on Probation, and I am sure if you have not already done so it is well worth while to read this over very carefully. I went through it from one cover to another and I found some of the most splendid suggestions for probation work and recommendations in regard to methods that I have ever seen gathered together. This is your report and consequently I think you ought to pay special attention to it. This is the combined result of the work of the probation officers. I would especially call your attention to the recommendations, because in these we have the real summary of the report. I am sure we are going to have differences and perhaps some questions with regard to the various planks in our program. It is on those established items our discussion is to be had this afternoon. Mr. Charles L. Clute, Secretary of the State Probation Commission, will open the discussion.

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, SECRETARY, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: I know we are all very glad that Miss Miner arrived this morning and is presiding at this session; perhaps many of you don't know that Miss Miner was the first probation officer in the Women's Night Court, and is known literally from Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf as an expert in probation work.

The principal part of this meeting will be a discussion on methods of supervising probationers.

I want first to explain the origin and the purpose of the Committee on "Methods of Supervising Probationers."

Two years ago, it was first suggested at a meeting of the State Probation Commission by Mr. Folks that there be a getting

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together of the experience of the probation officers of this State, and as far as possible of other States, on the actual technique of their work, their methods of looking after probation cases, and that a committee of representative and experienced probation officers of New York State and members of the Commission be appointed to have general charge of the study and frame the report. That committee was appointed. Of course, it was impossible to put all of the experienced probation officers of the State or even to try to select the most experienced on such a committee; we simply tried to represent the different localities and kinds of court on this committee of eighteen, whose names appear on the first page, trying to get representation from the big courts of New York City, Erie County and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, etc., and some of the rural counties as well.

The investigation consisted first of all of a questionnaire — one of those terribly long lists of questions. It was sent to every probation officer in this State, asking for opinions and information as to methods they had worked out in their dealing with cases. Answers were received from nearly every probation officer in the State. That meant a pile of schedules about eight or ten inches high, closely written, containing answers to thirty-three questions covering all phases of probation methods. All this material was digested, gotten into condensed form, and the substance of it appears in this report as a getting together of the experience worked out by the probation officers in New York State during the seventeen years that there has been a probation law in this State.

We didn't stop with this kind of information, but followed it up by as many investigations of various probation offices and types of courts as the staff of our Probation Commission allowed. Extended reports from a number of chief probation officers as to the details of their systems, added some more very interesting material. The staff of the Commission spent the greater part of one summer in the special investigation of courts and in a new kind of investigation never, I believe, attempted before: That of getting the opinions and the reactions of probationers themselves to the methods used in their cases, getting their side of it.

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It has been suggested a number of times that we were too much concerned with what we as probation officers thought was successful and ought to be done and didn't consider enough the valuable information we could get from the subjects of our treatment. We, therefore, tried to find out from the patients how probation reacted upon them and what they thought of home visits, the reporting system, etc., and what they thought was the best way to help others and what helped them the most. Fifty-eight completed reports of such visits to former probationers were gotten together, each three or four pages in length. As near as possible a verbatim statement of what the former probationer had said to us in private was written down. We went to their homes, usually, always saw them in private and asked them what they thought about the methods used in their cases. Practically all were men and women of mature judgment who had been on probation for at least one year and who had finished their probation for from one to three years, and they were, needless to say, cases that had made good on probation. They were cases given us as fair samples of those who had made good under probation treatment. Those reports, the best of them, are printed in this report verbatim; the names are not given, but the actual statements are given in full.

In addition we secured as much information as we could from the principal probation offices in other States, and I personally visited Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and one or two other places, and got together material on successful probation methods, the results being published in this report.

The purpose of all this getting together of information is to crystalize our experiences and to frame some scientific standards on how probationers should be handled after they are committed to the probation officer for treatment.

Those of you who attended the National Conference of Charities in Baltimore may remember an address by Dr. Abraham Flexner on the subject, "Is Social Work a Profession." I believe he took the ground that technically social work hadn't yet attained the dignity of being a separate profession, but that is was fast getting there. The same thing might be said about probation work; it

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couldn't be called a profession yet, because it hasn't the essential qualifications of requiring expert knowledge or education, of demanding a special skill, or being recognized as a calling separate from a salaried job or wage labor that almost anybody could fill. It hasn't reached the dignity of that position yet; it is fast getting there and should undoubtedly reach the dignity of a profession in requiring just those things, special skill, special training, and special ability, and be honored and considered and compensated as such a profession should be.

The reason why probation work isn't considered and treated as a profession is probably because it is too new. We have only had a probation law in this State seventeen years; it is a comparatively new occupation, and, as you know from your own experience, probably a great majority of the people of this State and country do not know what probation work is; they don't even know what the word means; they have never heard of a probation officer, or if they have heard of it, they have some wrong idea of it. That is because it is so new a job. But with the remarkably rapid growth, as shown by this conference each year, in the numbers and the quality of the probation officers and the use of the system, it is undoubtedly true that our work will advance in public knowledge and become a profession before long and much sooner than it has taken other occupations to gain that dignity. This because unquestionably the handling of human beings who have gone wrong, who have by some moral defect or some peculiar condition of mind or estate done some anti-social act, have violated the laws of society and gotten into the courts so that they have to be handled by the courts established for the purpose, dealing with them in such a way as to cure the evil condition, to make over this human material into something else, is a most difficult task requiring great skill and knowledge of the methods to be used in order to get results. It is no longer possible to consider that this work in which we are engaged is a sort of a police surveillance, to look after a person for a short time, to prevent the commission of another crime, if we are to consider our work a really useful occupation and one that is going to last and be strengthened right along.

All signs point to the fact that more and more we will require our new probation officers to have a certain amount of knowledge

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and training before they enter the work, and be more and more carefully selected for having those peculiar abilities and qualifications which will enable them to get reformatory results with the probationers put under their charge.

While a probation officer has a number of functions, including investigation and assisting the court in disposing of cases coming before it, undoubtedly the main thing, the principal part of probation work is supervision of probationers. It therefore seemed best in this study to confine our attention to methods of supervision as the most important part of the work and that which would best be subjected to principals and for which we could frame an outline of standards for handling different types of cases.

In getting up the results of this study, we were confronted with the greatest difficulty in laying down any definite rules and I think you will see when you get an opportunity to carefully read this report, as I hope all will, that we have said several times that probation was principally an individual matter and the methods used had to be determined by the individual case. The best thing that can be done in this line is to lay down general principles for the average type of cases and then to state along with them that there are a great many exceptions, depending upon individual conditions, to every rule. This applies to the methods of receiving reports, to how many home visits ought to be made in different types of cases, to what use should be made of expert examiners, to whether work should be secured for probationers, to what co-operation should be used and how much it should be relied upon, and to every other part of the supervision plan.

THE CHAIRMAN: Miss Leitch, Probation Officer of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn will open the discussion.

MISS FRANCES E. LEITCH, PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS: I think Mr. Chute has very fully covered the subject; his remarks while reading the reports left no point untouched.

Probation officers, however, realize that probation is really individual treatment; each case presents its own problems and hence I think it would be very difficult to formulate a general plan for treating persons on probation. So many circumstances develop

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as we go along that the plan of treatment in each case really forms itself. Just as the successful teacher realizes that children must be treated as separate individuals, we probation officers must in the same way deal with the individuals placed in our charge. Our patience is often sorely tried by what seems to be stubbornness or the foolish whims of our charges, but later on when we become acquainted with the person's real character we find that these irritating ways were merely evidences of the struggle to regain the self-respect which had been impaired by the lapse from rectitude. I am speaking of persons who are really anxious to reform and these are theoretically the only persons placed on probation. When a person of previous good reputation has been placed on probation for an offense and this is the only error in an otherwise blameless life, it would be an unnecessary humiliation to subject that person to constant visits of supervision, as it would tend to break down instead of build up self-respect. Probation officers should really be the judge of the strictness of the supervision in every case. If the probation officer is a person of integrity and discretion and intelligence, and all these qualities are presumed in a probation officer, then I think the details of the supervision should be left to his or her judgment. Speaking for myself I have never had a probationer who objected to the frequency of my visits, except a person who is trying to deceive me or one whose previous character did not entitle him or her to the privileges of probation. Women on probation are sometimes anxious to have the probation officer call on them socially; I think the reason is that a respectable woman likes to forget her error and tries to think of the probation officer as merely a new acquaintance and not as the officer of the court. As I have said, it is only the unworthy subject on probation whom I find objects to the frequency of my visits or the methods of supervision. I can understand, of course, that in a small community it is rather embarrassing for the person to be visited by a probation officer who is the terror of the wrong-doers of the neighborhood, but in our large cities we do not find this difficulty. The court to which I am attached covers the entire borough of Brooklyn; that is, the County of Kings, so that one's visits to any particular locality are not frequent enough to draw attention. In the Children's

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Court the probation officers work in districts and become known in the locality, but a man of intelligence will learn on his first visit whether it is necessary for him to make frequent visits to the child's home or whether it would be better for the child to visit him at some other place.

I can understand that circumstances may arise which would make it undesirable for the probation officer to visit a person's home, but when the probationer is in good faith it is easy to arrange some other meeting place. For instance, a married woman is arrested for shop-lifting and her offense is unknown to any member of her family and no good purpose would be served by making it known. In a case of this kind some other reporting place than the home must be arranged, and this is easily accomplished.

I wonder sometimes if the men probation officers realize how much more difficult the work of the women probation officers is than theirs. I mean how much more is expected from a woman on probation than from a man. I have really very little sympathy for a man who gets into trouble, because there are so few things for which a man is arrested, but the slightest dereliction on the part of a woman brings her into court and it is much harder for the woman to regain her lost place in society than for a man. If the man who has gotten into trouble picks himself up, goes to work, keeps his job and supports his family that is all that is expected of him, but think of all we expect of the woman! Keeping a home in good order, keeping the children neat and clean, sending them to school regularly, making a very small income stretch a long way, and all this is expected from a woman on probation. It is only a probation officer who knows the hard life the women of the poor have. The family income is small and few of them, as girls, had any training as housekeepers; besides, their future husbands didn't ask them as to their training as cooks or housekeepers, but after marriage he grumbles when the home is not managed properly and sometimes the woman who is only a girl loses courage and perhaps begins to drink. So the woman probation officer, if she takes her work seriously, has many things to think of from which the man is exempt.

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There has been some discussion lately amongst probation officers about dividing the work into two branches. That is, the preliminary investigation to be made by one officer and the probationer's supervision to be exercised by another. This plan could only be used in large courts to which a number of probation officers are attached but in my judgment it would not be an improvement upon the present plan. When the person who makes the preliminary investigation has gotten all the facts of the case, the atmosphere of it, so to speak, it is not necessary for the whole story to be gone over a second time by another person.

For the past two or three years we have had a number of drug addicts placed on probation, but persons of this type are not suitable for probation at all, as the probation officer has no way of testing their promises to refrain from the use of drugs. I think the judges have realized that now and are dealing with these unfortunates in another way.

Probation is based upon the theory that the offender is not only willing but is anxious to turn over a new leaf and lead a correct life, and when it becomes evident that the offender has not reformed and that her promises were merely made to "fool the court" the probation ceases to be of value either to the individual or to society. It is an insult to the court not to speak of the probation officer when a woman of bad reputation placed on probation continues her former mode of life. It is not always possible for the probation officer to prove specific acts of immorality, but there is no moral doubt of the facts. Occasionally we meet women delinquents and perhaps men as well, who deliberately give wrong addresses in court hoping to defeat an investigation into their conduct. Probation to such people means nothing.

I have often wished that the judges who place offenders on probation would attend these Conferences of the probation officers so that they might learn of our difficulties and we might have the benefit of their views. In the meantime we can only continue to use our own judgment and do the best we can.

MR. JAMES B. HALBERT, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: Taking up the matter of the first visit. In the Children's Court of Brooklyn over which I

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have supervision, we use two methods, and in the Children's Court of Manhattan and the Bronx they use another. They are almost similar and they are all very good. In the Brooklyn Court once a child is placed on probation he is never brought back before the judge. That matter is left entirely to the discretion of the probation officer. They are only brought back if there is a necessity for a commitment or a reprimand. The home visits in Brooklyn are made every other week. The child reports to the central reporting place one week and the officer visits the home the next. We found that this plan works out very satisfactorily; of course in certain cases it isn't necessary to visit every two weeks, but we lay that down as a general rule and it is usually followed.

I think it is always better to insist upon reporting. I am not hard-hearted, still I cannot feel but that it is absolutely necessary. I never felt that the probationer should feel that it was a humiliation to report to the probation officer at any place. I feel that it is absolutely necessary and vital, especially in cases of children. It is also necessary for close cooperation with the school authorities in handling of children's cases. We have a double method in the Children's Court in the City of New York. The Department of Attendance has a man in charge and he gets his report every two or three months from the school principal, and the probation officer gets a weekly report from the school teacher, and strange as it may seem, those two reports in many cases do not agree. Then it is left to the discretion of the probation officer to determine which he thinks is the proper report. The report from the man who has charge of the Bureau of Attendance is submitted to the court at the time that the probation officer is reporting upon his case to the judge. In the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the probationers are brought back before the judge one month after first being placed on probation. The probation officer in that time must have made at least two visits to the home and have had the probationer visit him at least twice. Then, probably the period is extended for three months when the child is again brought before the judge on the regular court day. The judge has a talk with the child and it is not brought back to the court again until it is finally discharged. The judge having charge of the Circuit Court of Queens and Richmond has insisted that the child be brought before him

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before it is dismissed, even in the cases of improper guardianship. He wants to see all of the children, usually, before that case is finally marked off the calendar. We find it is a very good system and we have no criticism to make of it and the probation officers there have adapted themselves to it very readily.

In those outlying boroughs, we haven't so many large agencies of cooperation as in Brooklyn and Manhattan, but whatever assistance we have there is readily given.

I am a believer in frequent visits of the probation officer to the home and any other place where they can get information which they think would be valuable for the assistance of those whom they are trying to help. I don't believe they can make too many of them, and our only regret is that our officers have so many cases that they cannot make more of them. The officers all report to me that their visits are helpful, that they are benefited by them as well as the probationer. They go to the homes; they go to the schools; they go to places of employment; they go to a great many other places for this information. In visiting places of employment, however, they are very careful not to go to any place where the employer did not know of the child being placed on probation in the first instance, because they find almost invariably that when they went to a place of employment where a defendant was on probation, and his employer did not know it, this fact not only hurt the boy's chances of advancement, but all of the heavy work about the place was then given to the boy to do. The employer condoned the offense, but he condoned the offense in most instances by making the boy do all the drudgery of the place, and we felt that was not a good method to pursue and have not continued along those lines. We very seldom go to the place of employment unless the employer is concerned in the case in the first instance.

I wish to approve of most everything contained in this report. I think all of the probation officers of the State should get it and read it carefully. The recommendations contained herein, if closely followed out, I am sure will be a benefit to all of us.

MR. WILLIAM A. KILLIP, PROBATION OFFICER, ROCHESTER:

At the time a child is placed on probation in our court we endeavor to convince the parents that we are interested in their child and want to do something to help and make a better citizen

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of their offspring. This, it seems to me, affords the best time for getting in close touch with the parents.

We illustrate to the child the meanness and uselessness of his acts, the injury he does, not only to others but to himself above all. We explain to him the nature and meaning of probation, and the opportunity afforded him to make good. While we emphasize the fact that the probation officer is a representative of the court we endeavor to make the child feel that the officer is willing and ready to assist and help him in his problems at all times.

Then in a week or two a visit is made to the home, usually at a time when the probationer is absent. Here again we emphasize the need for the friendly relationship and show the absolute necessity for truthful reports as to the conduct of the child, assuring the parent that the source of information is never made known to the probationer. Many times only on this promise of secrecy do we obtain information which helps us to correct faults and habits which if allowed to grow would in time result in more trouble.

Rarely do we visit our neighbors; often when a neighbor hears of any wrongdoing in a child, that child's reputation is gone as far as the entire neighborhood is concerned. We, however, do visit friends and relatives of the child if they show a friendly interest, but we do not make it a general practice. During these visits we do not emphasize the misdoings of the child. Our aim at all times is to shield as far as possible the name and reputation of the probationer.

Through the effort of the court and other societies the names of juvenile offenders are very rarely published in the newspapers in this city.

If the child is attending school and not doing well we insist upon a weekly report from the teacher. In one of our cases the teacher has the boy make out his own report thus giving him an opportunity to think over his conduct. Whenever he marks himself as having done poorly (and he is truthful in his report) he comes in on Saturday the usual time for reporting to the probation officer, and promises to do better, and rarely fails. In cases where the probationer is irregular in his attendance at school, we phone the school daily for a report on attendance and request them to notify us immediately of the child's absence. We also endeavor to have the probationer attend religious services regularly.

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The majority of probationers report weekly at the office. Those attending school report either on Friday or Monday afternoon after school or Saturday morning up to noon, while those employed report on Monday after work up to seven o'clock in the evening. These visits help to impress upon the minds of the offenders the penalty for violating the law. It reminds them that they are under the supervision of the court it gives the probation officer an opportunity to interview the child alone and offer suggestions as to the proper course to pursue. They are encouraged to come to the office and consult us about anything in which they are in doubt. Usually this method helps us to get much information and at the same time teaches the child to play fair.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am very glad to see expressed in this question of probation officers seeing probationers when they visit the homes that it certainly is necessary to see the probationer even if it involves evening work. There is not much use in constant visits unless the probation officer sees the probationer.

MR. JOSEPH J. MACKEY: I listened to my co-worker from New York, Miss Leitch, but there is one little point I think Miss Leitch is not quite acquainted with in the Magistrates' Courts. She stated she did not believe in one party making the investigation and another doing supervision. I quite agree with her. I do not believe one man should make the investigation and another have the supervision. I wish to state that in Manhattan and Brooklyn we have inaugurated a new system. Formerly, we had in Manhattan fifteen male probation officers supervising all the cases and making all the investigations. At present, we have divided the force; we have eight male probation officers who have nothing else to do except supervise, occasionally they may help the others out on investigation but their main work is supervision of disorderly persons or non-support cases. They have nothing to do with the disorderly conduct cases. Seven men are making all the investigations and handling all the disorderly conduct cases. The men in the Magistrates' Court, in the Domestic Relations Part, are handling on an average nearly two hundred cases. They need all the time possible for supervision and even with that it is too many cases. The men in the investigating end are handling about thirty-five disorderly conduct cases and making all the investiga-

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tions and these investigations run sometimes twenty to twenty-five a month. Last month I had thirty-six investigations and thirty-four cases to supervise. That is the way we are working it in New York. I would like to get some suggestion as to how we can best supervise these disorderly conduct cases and at the same time try and make the investigations.

MRS. MARY E. PADDON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CRIMINAL COURTS COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY: There is one thing I should like to speak about and that is the difference between having children on probation and adults on probation. With children on probation, the whole family is cooperating together to make their standard such that their children could be returned to them. With the adults on parole or probation, especially when it has been a young girl eighteen or nineteen, the family haven't always had the same viewpoint as the probation officers. The girl has sometimes said, "How can I make good when they nag at me all the time?" They all know she is on probation. That girl may not be willing to lend her hat to her sister and they will say, "If you don't do it, we will send you back to the institution." It seems to me one of the things where you have an adult in the family on probation, even though eighteen or nineteen years old, that if you can get a clear understanding with the family that the thing to do is to help that person instead of always throwing probation into their faces — which unfortunately is the case in some families — that you are getting a very clear understanding with them in the beginning, and you have got to get your first cooperation in the family.

COMMISSIONER FRANK E. WADE: As a member of the Committee that helped investigate and prepare the report, I know that a great deal of time and study has been put into it. Mr. Chute and the office force have done a great deal of personal investigation; we have endeavored to learn the actual facts as much as possible from the probation officers. The questionnaire which was prepared in great detail was sent out and a wealth of suggestions and experiences came through these questionnaires from the probation officers, so the basic facts on which this report is drawn are well tested. After these facts were collected, a great many personal

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interviews were had with the probationers in the field. A real effort has been made to get close to the probationer, especially the probationer who has passed from the jurisdiction of the court, so as to find out as much as possible the effect of the work of the probation officer on him and what methods were the strongest in bringing about his improvement. The Secretary visited many of the large cities in the country and gathered the experiences and the methods used there. After all this data and material were collected — and it is the work of the two years — it was well sifted. Conferences were held as to the most important phases of it. A good deal of difference of opinion developed among the members of the committee which was all threshed out, and I feel that in this report we have the best work that has ever been done in regard to the application of probation. The methods and standards that are here recommended were not lightly arrived at, but were arrived at through the fifteen or twenty years of experience in the development of probation in the United States.

MR. FRANK L. GRAVES: I desire to take exception to that part of the report, which says you do not think it advisable for the probationer to report to the judges. I object to the word "advisable." My reason for taking this position is that in the Domestic Relations Court, Brooklyn, we have what we call "Reconciliation Night." On Monday evening the judge sits in chambers and all probationers who desire to confer with him are permitted to do so. The court sits there in about the same capacity as the judge would who was presiding in a probation part. Another feature of the Monday night meeting is that the Department of Charities has members of its staff here, so that probationers may make their payments during the evening, without loss of time and the wives may call and collect their money if they so desire. As a general rule personal reporting by the probationers to the judge is unecessary, but Monday night is an occasion when any probationer, having a just cause or reason, may report to the court personally. The judge on these occasions often listens to the different problems and renders valuable assistance to the probation officer and probationer by wholesome advice and direction. We find this Monday night arrangement a most valuable adjunct to the probation system.

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MR. PATRICK MALLON, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, BROOKLYN: I should like to see the "improper guardianship" cases taken out of the Children's Court. Just as the family troubles between a man and his wife are subjects for the Court of Domestic Relations so also the care of neglected or abandoned children is not the province of a criminal court, they belong to the Court of Domestic Relations or the family court, whichever you please to term it, but such cases have no business in a court dealing with delinquents. The present practice in this respect is absurd. A judge of the Domestic Relations Court will spend an hour trying to adjust a difference between a husband and wife, largely in the interest of their children, but if he cannot effect a reconciliation or an adjustment of the difficulties he is powerless to safeguard or protect the children, the most interested parties in the whole dispute. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children must then be invoked, the matter brought to the Children's Court and all the testimony which the Court of Domestic Relations has already heard must again be gone over, and if the children are returned to their parents the parents are visited by the probation officer of the Court of Domestic Relations and the children, who may be merely infants, are under the supervision of the probation officer of the Children's Court. Could anything be more absurd?

There is another objection to our present procedure which arises from not distinguishing between the merely disorderly person and the criminal, and that is the most embarrassing position in which a probation officer in some of the criminal courts is placed in making his reports to the judge. He is sometimes turned over to the counsel for the prisoner for cross-examination as if he were the offender and the prisoner at the bar the injured party. I think that the courts are intended to punish wrongdoers and not to coddle them, and while ever yassistance should be given to the man who is really anxious to turn over a new leaf, the onus is on him to prove that he is sincere. On the other hand the man whose character and attitude gives grave reason to doubt the value of his promises to reform should be given to understand that if he violates the conditions of his probation he will undoubtedly be punished.

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MR. JAMES J. RYAN, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: You cannot lay down a general rule for the guidance of probation officers in the different counties. It must be left to the officers to work out in their own way. In home visits, I think the report recommends altogether too wide a field. Neighbors should be visited only if necessary, only as friends. There is no telling how long a neighbor is going to remain a friend. Boarding house keepers are very particular whom they take in; janitors and tradesmen must be approached with extreme care. Relatives are not always to be depended upon; they are not always the most sympathetic people in the world to any one of their own when in trouble. I think if the probation officer could gain the friendship of the probationer's family he could get all the information necessary for the supervising of that probationer. You could impress on them that it is not your intention to look up the probationer for breaking this or that rule, but that you would like to be kept informed, and that it was to their interest to keep you informed of the probationer's conduct. We have found that this plan works out well in our city.

I must differ with Miss Leitch in the remarks she made about humiliating the probationer in smaller communities. I think the smaller the community the less the danger of humiliating the probationer. The smaller the community the more general the knowledge of the probationer. Everyone knows he is on probation and it doesn't hurt him to be seen in the company of the probation officer, whereas in New York if one of the neighbors ever learns that a probation officer is visiting a home it is quickly spread through the neighborhood.

There is another point that occurs to me, and that is the mingling of probationers. It is recommended in this report that it be minimized. I would be glad to hear how this is accomplished in districts other than New York. Probation officers in our courts receive their probationers every night, and seldom is there more than two or three in the office at one time. In the Probation Court it is necessary to bring fifty or sixty together and they appear singly before the judge in chambers and leave by another exit. We have watched them very closely and see very little loitering outside the court waiting for other probationers.

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MR. MACKEY: We all believe that the probationer should see the judge. I believe we should have in the Magistrates' Courts something we haven't got, and that is a Probation Night where we can take the probationer before the judge sitting as a friend and not as a judge, but at the same time he is a judge and the probationer will look upon him as a judge and as a friend. We haven't got it in the Magistrates' Courts I regret to say, but we are trying to install such a system.

The report also shows what advantage there is in visiting the home; it gives us an idea of the probationer's conduct and conditions; second, it establishes friendly relations between the probation officer and the family, but there is another thing that is not in the report. It acts as a preventive for other members of the family getting into trouble. You go to the home where a man or boy or woman is on probation and you get to talking to them, and if there happens to be one of the other members of the family going wrong you have a fine chance to do preventive work.

In regard to the frequency of visiting the homes, there are three classes of probationers — the active, passive, and the intensive cases, and that is why your visits have to vary. There is no use of visiting the passive case at all. I have cases where men live at a hotel; there is no use of my going up there, but I have other cases which I must visit at least two and three times a week, because then I will get the results, but if I only came once in two weeks I might as well stay away. Other cases I need to visit once every two weeks.

COMMISSIONER WADE: In reference to Mr. Ryan's discussion, there is no criticism in the report of the Night Court in Special Sessions. It is a general statement which means that, as a rule, probationers should report to probation officers, and that it isn't necessary or advisable in most cases for them to report to the judge, but they should always be brought before the judge for discharge and for reprimand or advice when the probation officer deems it necessary. It is intended in no way to reflect upon any court or judge. In fact, we were very careful to advise the most cordial and close relations between the probation officers and the judges and the probationers and the judges.

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THE CHAIRMAN: It is recommended in the report that the probationers be brought before the court for dismissal and when there is need for reprimand. That is clearly stated: "As a general rule personal reporting by probationers to the judge is unnecessary and inadvisable except when a reprimand is needed or upon the completion of probation." It is recommended that probationers be discharged from probation by the judge. That is not in practice in many cities, but is coming constantly to be seen as a very important thing in order that there may be a clear understanding when the person's term is over and it is going to help check up the work of the probation officers.

The questions involved with regard to the reporting are given very complete discussion on pages 60 and 61, and the question of assembling brought out. There is the warning given to avoid the difficulties and the dangers of assembling. I am sure we will all agree with that because we have all known of some unfortunate results that have come from it. In other words, there should not be the chance for talking and mingling together, and as far as possible those evils should be lessened and sufficient time given so that reporting is not a formal thing, but rather a chance for the probation officer to really get hold of the probationer. After all, that is the main thing in all of our probation work. I think sometimes in our discussions about reporting and visits, we forget that is the great big aim of it all; that the reason we go to the home or the reason the person comes to us is that we may have a chance to affect the character and life of that probationer and do something worth while for that woman or girl or that man. That is the big thing we want to keep in mind, and that is why it is worth while for us to consider these constructive plans suggested and the way in which we can do the most for that individual probationer under our care; because if we have all the visits in the world, if we see that person through constant reports, and yet haven't done anything real and vital through influencing the character of that probationer, our work has been utterly useless.

MR. ARCH C. SCOBY, NIAGARA COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER: You speak about their assembling for reporting. Will you please tell me in those rules and regulations how you are going to handle about 250 probationers and not have them assemble?

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THE CHAIRMAN: I think that the recommendations here would try to work out a plan so that we would not be having two hundred probationers under the care of one or two workers. Isn't that, after all, a part of the standard for which we are working, that we do not have two hundred apiece, or even one hundred, because we cannot work satisfactorily or well with so many. It does mean that the standard as brought out by your own vote of fifty is a better standard than one hundred or two hundred probationers.

MR. SCOBY: Those are the conditions. Of course, we are trying to relieve them some. In regard to discharging these probationers, I have prepared a discharge blank which the judge signs. They really enjoy that as much as they would a Christmas present, and I present everyone of my probationers with a copy. I think that is a good thing, but to bring them into court and make another advertisement of them, I can hardly agree to that. We have tried while I have been in this office to cover up as much as possible the fact of their being on probation.

MISS MARY HINKLEY, MANAGER, HUDSON TRAINING SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE: I think that perhaps the people of the institutions realize better than you workers here how well probation works, and how in spite of many courts having a lack of psychologists and of the proper investigators yet they choose pretty nearly as well as you could possibly expect the people who are suitable for probation. All the institutions are receiving a much lower grade of people, defective — mentally and physically, and I think that is one of the best tests as to what probation is really doing. They are keeping the hopeful cases out.

The institution in its parole work has a great advantage over the probation department in its probation work. In the first place they have opportunity by home and daily contact, of knowing the person on parole much better than the investigation of the probation department can make known the probationer. The next thing is that a person having been placed in an institution, the family and the community are anxious to have that person make good when out, thus stimulating the family to make itself good enough to receive the person back home. The persons who

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have been in the institution, even though they are of this lower standard in every way, are people who still want to show what they can do and they want to live freely in the world again. The actual parole work from an institution is not truly to be compared with the work that has been done by the probation department with probationers, because certainly the institution has these points of advantage.

DR. HELEN T. MONTAGUE, PSYCHIATRIST, NEW YORK CHILDREN'S COURT: I was very much interested in hearing Mr. Chute's summary of the report in regard to the mental and physical examinations in connection with the court. For two years we have had a clinic at the Children's Court in New York City and the most important question that has arisen in connection with this clinic is " who should choose cases for examination." Of course we could not examine all the cases, because about 15,000 children pass through the Children's Court each year.

This same question would arise if mental clinics were established in connection with the Magistrates' Courts. Up to the present time in the Children's Court judges have chosen the majority of the cases and the probation officers have chosen a few. It seems to me, however, that when a child appears before a judge it is very difficult for the judge to decide whether the child should be examined or not. Of course, the obviously feeble-minded cases can be chosen in this manner, but the high-grade feeble-minded children and those with psychopathic trends, who are usually the most difficult cases to deal with on probation, are never discovered by this method of selection.

We could not, in our clinic, examine even all the children who are placed on probation as the number averages about 6,000 each year.

It seems to me that it is the probation officers' role to choose those children who should be examined mentally. A probation officer has a real opportunity for studying the cases and he or she should be able to judge which children should be examined and those children should be brought to the psychopathic clinic. Also, I think all cases that are failures on probation, that the probation officer feels should be returned to the court, should be examined

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in a mental clinic before this is done, in order that at least their mental condition should be known before a final disposal is made of the case.

MR. MACKEY: In the Magistrates' Courts of New York, I should judge we have in the neighborhood of 250 or 300 investigations in a month. We may be allowed on an average from 24 to 73 hours to make an investigation; I have had as many as six investigations to make within forty-eight hours. We have no means of finding out whether the man or boy is a mental defective. It is left to the probation officer to judge whether the boy or the man is a mental defective. I am no psychologist; I am just a poor unsophisticated probation officer and it is up to me to judge. I take the boy before the court and tell the court that in my humble opinion the boy or man is a mental defective and the court instructs me to "take him inside and make an affidavit that I believe this defendant is mentally defective and we will send him to Bellevue for observation." It is up to me to take the man inside and make an affidavit that I think he is mentally defective. Rather than see that man go to the workhouse or placed on probation I make an affidavit that the man has talked or acted in an incoherent manner and should be sent to Bellevue for observation. I had a case of a boy two weeks ago whose father was a physician in the United States Army. The boy was arrested once before for larceny and sentence was suspended; he was arrested again on the same kind of a charge. I made an affidavit and sent him to Bellevue and the result is he is in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

MAJOR ALBERT S. NORRIS, STATE PAROLE OFFICER: It might be helpful to this conference to know how we deal with the State prisoners and how successfully for nineteen years this problem that was such a hard one at the beginning has really been solved. We have at present about 57 men under our jurisdiction who report to us every month in the City of New York at our national headquarters. Many years ago, I took up the subject of criminology and was led into the organization, of which I am only a unit, to handle this great problem of what to do with the ex-prisoner. At that time we had nothing but the industrial homes, places

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where we would put a man and let him work out his own salvation. That day has passed. Today we have employees in nearly every State in the Union; we have upon record individuals who have vouchsafed themselves to stand back of us and help every man we have sent to them, and there are men in this conference today as probation officers who have called upon me to help them out in their dilemnas from time to time and they can acknowledge the truth that I never turned them down in handling the cases of the State men. We secured these employers and for a number of years we went to them personally or wrote to them and gave them to understand that the patrolled man was an asset and not a hindrance, that we stood back of him for one year, and, of course, that was satisfactory. I wish you could see some of the reports that come in, and see the amount of money they are putting into the bank. So the problem of dealing with the state men has been solved. We send the man anywhere in the United States and he has a welcome hand by the employer who knows all about his case. The probation officer visits him to get his report, because he is responsible to headquarters which sees that he conducts himself according to the law, and at the expiration of the year we bid him God's blessing and farewell.

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY: I read over the report very carefully and there is nothing in it fundamentally that I could disagree with. I know something of its makeup. I know the committee drew it up for the State as a whole — not any particular section, and it was left for the different courts to adjust their methods as their needs suggested.

I want to particularly agree with Mr. Halbert of the Children's Court of New York when he said that we must have personal reporting. I don't think we can dispense with that. The persons who come into our court have committed a serious breach of conduct; they have violated the laws of society and they must be impressed that they have done so and impressed in a tangible, concrete way. That can be done by making them report. I think if we do not insist on that, we will not be just to the probationer nor to the community.

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With reference to the use of psychologists, psychiatrists and psychopathic clinics, the only question is whether or not the clinic should be separate from the probation department or whether it should be attached to the probation department. In Chicago, the psychopathic clinic is conducted by the State with an excellent social service department and all the equipment and experts needed; they are doing splendid work and they co-operate very freely and extensively with the juvenile court. The only question is whether or not these clinics should be attached to the probation department. Personally I believe they should, but that is a question also for debate.

THE CHAIRMAN: In answer to that question about the clinics, we will all agree there is certainly need for the opportunity of examination for each and every individual. I believe that mental clinics should be connected with the places where delinquents are detained, as, for example, in Chicago, where the clinic for juveniles is in the House of Detention. All mental clinics in this State should be supervised by the State Commission for the Feeble-Minded. We have a law which provides in New York City for the sending of girls and young women for examination for a period of fourteen days to some of the temporary homes, of which Waverley House is one. Just at this time that is beginning to be used. There is no reason why provision should not be made for the mental and physical examination of every individual for whom it is desired, and I feel sure that with the investigations that have been made and the reports rendered, that is going to be one of the developments in the very near future. Many of us agree that we as probation officers do not want to pretend to be psychologists and psychaiatrists; we really haven't the qualifications. Although we may be able to discover and select the most flagrant cases, those who are most feeble-minded, we are not in any position to diagnose the serious mental diseases and defects which is only work for a skilled psychologist and psychiatrist to perform.

MR. MORRIS MARCUS, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK: Concerning suitable cases for probation, I believe every case is deserving of a trial on proba-

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tion except those offenders, children or adults, who are incapable of understanding the meaning of probation or what you are trying to do with them, namely, the feeble-minded or mentally defective. Even in those cases, the doctors tell us some may improve under supervision.

I wish to discuss the case of the probationers reporting to the judge. In general, I do not think it is so much a question of comparative jurisdiction, as Mr. Mallon suggested, between the judge of the lower or the higher court and the domestic relations court as I think it is a question of sticking to the word "probation." What is it? I think we have to a certain degree come to the belief that probation takes the place of imprisonment. It is not confinement within four walls; it is a sentence of the court; it is an exercise of discretionary power. Before we had the probation system, the judge had one of two or three dispositions — either to discharge, fine, or send to a prison. We hit upon the probation system; it is not a third system so much as it is the taking the place of the second system of confinement in a prison. For the purposes of treatment the probation department is the institution. I find nothing in the law that says that the judge shall control the probation department any more than the judge can control the head of the institution to which he used to send criminals. Therefore, I firmly believe that since we do not find it expressly in the law that the judge has absolute control after his disposition, assuming that probation is a disposition, and it should be a final one, the probation bureau with its machinery and its head is in the same position as the head of any institution to which we used to send offenders, and therefore I see no necessity of probationers reporting to judges. Of course, the court never loses its jurisdiction and it is the only authority to close a case, or to impose any sentence for violation during probation.

MR. DANIEL J. WHITE, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK: I believe the State should have control over the clinic. At the present time there are no standards among these clinics, either private or public. The State should establish these clinics and standardize them. When we get a boy from school and secure the mental examination made there, that will

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not be accepted by the judge in our court. Then we have to have another examination, and the judge may not accept that. The fact of the matter is after all these examinations nothing is done. It is a matter for the State. There are 35,000 mental defectives in this State. If they had clinics it would be preventive work, because they would find out whether the institutions are needed. If the institutions are needed, it is up to the State to build and provide the money for them. When we have State clinics established in Manhattan the judges will accept their examinations.

MR. PATRICK MALLON: The probation department of any court is merely a department of that court and not an independent organization. The probation system in any court rests upon the judge. I would not like to sit here and have it go forth that the probation officers consider that they are on the same official level as the judges. The judge decides in every case whether or no he will place the delinquent on probation, so that the selection of persons for probation is made by the judge. The conditions of probation are fixed by the judge or the court, as the case may be. The official acts of the probation officer are all performed by him under the authority which the judge permits him to exercise. Some judges delegate much more of their authority than do others, but in every case the authority of the probation officer is circumscribed not alone by the general law but by the views of the court in which he serves. Therefore the length of time that a delinquent shall remain on probation is a matter for the judicial discretion. I think the probation association should not allow the statement to go unchallenged, that the term of probation shall be fixed by the probation officer. As a matter of fact in nearly all courts the probation officer from time to time reports to the court as to the conduct of the persons under his supervision, and the court decides when the probation may be safely discontinued. This is as it should be. The only reason I can see why the duty of fixing the term of probation should be left to a probation officer would be that in large courts where a great number of persons are placed on probation the physical labor of going over the cases would be more than the judge would care to undertake. Such condition as far as my experience goes

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is due to the fact that delinquents are placed on probation as a matter of routine, whereas a careful reading of the preliminary investigation would show that many of these delinquents might safely be discharged with a warning, so that the probation officer could give to the real probation cases the attention which they deserve, but as we hear from all sides he cannot give them that now, as the preliminary investigations take up the greater part of his time.

COMMISSIONER WADE: You will find in this report that it is recommended that probationers be brought before the judge for final discharge. Personally, I think it is the proper thing to do. I believe that it is a mistake to let a probationer go without the final impression from the judge or court. Furthermore, I don't think that probation officers compare themselves in any way with the courts or judges, because that would be a very foolish thing for them to do in a system of which they are a part. I don't think there is any such desire on their part, and as far as the State Probation Commission is concerned, it sets the standard of absolute coordination and cooperation with the court, and we advise all probation officers to cooperate with their judges. You cannot get very far with the successful application of the probation system without the court behind it. Never lose sight of that point, that the court is the dynamic center of the probation system and the probation officer is the representative of the court. It does not mean in every detail the court has got to operate, and the probationer must be taken to court for everything that happens. As a general rule, he should be handled by the probation officer, but the power that is all the time controlling the probationer is the power of the court behind the probation officer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some of us can remember when we used to have signed commitments ready at the time the probationer was put on probation and the probation officer used his discretion about revoking probation, not even having to bring the person before the court. It is the sentiment of all of us, that the court is the center and no probation officer can assume to himself or herself the final powers that reside in the court, and it is for us as probation workers to help support the court in that way.

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MRS. MARY E. PADDON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURTS, NEW YORK: Chapter 418 of the Laws of 1918 only refers to the small group of women arraigned in the Women's Night Court. It was put through at the request of some of the judges and some institutions who felt that it was unfair that the institutions should receive for commitment of three years cases of women whom the judges felt reasonably sure were not women who would profit by the teaching or discipline of the reformatory institution. Those cases very often go to the institution where they are diagnosed and taken to the Supreme Court. It is not an easy thing to get cases committed in the Supreme Court under the law providing for the commitment to feeble-minded custodial institutions. The judges say, "Just as soon as this girl doesn't behave, you think you can get rid of the girl by getting her committed as feeble-minded." We can get rid of her; we can parole her; it is a very long and arduous piece of work to get her committed to the State custodial institution, but she is not going to go around and around in all the courts. One girl had been in Bedford and in Hudson and several other institutions and she had a mentality of a five or six year old child. The first time that girl came into court and it was felt by the judge and probation officer that she was not a case for reformation, she should have been remanded for fourteen days to Randall's Island, to Inwood House, or any of the private or public institutions in New York City capable of doing such work, and having been passed on to the State institution instead of going to the courts or workhouse and the different institutions, in all of which she was a failure from a reformatory point of view. That law is confined entirely to the women in New York.

MR. DANIEL J. WHITE: The establishment of a clinic is contemplated and will come to pass and then there will be some standardization. Now we have no place to put them at all. What is the use of examining them? We cannot send them to institutions; we can do nothing with those mental defectives; we are only wasting our time. All that kind of work should be done by the people who are here.

MRS. PADDON: We realized when this law was put through that it was only a stop-gap until the laws recommended by the

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Sage Commission will be enacted, and we also realized the lack of space in the institutions. We felt that a law such as this might force an issue for providing greater space for custodial care.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that enough has been said today to show that we want to study this report very fully and carefully. You are the committee that has done this piece of work. Although we may differ on some small things, fundamentally we are together, and we haven't brought out any great big differences today. We do believe in reports; we do believe in home visits; we do believe in working with our probationers; we believe in helping them to get work, and knowing something about them mentally and physically as a basis for helpful work. I think we want to realize and keep clearly before us that after all the kind of work done and the influence we have, depends upon ourselves and upon the kind of staff we have; and if we are going to do the good work with the girls, women, and men and boys, it is for us to develop those standards of work which will make probation a profession. We must think not only of material help and advancement for the individual economically, but also spiritually, with the understanding that it is for us to give these individuals something worth while.

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, presiding.

MR. SCOBY: We are all aware of the magnitude of this association and we don't seem to have time to do the work that we come here to do. I have talked over the matter with some of the committee on entertainment and I feel as though it would be proper to offer a resolution that the Probation Commission appoint a committee to draft resolutions for the purpose of organizing, draft by-laws and regulations governing this assiciation, and that we elect officers from year to year, or, as the rules may provide. To get that matter before the association, I move you that this resolution be adopted.

MR. RYAN: Second the motion.

COMMISSIONER WADE: I would like to state that the State Probation Commission, which is responsible for this conference, believes that the probation officers ought to run the conference as

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much as possible. This year probation officers have been presiding at the various sections of the conference. You should feel that the conference is not being run on the outside in any way, and I assure you that the State Probation Commission has never attempted to do that. I believe possibly the organization might do well to follow somewhat the plan of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, and I would advise that this motion be be that a committee be appointed to report at the next conference a plan for the organization of the conference.

THE CHAIRMAN: The motion, if Mr. Scoby will agree, is that the President of the Commission be authorized to appoint a committee of five to report at the next conference on a plan of organization for the conference. It is an important departure; we ought to have it thoroughly discussed is there is anything to be said in opposition. Anyone wish to speak on the motion?

MR. MALLON: The probation officers are under supervision of the State Probation Commission; the parole officers are under an entirely different body and the attendance officers are under the charge of the educational departments. Wouldn't it be well when this committee is appointed to discuss whom such an association should comprise?

If we were to include all of these we would form a more or less independent organization and cut ourselves off from the State Probation Commission, and I think I would be unwilling to see that done in view of the very harmonious relations existing between the State Probation Commission and the probation officers in the State and their desire to assist the probation officers in every way. I should be very sorry to see us cut ourselves off.

MR. MORRIS MARCUS: I have no objection to this kind of thing, but before this proposition is submitted, I am reluctant about voting for it until you tell me the advantages of it; I don't know the object. Unless you tell me the advantages, I won't give it an affirmative vote. I can think of a lot of things that suggest themselves. If we have an association I don't think it will be as strong as if backed by the State Probation Commission. The financial situation suggests itself. Are we going to back it ourselves, or is the State Probation Commission going to back it? I

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will vote against the motion because you must convince me that it is an advantage to the conference or to me to have a private organization.

MR. HALBERT: I cannot see that if this body should organize that they would break away from the Commission; I should think it would be more of a help to them; probably if there were an organization to stimulate an interest in these meetings, we would have larger numbers. We are not by the adoption of this resolution going to turn the building upside down, but only have a committee appointed to look into the proposition presented and report next year. We are not going to decide anything today except whether or not you deem it necessary to appoint a committee which would look into the proposition of doing something that would give us a larger attendance, stimulate interest in our meetings, and make them more attractive to the probation officers who attend.

THE CHAIRMAN: Those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye; opposed. Carried.

MR. LAVENDER: I would like to place on the record that the State Probation Commission in compiling the Manual for Probation Officers has put before the probation officers a most wonderful textbook of the probation system; they have gone into it very clearly and it is something worth while. Every point is covered in your manual, and I think the thanks of the conference should be extended to the Probation Commission, especially to the Secretary, for its work in drafting the manual.

MR. MARCUS: Second the motion.

Mr. Lavender put the motion and it was carried.

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THIRD SESSION

Monday Evening, December 9, 1918

Mr. Joseph P. Murphy, Chief Probation Officer of Erie County, presiding.

It has been customary at the different State Conferences for the President of the State Probation Commission to address those present outlining the advances made during the year in the probation service and also some facts about the history of probation since its inception in New York State.

This year we will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Frank E. Wade of Buffalo. I assure you that it gives me a great deal of pleasure to present to you Mr. Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, President of the State Probation Commission.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Hon. Frank E. Wade, President, State Probation Commission: During the past year the war has been the dominant issue. The energies of the land have been centered on winning this mighty struggle. The supreme test of any organization, political, economic or social has been its willingness and ability to contribute to the common cause.

The probation system has endeavored to do its part. The probation officers have been requested, although their interest needed no stimulus, to advise and encourage the enlistment of their charges in proper cases. In reply to a questionnaire, sent out by the Commission, the officers report that 2,124 probationers under their supervision entered the military and naval service.

This constructive system has given to the country from New York State alone, several thousand men and boys, who have done their full duty to their flag on land and sea. The first man reported killed in action from my home city had been a probationer. Furthermore, during the past 10 years the probation system operating through the children's courts and adult criminal courts, has been saving many thousands of boys and men from

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criminal careers, forming their characters, building up their manhood and making them fit to fight for democracy.

When a nation is at war, two fronts are presented to the enemy, the fighting front and the home front; the men enrolled in the army and navy, and the forces at home, supporting and encouraging the soldiers and sailors. The probation system has also served here in the protection of the home, particularly in checking juvenile and female delinquency.

War increased juvenile delinquency. There was an alarming growth of child delinquency in Europe, especially in Germany, and a large increase in our own country. The spirit of adventure, the fury of war, the absence of fathers, the employment of mothers, the high wages paid to youths, all tended to develop recklessness and waywardness. Juvenile probation has been a potent factor in counteracting and restraining these tendencies. Courts and the juvenile probation officers have been requested to deal kindly and intelligently with the children of soldiers and sailors. The least that we can do is to save for the absent fathers and distracted mothers, their boys and girls, and keep them straight and clean.

Female delinquency increased, due to the large concentration of soldiers and sailors in military and naval camps, and to the large number of soldiers and sailors mixed with the civil population. Considering the vast size of the army and navy, there has been a higher moral standard than in any previous war; nevertheless there is a great deal of misfortune and folly. The probation system is co-operating with the camp and community activities, in keeping the evil down as low as possible.

Male adult delinquency decreased materially. The large number of men in service, the great demand for labor, and the high wages all operated to reduce crime. The population of the State prisons and reformatories has fallen off substantially. Many of the penitentiaries and jails contain less than one-half of the inmates confined in former years. While there has been this great falling off in commitments to prisons and jails, the number placed on probation has steadily increased. The conclusion is plain, that the courts have been using probation more extensively than before the war, and placing on probation classes of cases formerly committed to institutions. We accordingly should see

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to it that when the war is over and normal conditions return, more probation officers be provided. Adult delinquency will increase and will require a great deal of thoughtful attention in the handling of post-bellum problems.

The Probation Commission is pleased to report that the past year has been a constructive one in the development of the system in this State. The probation laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature; the completion of the report on methods of probation supervision; the extension of probation into rural communities; the Chautauqua County Children's Court Act, and the revision of the Probation Manual have all been important steps in advance.

Some of the probation laws, especially the early laws were crudely drawn, and all of them were limited in scope. Courts have been greatly handicapped in administering probation. Under the previous laws the courts could only use probation where the penalty of the crime did not exceed ten years, and the offender had not previously been convicted of a felony. No statutory provision was made for cases in which the courts preferred to impose sentence and suspend the execution of the sentence. Judges did suspend the execution of sentence, claiming that it was inherent in the court. The Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the Appellate Divisions of New York State, recently decided that the court did not possess such power. The legal question also was raised as to whether the time spent on probation must not be deducted from the maximum period of the sentence, if imposed after failure on probation.

The Probation Commission with a view to clearing up these difficulties and removing restrictions, drafted amendments to the Penal Law and to the Code of Criminal Procedure. The courts were given unrestricted discretion in the use of probation, excepting only murder and treason. All limitations on previous convictions were removed, except in the case of the habitual criminal as defined by law. The express power of imposing sentence and suspending execution of the judgment was conferred upon the court with the further privilege of modifying the judgment if the court saw fit. The courts were permitted to impose the maximum term, excluding the time spent on probation, upon failure under probation. These laws give the court practically

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a free hand in the treatment of the individual case on its merits, as it should have, in order to secure the best results, and are as comprehensive, just and flexible laws as can be found anywhere.

As I stated last year, difference of opinion arose in regard to methods of supervision under probation. The chief point of dispute was in respect to the advantages or disadvantages in the personal reporting of probationers. We have been going on for more than ten years in this State, adopting methods and practices that seemed to those charged with the responsibility, the most effective, and yet which were never weighed and analyzed. The public were entitled to ask of us "Have you made an inventory or taken stock? Are these methods the most effective, and if not what methods should be substituted?" The State Commission concluded that the time had come for a casting up of accounts, and a committee was appointed, consisting of several members of the Commission and thirteen probation officers of wide experience. This committee pursued its studies and investigation during the past two years. In addition the Secretary of the Commission investigated the probation departments of some of the largest cities in the country. A great deal of time and study was spent in gathering material and framing a report, and it is now issued, with the expectation that its data, conclusions and recommendation will tend to crystallize and stabilize probation methods. No investigation of a similar nature has ever before been undertaken anywhere else, and it represents the best thought and experience of the probation officials of this State.

The probation system grew up and for a long time was used almost exclusively in cities and large centers of population. The increasing number placed on probation in these localities brought about the appointment of salaried officers. As the need was shown good probation work under paid service became more and more easy to secure in cities.

The problem of the rural districts was more difficult. A great many village police judges and justices of the peace in the towns in the State have jurisdiction to commit children to juvenile institutions and adult offenders to penitentiaries and jails. Each court unit being small and the probationers scattered over large areas no single court or even group of courts has sufficient cases

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to justify the appointment of a salaried probation officer. Not only in this State but throughout the country, rural probation is most perplexing and has been the subject of study and discussion in national and State conferences.

Rural delinquents are recognized types. As the country feeds the city with fresh energy and ability, there is on the other hand a steady flow of delinquency from the rural sections to the cities, especially the criminals who begin their careers in the county jails. Probation cannot reach its full usefulness as a preventive and corrective system unless it meets the needs of the rural communities.

The conclusion generally reached has been that a county probation organization will prove the most effective. Many of our county probation officers have already done service in rural courts. In Onondaga County for a number of years a county probation officer has given his time, almost exclusively, to courts of justice of the peace. The proposition, however, has not been faced in any inclusive way until recently in Erie County, when three salaried probation officers were appointed for work in the village police courts and justice of the peace courts outside of the city of Buffalo. These officers assumed their duty January 1st of this year, under the competent direction of Chief Probation Officer Murphy. The Erie County program is demonstrating that the benefits of probation can be extended to the rural sections of a whole county, and we trust that in time the rural districts will have comparatively as good service as the cities under an efficiently organized county system.

A new children's court act for Chautauqua County, drafted by the Commission was enacted at the last session of the Legislature. This was based upon the Monroe County act, and contains a number of new and interesting features, particularly the provisions permitting the court to name local referees to pass on cases and extending the jurisdiction to family problems which involve the child. All these county children's court acts are attempts to introduce equity or chancery procedure by statute.

As stated last year, the Commission has prepared an amendment to the State Constitution conferring equity jurisdiction on children's courts and courts of domestic relations. If this pro-

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posed amendment passes the Legislature at its coming session it will be ready for submission to the people a year from this fall. If the amendment be adopted by the people, an opportunity will be given for the re-organization of the children's courts and the domestic relations courts with the social rather than with the criminal idea predominating, and may lead ultimately to the erection of a family court.

Some of the States have raised the jurisdiction of the children's courts to include delinquents up to eighteen years of age. In visiting the State penal institutions and county penitentiaries and jails in the State, it makes me sick at heart to see so many mere lads of sixteen and seventeen years of age, confined with hardened criminals.. New York State should be able to handle these youths under the more reforming and rehabilitating processes provided for the juvenile offender.

I am glad to announce that a new edition of the Manual for Probation Officers has been issued. The Manual was prepared and first published by the Commission in 1913. A thorough revision has been made this year, including our new legislation. The Manual is practically a Probation Code of Procedure. Copies will be sent to all judges and probation officers and will be available for candidates seeking appointment and persons studying probation problems.

During the past year the total number of persons placed on probation in this State was 22,244. On August 1st 1918, there were 14,662 persons on probation. The total number under supervision during part or all of the year was 36,796. Twenty two thousand two hundred and thirty persons were discharged during the year, 78.2 of them with improvement. Two hundred thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents was collected through probation agencies for non-support, exclusive of New York City, where all non-support money is made payable through the Department of Charities. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents was collected for fines, payable in instalments, and $60,837.22 was paid in restitution, through probation. On November 1st, 1918, there were 213 salaried probation officers in the State, an increase of 16 during the year. Probation officers made 26,916 preliminary investigations and 118,462 home visits

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June 30th, 1918, 14,566 persons were on probation as compared to 14,136 under sentence in all the correctional institutions of the State, the total number of delinquents on probation exceeding the total population of the institutions for the first time in this State. The estimated cost of a person on probation is approximately one-tenth of the cost of his maintenance in an institution. The probation system from the standpoint simply of economy is saving the taxpayers a great deal of money.

Probation is gradually taking over the custody of the more reclaimable and normal offenders, leaving the more difficult and abnormal for institutional treatment. This sifting process is imposing a duty of a stricter classification and more constructive work upon institutional management. One of the principal difficulties in this connection, which confronts both the probation organization and the institutions, is the feeble-minded delinquent. While high-grade deficients can be successfully treated under probation, they require a great deal of care, and at the best, results are uncertain. Low-grade Morons and imbeciles are invariably doomed to failure. Some time it will be interesting to learn what percentage of the twenty to twenty-five per cent of the cases which are reported to fail on probation are due to feeble-mindedness of the probationer. It is important therefore that clinics for the mental examination of delinquents be available to probation departments. The co-ordination of the clinics with the children's courts and the various criminal courts is extremely desirable.

The notably deficient, at least, should be committed to institutions. Two institutions are needed at once for the custodial care of feeble-minded delinquents, one for males and one for females. It is doubtful if the State at this time will establish new institutions. In the present reduced population of the State correctional institutions, changes are proposed and can be made. It is suggested that two existing institutions be set apart for this purpose. The State Commission of Prisons has completed an investigation of the feeble-minded delinquent and a report is now being prepared. The proposition of the feeble-minded delinquent is likely to come up soon, and we trust that the probation officers will join with the various commissions and organizations which have been studying the subject and that substantial progress in securing

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clinics, State clearing houses and custodial institutions will be made. Definite action in regard to the feeble-minded delinquent is fundamental for the proper classification and treatment of the offender and for the protection of the probation system.

The prospects for the development and extension of the probation system were never brighter. It has won the confidence of the public by sane and solid results. Its friends have avoided making extravagant claims and there has been little of the sensationalism which often attends new propaganda. Time and its own good works have proved its value. Its continued success and appreciation by the public will depend on preserving the same attitude.

We must keep a check upon our enthusiasm, inspect our work, analyze our methods, and above all insist on the high character and qualifications of probation officers. Those of us who have seen this system grow from the allegorical mustard seed into a flourishing tree, whose branches are spreading over the world, feel that its roots must be kept sound, its trunk free from decay, and its branches trimmed and pruned, so that it will continue to grow and spread and minister to the erring, neglected and unfortunate throughout the years to come.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a distinguished pleasure for me to be able to announce the next speaker as the Field Scout Commissioner of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, Mr. John R. Boardman.

PROBATION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

MR. JOHN R. BOARDMAN, FIELD SCOUT COMMISSIONER, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA: As I understand the term "probation" it means a method of furnishing high-grade supervision to juvenile delinquents in the hope and expectation that it will result in the prevention of further delinquency on the part of the individual supervised; they will go no further in their tendency toward criminal action. Delinquency, it has always seemed to me was, to some considerable degree, at least, the failure of society to do its work. Undoubtedly, delinquency has its roots in individuality and in individual conditions, with probable contributing factors of in-

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heritance and environment and all that sort of thing. Nevertheless, it has always seemed to me that delinquency could be very largely charged against the community.

I remember of having the privilege of going over the proof sheets of Mr. Coulter's book,— The Three Delinquents. I asked him why he chose that title and he said this: "We call the boy and the girl a delinquent. They are not delinquent in the large majority of cases. We think of the father and the mother, the parents of the child, as delinquent. They are more so than the child itself. But the great delinquent of them all is the delinquent community." I think that my own experience as a worker with boys which has covered twenty-five years or more leads me to say that that is a very correct analysis. Delinquency is a social sin, a social failure.

It seems to me also that we are handling here factors and conditions which bring the probation system in its ideals and in its methods very close to the ideals and methods of the movement which I represent. Delinquency has its roots in the combination of instincts in the boy and the girl nature which make individuality what it is.

I have been a student of instinct in boyhood for many years and it has always seemed to me that the individual instinct in the boy was like the key that you put in the lock of the life of the child. You turn the key one way, the key of instinct, and the child's life develops toward the highest. You turn the same key of the same instinct another way, and the child's life degenerates towards the depths. The same instinct is pregnant with blessing, cursing, Heaven, Hell. Which way is the child to go? It does not know because it does not control its own individual instinctive equipment, nor does it control for many years the expression of its instinctive life; it does not know. The hand that controls the key; the hand that understands, the brain, the heart, the soul; the hand of father, mother, teacher, friend determines the result. How to supervise and control these instincts, there is the big thing.

Now, the expression of instinct, which results in delinquency and consequent necessity for probation and that sort of thing, can be directed to better ends. Neglected, inhibited, allowed to go

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undirected, it curses. Directed, controlled, supervised, it blesses. There you are!

Take the instinct of pugnacity, curiosity, the migratory instinct, constructiveness, the predatory instinct, or the imaginative instinct; all these in thheir expression in boyhood result in things which bring the boy into the courts, if that expression has been prejudicial to himself or to human society. But if we can get hold of the child and direct the expression of instinct along channels which are helpful and beneficial, we shall do the big thing, and this is the thing in common with your organization that our organization is interested in.

The program of the Boy Scouts of America capitalizes the instinct of the boy; it takes the instinct of pugnacity, which makes the boy a fighter, a tease, all that sort of thing; it does not emasculate the instinct, if you will allow the use of that word; it does not de-vitalize it; it trains and utilizes it and puts before the boy a series of activities which appeal to him and to the fighting instinct in him, and you see the boys going over the wall in the wall scaling stunt, doing a hundred things that appeal to an instinct, that if let run wild brutalizes a boy, but used, puts the moral passion into him, because the children of the fighting instinct are determination, endurance, will-power, ambition, man children of a child instinct, an instinct directed, guided. There it is!

You are trying to do that same thing through your probationary system as I have come in contact with it. The instinct of the imagination; we use it tremendously, as you use it; appeal to it; give it opportunity to express itself; it is at the heart of sympathy, the heart of our inculcation of the good turn, the ability to translate oneself by imaginative processes into the thought and life expression of the other fellow, and sympathize with him. All our work, much of it at least, along constructive lines goes back to the imagination, and the boys are fashioning things in the chambers of their imagery long before they fashion them with their hands and with the tools which hands control and direct.

Take the predatory instinct, the acquisitive instinct which leads the boy to take things that don't belong to him, just as the imaginative instinct leads him to tell things which are not so. Juvenile

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court probation functioning and Scout craft functioning as well, along that line. We take those boys out; we don't take out of them the instinct that is worth its weight in gold, the acquisitive instinct; we simply take out its predatory expression by substituting the collecting of this and that and thus utilize a thing, which, if neglected, inhibited, ignored, mis-directed, prejudices not only the life of the individual and its development, but human society in its relationships. All our work with the hands, in all our arts, trades and crafts work, all that wonderful out-of-door stuff that is so interesting to the boy, is an expression of the way in which we give the boy a chance to use the constructive instinct. Just the same as you come in contact with that same instinct in its early expressions of destructiveness, so do we, and we put into that thing the constructive reaction by giving tools and substance to work with, giving direction and supervision, as you do in your probationary work and in your institutional work for delinquents, particularly those who are somewhat feeble-minded and seem to have the motor abilities better developed and better responsive to training than the sensory abilities which they may possess.

Take the migratory instinct, for instance, the runaway instinct. I have sometimes asked myself the question why the system of education confessed its inadequacy, as it seems to me it did confess it in giving birth to the truant school. I cannot understand it. Sometimes it seems to me to be such a strange product of the educational system. Truancy is nothing more nor less than an ultra expression of the migratory instinct, and a boy isn't worth a hill of beans that doesn't have it in him; the desire to run away from home. A man came to me and said, "My boy has disgraced the family; he has run away from home." I said, "Sing the long metre doxology, Praise God from Whom all blessings flow; I have got a real boy who has run away from home." And I drew a picture of the man, the boy standing here. I wonder what is beyond the hill — curiosity. The migratory instinct comes to him and says, "I will go and see." He goes beyond the hill, and beyond the hill is another hill; "I will go and see," and he keeps going beyond hills at the behest of the instinct of curiosity, and the migratory instinct. And the result, Perry, Amundsen, Scott, and there's the North Pole and South Pole—discovery.

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Waste of water to the Westward; a man stands there; "I wonder what is across the water yonder; I will go and see." Columbus; America — a possible delinquent.

There it is, it seems to me. That is what we see in it. That is our reaction to your work, absolutely just the same. Take that constructive instinct, couple it up again and you have the solution of the problem. Curiosity. A boy sitting behind the cook stove in his mother's kitchen watching the lid of the tea kettle lift. "I wonder what makes that thing do that." I wonder — curiosity. Then pretty soon, constructiveness begins to get to work and he says, "I believe I can make something that will harness that thing up," and those two instincts married to one another bring forth as one of their children, at least, a steam engine because a Watts brooded over that thing. Possibilities of invention; heights and depths wrapped up in all that instinctive stuff. That is why you are here and I am here. We both take our work from the same angle. We are trying to do constructive work with boy life along these lines. We take the gang of boys, pregnant with all sorts of possibility, take the gang instinct and leadership into the troop and its organization and focus activity on things worth while without losing the spirit of adventure, without subtracting the thrill, but blazing a trail to the goal that is high, instead of allowing the boy to stumble and follow along the goal whose end is death.

We take the gang instinct. I shall never forget the two gangs I worked with on the east side in New York City — the Hell Raisers, and the Up-All-Nights. I couldn't travel fast enough to keep up with the Hell Raisers; they passed me up, but I travelled a little ways with the Up-All-Nights. They stayed up until three o'clock and when I was all in, they were still going strong. "Up-All-Night," that is the name they gave themseves, and yet guilty as they were of things which if reported to the courts or police department or to the probation officer would have landed them in penitentiaries, good-will I never knew until I sat alongside the gang. "Take the shoes from off your feet, because the place whereon you stand is holy ground." I never saw such standards for a gang; I never saw such goals for a gang; I never saw such activity for a gang, and some of the most vital things which I have been able, as a Scout executive, to engrain in the organization

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came out of the "Hell Raisers" and "Up-All-Nights." They taught me more about leadership and about the ingredients of great big fundamental things in terms of the activity that boys know how to understand and do, so I owe those two gangs a great deal of all I have learned in that sort of thing. So I think of your task and mine in terms of the furnishing of the guiding hand to that boy with that instinct going astray. Did you read the story of Jim in the Saturday Evening Post? I read it with the keenest interest. In the school he hated geometry; told the teacher he hated it like Hell; true statement; hated it down to the bone. He stayed out of school and they followed him up and haled him into the truant school and he then ran away from the truant school, strange as it may seem, he did it, and even the truant school officials were glad when he was gone. And then the new principal came to the school, and looking over the list of former students subtracted from the school room come across this boy, and inquired about him. The teacher said, "For the love of the Lord, let him go; he was awful." He went down and found the boy; found the home. "Jim, so and so?" "Yes." "Where is he?" "Down cellar tinkering on an old boat,"—constructive instinct. The man went down. "Jim?" "Yes." "I am the new principal up to the school." "H'm," didn't look good to him. The principal took off his coat and vest and shirt and said, "Do you mind if I work on the boat too?" "Nope." It didn't make any difference to him whether he did or not. He started in and did on the other side of the boat what Jim was doing; stayed an hour and a half, put on his clothes, asked Jim if he could come again. "Come if you want to." He went. Pretty soon he said, "Jim, did you ever see that little book on how to build boats?" "No." "Would you like to see it?" "Yes," "I will get you a copy."

The boy began to study it and then he said, "Mr. Principal, I have got your number; I know what you are after; you are trying to tell me if I am going to build boats I have absolutely got to study geometry; those problems in that old geometry look like these diagrams; can I study geometry; will they take me back to school?" "Well," he says, "I don't know; which teacher did you like the best?" He told him. He said, "Are you going to try to get me back; I raised Hell while in her room; tell her

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from me if she will take me back I won't do it again." He studied and plugged like a good one. A few years after that in the Naval Architecture Department of the University of Michigan, Jim was there and the Dean said he gave promise of being one of the most wonderful naval architects the world has ever known. A possible delinquent.

That is your task and ours. We are doing it through different methods, but from the same standpoint; — that boyhood is capable of the heights if we have men who know how to blaze the trail and women who know how to blaze the trail to those heights, whether they are Scout masters or probation officers or some one out in the rural districts who wants to take the rural boyhood up to the heights. It is the same thing. I believe, as you believe, we have an instrument here in the Boy Scout troop, the patrol, that is tremendously attractive to those natural instincts of the boy. We have our several leaders of boyhood and I have learned through my contracts with your system, because I have met it in Nebraska, and worked through your probation officers very closely, that we had a great deal in common and could work out a great many problems in common. Those boys, many on probation, become regular members of our troops; they do not come as misdemeanants, but just as boys; they sometimes get into a troop through a subterranean channel so no one would know they were misdemeanants, yet I was close enough to the probation officers and court officers so that we were able to use the Scout work organization for the fundamental task of prevention rather than reclamation, and there I think we can very vitally cooperate with you and you with us in making this great preventive agency much more vitally efficient, functioning much more vitally in community life than we have ever done. We are standing in our own work facing this great problem of submerged boyhood in our larger cities, particularly, and in our country districts as well. We don't know it as well as you know it; we have not studied it intimately as you have, and we should certainly welcome your leadership, your suggestion, your counsel, in getting a vital contact with boys who are candidates for the criminal court because of the things they are doing, and to take the gang in so that it shall be given the thing to do that scouting in its program makes possible the doing, all

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before the prejudicial development of the instinct dominates and controls the boy and throws him out along the line that is going to be eternally a menace to society.

I stood speaking to five hundred boys at Rahway and I asked one of the men there, a doctor and psychologist, how many of those boys would be there if they had had something of this sort in their lives, and he told me four hundred and fifty of them would never have darkened the doors if some constructive program of that sort had gotten into them in their early days, through our Wolf Club organization and things of that sort.

Just one story. In Philadelphia from one police precinct in one year forty-seven boys were arrested, convicted and incarcerated in institutions because of juvenile delinquency. It cost Philadelphia three hundred and sixty dollars per boy to carry that through to its successful issue, in the incarceration and the court for the initial year. The Police Commissioner was also School Commissioner, George Porter. The second year after that he started in that same district with that same class of boys, he started Scouting in two troops, ran it a year, and in the year that Scouting was running in that district, only three arrests were made. It cost $2.95 per year per boy to run the Scout program in that precinct. There again, as the President of your organization so splendidly pointed out in his address, is the saving to the taxpayer through this kind of an organization.

May I say to you that I think you will find our executives and leaders in our Scout work ready to cooperate with you and we pledge our help in every possible way, and we covet just as earnestly your help because you have contacts with that problem which we must avail ourselves of, if you and we are to do our big piece of work in building boyhood into a better manhood than it has yet known.

THE RELATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS TO THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM ON SOCIAL HYGIENE

DR. IRA S. WILE, LECTURER, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE: I was rather sorry that the place on the program, nominally stated to be mine had been given over to Mr. Boardman, but as he progressed and proved the advantage of my having run away from home I was delightedly reconciled.

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It seems as though all that is necessary to change one's life is to begin as a possible delinquent and be rescued. I think we all start life as potential delinquents. Any parent, after the first few moments of dotage are passed, sees some expression that creates worries concerning possible delinquency. Some kind fate, perchance, that watches over not alone the infant but the child, enables the youngster to grow up in spite of parents and society into a fairly reasonable decent type of human but always on probation, as the rest of the world is on probation.

I am not going to take the technical definition of probation, but I am glad to use the definition that takes the idea of proving —the old idea of proving a thing to be correct by test, by finding out what is right.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with what Mr. Boardman said about society, only, I think, we have to go further. The wayward delinquent society, as a whole, is simply a phantasmagoria of the delinquencies of all the individuals that constitute that society. If all individuals had no defects, society would be Utopia. One person alone will wear on you if you have been with him too long; and you can find undercurrents of delinquency in the most sociable souls.

I ask this question: Who is on probation? Is it the individual, the child, the man, the woman or the girl, or is it the social organism constituted by all of the boys, girls, men and women? I think both are on probation, but hitherto we have directed most of our attention to the individual. It is easier to manage one than it is two; it is easier to manage two than ten; and it is easier to manage a small group in an institution than the same sized group outside the institution; at least, there are some elements of a physical character in an institution which are less surmountable than in the outside world, especially as the Boy Scouts teach us to scale walls.

The function of the probation officer is at least two-fold. He has the protection of his charge — the man, woman, or boy or girl, and the protection of the community against that child or man. In order that I may not have to duplicate when I speak of boy, I mean man, woman, boy or girl, because, after all, when the relations are subordinated in thought, the undercurrents of

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humanity as reflected in the boy will be distributed fairly well through all four types. The boy is put on probation for the benefit of society; the potential delinquent must be rescued. He is made to report to show that he has fulfilled the conditions of probation, that his character has been altered, that he has gained a measure of control over himself, that he is able to adjust himself to sometimes all too narrow concepts. Most laws crystallized into the statutes are without any regard for the natural history of boyhood. Petty crimes for which children are arrested very frequently make a good excuse for more probation officers. Better boyhood might be secured frequently by altering the laws so that probation would become unnecessary. The boy must be guarded in the interests of society because it costs less; it only costs one-tenth as much to give a boy probation as to put him in an institution and this is a commercial saving to the State. Men are interested in saving money for the State. For boyhood, money might better go into some of the things that will build character instead of institutions to cramp it. Putting boys on probation not alone does that for the State, but it enables the boy to escape the stigma of imprisonment and enables him to contribute to the assets of society. But is there not another responsibility? Is it not equally the responsibility of the probation officer to protect his charge against his community; to give the child a chance to have his character tests in a new environment or in a better environment than the one which caused his downfall? That, it seems to me, is equally a part of the probation system — that two-fold relation of the probation officer to his charges, the protection of society from the charge, and the protection of the charge from society.

The program of the United States Public Health Service is one which contemplates the larger social point of view. It is one which recognizes the responsibility of society for most of the iniquities which exist, without in any way considering all the undercurrents of heredity and environment which are involved. but it at least attempts to grapple with a large social problem that was established out of the necessities of war. How far the probation officers are going to help in the development of this constructive program, I don't know. It is a matter depending entirely

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upon a number of items, some of which are within the control and some of which are beyond the control of individual officers. There may be indifference to or enthusiasm for the principles involved; there may be negligence in carrying out some of the essential things, or there may be the utmost support. The probation officers may be a little weak in their own theories and consequently, as a result of their own theories, refuse to participate in the program which departs from our traditional attitude on matters relating to sex, or they may be confident of its value and foster it wholeheartedly.

What is the program of the Government? War has been responsible for one peculiar phenomenon. This nation for the first time in its history has participated in a European conflict, but for the first time in the history of all nations of the world, it has had an organized, definite, systematized warfare upon vice, for the limitation of the social evil, and for the control of the forces productive of social evil. For the first time a nation has drawn forces making for the good of communities into alignment, definite and systematized, for opposition to the agencies of evil and destruction. The greatest war that has been waged in this country has been the war in defense of our manhood by utilizing the country's best womanhood to sustain manhood instead of permitting immoral and unmoral girls and woman to debauch it. This has formed a problem of organization that is the most remarkable of all the patriotic work that has been done, because it has put more light and understanding in the dark places than there had ever been before.

For example, in this program, which one may say was a war program for morals and morale, Federal agents did not spend their time saying venereal disease is a very dangerous thing; prostitution is of immense importance and very dangerous. They didn't go to the community and say, "We want to prevent the occurrence of a great increase of illegitimacy in the community; we don't want to startle you by telling the ways that venereal diseases help to produce juvenile delinquency, help to produce degenerated and deteriorated stock; that they will increase the number of mental defectives." The Government said nothing about that; it didn't parade figures to scare; it did not talk in terms of pathology. It

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said, "Let's talk in terms of human effort at betterment and construction." What did the Government do? It organized in the Department of the Surgeon-General a division that would have charge of the actual medical problems of venereal disease, the head of which is now Lieutenant-Colonel Snow, and later transferred that phase of the subject to the United States Public Health Service under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce. Then it organized the most insidious and helpful bit of human social machinery that has been instituted — The Commission on Training Camp Activities, just as sweet and tender and loving as anyone could think of. It began to think in terms of baseballs, basketballs, footballs and physical directors, and running and jumping and swimming. But what did this represent? It was organization against the social evil; that is all that it was. It fostered a beautiful institution, the War Camp Community Service which built houses and had dances and invited the best women in the town to come and bring their daughters to dance with soldiers and sailors. No voice said, "Come, we are gong to use you as an antidote for the profligacies of your community. Let us give the soldier and sailor the opportunities your town affords and he will not go wrong." Then, they organized the training camp activities on the basis of recreation. There followed the "take-a-soldier-home" movement, so he would go to your home instead of to some place that wasn't home.

Every single bit of organization done in the name of social service was put in to test the community. In one town as soon as it was learned there was going to be a cantonment near there, the community's idea was to increase the number of their brothels until stopped by a telegram, that not alone had they better not start anything, but that they had better close up those they had. A new idea was born at the creation of a civilian army, a national army out of the best blood that the country could produce. The type of men that joined the colors was not the same type of man that the people erroneously had in mind with their old traditional ideas concerning the regular army soldier. In this war a soldier meant everyone's son. The nation was at war and four million boys in uniform, including those in the navy and marines meant that every family had an interest in that army. The nation of

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parents was not going to see any violation of their son's self-respect, or would they permit or condone any inactivity on the part of the Government which would permit those twin sisters of evil, alcohol and prostitution, to render incapable for military or social service the best blood of the land. Most naturally there quietly evolved this big program for social hygiene under the auspices of the best that the country could produce. It was an attack upon the venereal disease problem, upon prostitution, upon alcohol. Around every cantonment there were in force laws issued by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy demanding that within five miles there must be, cleanliness, decency and a morally spotless town. The area was under military restraint, and woe betide the community that endeavored to violate the moral sanctity of that five-mile zone.

When the little city of Philadelphia began to say it was perfectly clean and has been so thoroughly holy that it almost seemed like Heaven, the Government went there to see that it was a little holier than Heaven. There wasn't any toleration of evil; there was a sense of dignified intolerance of anti-social forces. I have no hesitancy in saying that this is one of the things that has been accomplished and the result is meritorious. For the first time in the history of any nation the morbidity rate from venereal diseases has approached something near a decent record, and the rate of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France is the lowest ever credited to any similar body of men. When I say, similar, I don't mean in numbers, but in any military force ever brought together for any purpose. It has had a finer record than exists in any Sunday School, a finer record than existed among the soldiers preparing at West Point or in the colleges of this country; and this has been done by a social program under the auspices of our Government. This is an achievement as great as any brought about through force of arms.

There have been three large divisions of the program. First, was the recognition of recreation, which is quite in line with what Mr. Boardman has suggested as to the value of the Boy Scout movement. It has taken advantage of recreation and recreation is opposed to indiscretion; recreation is constructive of the spirit, of the body of man, and of his soul. The mind occupied properly

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and honestly in the enjoyment of life isn't the mind that can entertain the forces of evil at the same time, and recreation has been a vitalizing spark. Just think of trying to fight Germans on the basis of having baseballs and bats just a few miles behind the front; soldiers had to interrupt some of the games because of the holes made by shells interfering with runners along the lines.

Then there was another phase of it, a division known as that on social hygiene. They had to give euphonious names to these divisions. This division dealt with the educational aspects, the lectures, moving pictures, etc., for soldiers and sailors. I have spoken in halls where we wouldn't notice this group, spaces stretching almost as far as the eye could see, I know further than the voice could reach, because sometimes my voice broke before it reached the last fellow. Thousands upon thousands were waiting for the message that they were to hear and to hear repeatedly, not from the mouths of their companions, nor coming from the loose tongues of the gang leader, but from the accredited representatives of their government, giving them the story, how to keep fit. This message was backed up not merely by word of mouth, but by pamphlets and moving pictures on "Keeping Fit" and "Fit to Fight." They learned the standpoint of the Government and what the Government expected of them. The scheme involved not scolding, not cajoling, not promising, not enticing, alluring or bribing, but simply telling honestly and frankly the message that delinquent society, still immersed in the spirit of the ancient taboo, was too timid and ashamed to speak of except in terms of blaming those who were falling from lack of instruction. The Great Father at Washington dared to assume the full responsibility of paternity and gave the educational message to the thousands and millions; and there was no boy who failed to listen of all the millions who have gone out for examination. Even those who failed to get through their physical examination for the army in many instances didn't get out without getting a pamphlet that would help to raise their morals and the morale of the entire group.

And then that Social Hygiene Department did another thing. We have done everything we can to protect the girls from the boys. Now we have to work to protect the boys from the girls.

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Thus another problem equally important began and it began under this program with an organization for the protection of girlhood, for getting all the girls who were simply thrilled and overjoyed with the boys in khaki and blue. For those who felt it was their duty to yield to soldiers and sailors and to go out of their way to offer themselves to them, they worked out an inclusive organization to give them an opportunity to express themselves more normally. They sought to give them an opportunity to use their hands and their brains in such a way that they would be deflected from the hysterical course they were bent upon pursuing. That work for and with girls has received serious thought; it is a preventive work, a protective work.

How can the probation officer help this program? Soon demobilization will be well under way. The vast machineries of war will be scrapped; what are we going to save from all this social machinery that has been developed? It seems to me the important thing for us to do is to rebuild that machinery with the vast available material that we have. Those who understand the workings of the human mind, who are accustomed to dealing with human beings, as human beings, who are endeavoring to understand men and women not as criminals, but as human beings, outside of the clutches of the law, are the ones who can make an excellent approach to the whole problem.

You are part of the group who can help supply the things which will soon be needed, because, as has been hinted, there may be an increase of adult delinquency, but if there is, who is responsible for it? There must be no increase of adult delinquency. If there is, we are the delinquents and not those who happen to come within the toils and clutches of the law, because we know the things that create delinquency and if we haven't intelligence and power and strength and will enough to stop it, then we cannot come to another meeting and say the war caused an increase of adult delinquency. No, it wasn't the war; it was our own inertia. We have to take the steps which will build up something to prevent this adult delinquency which is here, and we must begin our efforts now.

We have learned the lesson of the use of music in the camp—these great big sings by the thousands. What does it mean? It

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is a campaign against delinquency. What are those physical directors but factors in the campaign against delinquency? What are the War Camp Community Service activities, the recreational visits, the parks and playgrounds and various other developments of that character, but measures for the prevention of much delinquency?

We have gotten to the point where we have regarded probation simply from the curative standpoint of taking the individual and restoring him to society. Let us look at the other side and put society to the test; let us test society and say, "Here, you, too, are delinquent; we are going to put you on probation and see how your character will emerge." There will be certain reflections and emanations in the characters of the individuals as a result of which another talk would reveal a decrease in juvenile delinquency and a decrease in adult delinquency, because of the effort made to put society on probation and make it walk the chalk line along the way it should go. It seems to me we ought to begin to utilize the power and strength, the enthusiasm and loyalty and devotion of probation officers to build this program into effective being.

I will merely refer to certain phases. Industry is being revolutionized. Here is the man who is being returned as a juvenile delinquent, or any form of delinquent, man or woman. What do we know of the industry to which we return him? The Government is starting a series of Federal Employment Bureaus for replacing men. We reeducate men when they are handicapped. You know the strangest thing today in this country is that if you want to get the best of everything, be wrong some way. If you want the best type of education, don't be a normal child; if you want the best attention in industry at the present time, just have a little handicap. If you want people to love you, work for you, struggle and strive, and work over you, be a delinquent, or be just a little variant from the normal type, so that you appear to threaten society in some way or another. If you threaten to do good to society, you are too good to merit attention. It seems to me we have to get to the preventive side; we have to appreciate the point of view that we are there treating individuals who have

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failed in the system, and in failing, while they appeared to be abnormal, they at least pointed out the fact that they were individual. It is the young individualists that possess some worth for the community and not the ones who follow with the pack; and they form the types, on the one hand, that are the most essential for the community and on the other the most pernicious types in the community. Those with the greatest mental degeneration are not always as harmful as those who have only a little. The Moron is far more dangerous than the idiot. It is a question of where we shall begin; whether we are going to start in such a way as can lessen the number of Morons or whether we are going to delay until we can develop a splendid race of high or low-grade idiots.

Society also might be judged as to whether it is hyper-normal or sub-normal, and if sub-normal, some of the actions of society might be classed by a psychiatrist as those of a typical Moron. The judgment of society as to what ought to do under definite circumstances might be evaluated a Binet test. "Society, if you wanted to catch the 9:25 train, and you were at the Grand Central station at 9:30, what would you do?" It is a very important thing to know what you would do under those circumstances. If you contemplate society at present with the possibilities of delinquency increasing, what will it do? What would you do? That is one of the things we could get at. We have to consider the home problem, the industrial problem, not merely the home elevation, because, after all that poor delinquent coming back to his old home may have a harder job getting up again than before; possibly he was made a delinquent in that home. There was an institution in New York that used to give milk to sick babies. Once they got well they couldn't have it any more.

The probation officer to-day can support this constructive program which has been tested in war. The probation officer constitutes a link in warding off disease, disability, and handicaps of the community and is available in any constructive movement for the release of humanity from the many-fold scourges which are tending to increase delinquency. The probation officers need to regard their charges in the light of public health problems, as

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well as moral, pseudo, or quasi-criminal problems. Whether they be defective potentially or actually; whether they be dependents potentially or actually; whether they be delinquents potentially or actually, their charges constitute a public health problem, and public health today is on a preventive rather than a curative basis. So I believe that the probation officers can function advantageously by becoming leaders in various lines of social reconstruction; that they may organize the activities that will absorb the best interests of their charges,— the churches, Sunday schools, Boy Scout movements, industrial benfit associations, athletic clubs, and various other types into which they may discharge the activities of their boys, girls, men and women so as to create a new environment in which they may find themselves, instead of having to go back to their old gangs and dens of iniquity in order to find the human touch which every human being must have. They can mobilize the agencies for community benefit. I know this is no small job; I wouldn't offer it to probation officers if it were. If an intelligent probation officer can go to the judge and say: "Here is Paul Smith; he has the makings of a good fellow in him, but what are we going to do with him nights; there isn't a blamed thing here for that fellow; I cannot stay and camp on his trail and read Ibsen to him nights so as to improve his morals; I cannot sit and read with him and discuss Dostoievsky's latest book, because he isn't interested in it; he wants to know where he can do something to-night. What shall I advise?" The only way we can get an answer is to organize with such a query in mind.

So put the community on parole as well as the charge. That is the best way in which you can function. The things you demand of your trust, demand of the community, that it walk the line so that there may be fewer delinquents of the type you are charged with.

After all, this is part of the great conservation movement; it is conserving the wealth of the nation; it is conserving the manhood of the nation; it is conserving the moral power of the nation; it is transforming the liabilities into assets; it is increasing the health, the contentment and the morality, and, rightfully and constructively it is putting society on probation.

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THE COUNTY PROBATION OFFICE — ITS IDEALS AND POSSIBILITIES

MR. JOSEPH P. MURPHY, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, ERIE COUNTY: The topic, "The County Probation Office — Its Ideals and Possibilities," is one of such broad scope that it is not possible within the limited time allotted the speaker this evening to state in any great detail all that could be said on the subject. Let me say also that I do not presume to know intimately the conditions in any of the counties of New York State other than in Erie County, and cannot, therefore, attempt to say what form of organization or methods should be used in the conduct of these various probation departments. If through a description of the organization and administration of the Erie County Probation Department, however, any helpful ideas will suggest themselves to you, then I shall feel that my discussion has been worth while.

First of all, as a basis for discussion, we must have a thorough understanding of our position in relation to the community which we are serving. The world situation for sometime past, it seems to me, provides a parallel. During the past four years, the Allies, and more recently our own country, have been fighting to make the world a safer and more decent place in which to live. Our armies have been fighting to eliminate the immediate causes of the world's cancer, while the Red Cross and our military doctors have been striving to salvage and repair the human waste brought about by the conflict. On the other hand, the Allied leaders with their knowledge of history and the fundamental causes of the world's misunderstandings, have formulated a positive program of prevention, accepting as a ground work for the reconstruction to follow our President's fourteen peace points based on justice and righteousness, and they hope through the adoption of this program to eliminate all the factors which may bring about war in the future.

Probation officers are engaged in a similar mission. We have a solemn duty to try to make the community a better and safer place in which to live. We must attempt to salvage and repair social wrecks. From the knowledge of crime and its causes which we gain by our experience, we should initiate a positive program of prevention so that the contagion spots which make

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for crime in our communities will be eliminated. With these facts definitely in our mind, we can visualize, I think, our job in a clear manner.

In order to attain the objectives of our mission — the permanent reformation of individuals and the complete elimination of crime and its causes, there are certain definite ideals and standards which I believe we must maintain. As I see it, the following things are essential:

1. Probation officers should realize that they are primarily and essentially social workers and all that that term implies.
2. They should have a wide knowledge of crime and its causes and, in fact, a practical working knowledge of all social mal-adjustments.
3. They should have a knowledge of the best methods of salvaging human material so that they may be able to turn individuals of marginal utility value in our economic system into productive members of the community.
4. They should be able to intelligently and effectively interpret to the community just what the court stands for and what the aims of the service are in relation to their community.
5. They must be able not only to locate and diagnose the causes of crime in their communities, but, as I said before, suggest the necessary treatment for their elimination.
6. They should possess the executive qualities necessary to enable them to coordinate the activities of the social agencies involving big social community movements, not only in the larger cities of the county in which they are serving, but also in the towns and villages.
7. They should possess the courage and qualities of leadership which would enable them to initiate a positive program of prevention and the practical ability to aid in carrying out that program.

These are only a few of the more important essentials which should form the basis of every county probation organization. I can assure you they are held out to the officers of Erie County

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as essential standards, though as yet, I am frank to say, they are rather imperfectly being put into execution.

Section 11-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that county probation officers shall serve not only in the Supreme and County Courts of the county but in all other courts except the courts of original jurisdiction in the cities of the first and second class. In Erie County we serve in all of the courts within this classification. As most of you know, Erie County has a population of approximately 700,000 people. We have one first-class city, two third-class cities, 25 towns and quite a few villages. We have ten supreme court justices, one county judge, 100 justices of the peace, two city judges in the cities of the third class and four police justices. In other words, we have about 108 different courts, and quite naturally about that many different policies in administering the criminal law. This will immediately suggest to your mind the necessity for co-ordination of the policies of these various magistrates into one consistent, judicial policy to the end that the problem of delinquency may be intelligently treated. And the problem of delinquency in Erie County has assumed rather large proportions. About 700 cases pass through the Supreme and County Courts annually, and during the same period of time over 1,500 persons are convicted in the different courts throughout the county. This does not take into consideration the cities of Lackawanna or Buffalo, both of which are provided with their own probation officers in the inferior courts.

It is not a difficult matter, as you, of course, realize, to have developed in the Supreme and County Courts high standards in reference to probation. Here we find judges of high intellectual ability and well learned in the law. But in the inferior courts the situation is vastly different and it presents a perplexing problem but one which may be successfully mastered if properly and intelligently handled. In Erie County we are trying to educate the various magistrates in the lower courts so as to bring them up to the same standards in regard to probation that are being maintained in the Supreme and County Courts. Through the issuance of pamphlets containing probation literature, circular letters emphasizing and clearly outlining the various probation laws, by holding conferences from time to time, and finally through per-

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sonal talks with the magistrates themselves, we hope to secure their intelligent co-operation in the administration of the service. The fifteen country newspapers, as well as the city dailies also are utilized from time to time to carry on our propaganda.

Our organization consists of a chief probation officer, a deputy chief, eight probation officers assigned to the various districts and four stenographers. The deputy chief probation officer has immediate supervision of the preliminary investigations, case treatment, personal reporting and the maintenance of records. Five of the officers work in the city of Buffalo exclusively, and the other three devote their time entirely to service in the rural communities. The county is divided into eight districts with a probation officer in charge of each district. This does not mean, however, that probationers are always assigned according to their place of residence. They are sometimes assigned according to the personality of the officer. We are particularly fortunate in Erie County for the reason that we are provided with adequate appropriations to carry on our work. The Board of Supervisors have been most considerate of our needs and they have displayed splendid social vision in the consideration of our financial problems. Our quarters are suitable for present needs, and each officer has a private office. And let me emphasize, if I may, while discussing this particular phase of the work, the necessity of provision in every probation department for adequate quarters with wholesome surroundings. We are sometimes inclined to overlook the good psychological effect of a pleasant and suitable office, both on our minds and upon the minds of the persons whom we are supervising. The salaries and expenses of probation officers should also be adequate and, as I said before, we are quite well provided for in that respect in Erie County. Our budget for the coming year will total almost $30,000.

The rural division of the department only recently has been organized. Despite this fact, our earlier belief in the possibilities of the service and the pressing need for probation officers, has been justified. In a survey which I caused to be made of the problem of delinquency in the rural communities, I found that over 1,500 persons were convicted annually in the rural courts. Of this number about 200 or more were committed to institu-

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tions — many of them children; about 700 were confined and the remainder had sentence suspended. Among the latter many recidivists were found, and they had been going through a continual round of procedure causing much expense to the communities. In many other instances, through a lack of initiative on the part of the justices, or for personal or political reasons, many individuals who had committed offenses were not brought into court. Others were not prosecuted because it was not possible to provide them with the treatment they so urgently needed, and among this class particularly were a great many children. Those of you who have read the latest report of the Federal Children's Bureau on Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York, will agree that the problem of juvenile delinquency as well as adult delinquency in the rural districts, although not quite so apparent, is just as serious as in the urban localities. We are particularly hopeful in Erie County of being able to bring order out of chaos in the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Coming down to details in the administration of the service, we find, as you all know, that probation is divided into two essential elements:

1. The selection of cases after preliminary investigations.
2. Case treatment.

Now, I know that it is not necessary to emphasize before a group of this kind the vital importance of a proper selection of cases for probationary treatment, nor the necessity for making preliminary investigations. Those things are no longer academic or theoretical. They are now a condition. The quality of the investigation, however, is quite another matter. I feel that every probation officer here present realizes the need for accuracy, honesty and the absence of bias or prejudice in the making of investigations. I know also that you understand the necessity for securing a complete social history of the offender and a thorough examination of his physical and mental capabilities. Perhaps it is not possible in some of the departments at the present time to have this done, but it should be the aim of every probation officer. In Erie County we are making substantial progress in this matter. We have made use of psychologists and psychiatrists

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on many occasions during the past few years, although we have had no direct appropriation for this purpose. The board of supervisors, however, have now under consideration a request for a substantial amount to be used to employ the services of these experts and to permit us to equip a psychopathic clinic. We hope in the future to be able to have made all the psychological examinations that are necessary. And let me say here that every probation department should be equipped with a psychopathic clinic — a clinic that would not only co-operate with but help to co-ordinate the efforts of all other clinics which may be established for the same or similar purpose in the county. I believe that the day is not far distant when such facilities will be found in every up-to-date probation organization.

May I say just a word more in regard to a matter which I have thought about a great deal in connection with the making of preliminary investigations. In the past many probation officers have been quite successful in finding out the immediate causes of delinquency. They have been very active in providing for the needs of their probationers as suggested by these causes. But they have a greater responsibility and a wider opportunity than that. They have still to find the springs of motive, the means of changing habit, of strengthening will and of helping the individual to become master of himself. And this devolves a duty upon every probation officer to become master of himself before he attempts to teach his probationer to do likewise. A successful accomplishment of these things may not be possible. Human nature may have limitations that are greater than any cure. But, nevertheless, we must look forward to discovery in that direction, and I am confident that when we have taken full advantage of the many developments in the field of psychiatry and medical jurisprudence, we shall have made considerable progress in that direction.

In the second element of probation — that of case treatment and administration — we have what is perhaps the most important phase of the service. As the successful treatment of a patient by a doctor depends upon the character of the diagnosis made, so does the successful treatment of a probationer depend upon the diagnosis made in the preliminary investigation. Probation offi-

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cers must learn to base their plans of treatment upon the needs of their charges as suggested by the preliminary investigations. They should realize the importance of their follow-up work and know that without intelligent constructive action on their part they cannot hope to reach their objective — the permanent reformation of the individual. The standard of case work in every probation office should be extremely high. Although great progress has been made, we must admit that the results so far have not been satisfactory. We have yet to develop technique in our methods, and as social workers, probation officers must learn from their older brothers and sisters in the other social agencies. Until we develop this technique, no probation organization can hope to be permanently successful, nor will they be able to meet the acid test when it comes and upon which will depend whether or not they are to command the continued respect and confidence of the community. In other words, no probation officer can be successful unless he or she is a good case worker.

The supervision of cases must be intelligent, and that requires energy and freedom of action on the part of probation officers. We should keep accurately and closely informed regarding the conduct and progress of our probationers. We should know that the probationer's relationship to his family and society are satisfactory. We should know thoroughly and be able to analyze and determine the usefulness of all resources that may be invoked in their behalf. The disciplinary feature of probation, that of personal reporting, should be maintained at a very high standard. I believe thoroughly in personal reporting if conducted under wholesome safeguards. We have much to learn from the war in this particular respect. Those of us who have had occasion to study the situation have found that the splendid and magnificent work of our army at the front was brought about by the development of a high standard of discipline among the troops and which permitted of the co-ordination of action so essential to success. Lax discipline makes for disrespect, and with disrespect no competent results can be obtained.

One of the most vital phases of case treatment is, I believe, the intelligent utilization of the available social forces of the community. Much has been said by probation officers of co-operation.

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May I also say a few words on that subject? I believe that if we definitely understand that we are social workers, the problem of co-operation will be less difficult for us. Co-operation, as you know, is the active principle of social effort, and we will get it only when we offer more of it to our sister agencies than we ask in return. It has been said that many failures in social co-operation are due directly to the failure to knit more closely the temporary contacts and natural introductions that come through case work. A letter written, a message sent or a visit made may increase co-operation later. And this involves co-operation not only with private agencies but all the Governmental agencies as well.

Co-operation is not confined to outside agencies. We must co-operate with our fellow probation officers. There ought to be developed in every probation organization that team work and spirit that makes probation officers' service to the unfortunates under their charge expressive of a common and loyal purpose. In Erie County we are trying to measure up to these high standards of co-operation. During the quarterly period ending September 30, 1918, the day sheets of the probation officers in my department showed 321 instances of co-operation with 28 different agencies. This is somewhat below the average but will give you an idea of just what I mean to convey to your minds.

The ultimate success or failure of probation officers and, in fact, the whole probation system, depends a great deal upon the way in which the various departments are administered. I believe thoroughly in a positive program in the administration of every department. I have no respect or patience with any probation officer or, in fact, any public official who is negative in his official duties. Probation officers should be able not only to locate, diagnose and treat delinquency, but they must take the initative and point out the remedies to the community and be active in seeing that those remedies are enforced. Negative action on the part of any probation department means ultimate defeat to the whole service. And, therefore, county probation officers must concern themselves not only with their own individual problems but with all the factors which in any way bear on the problem of delinquency, both in the larger cities as well as in the rural communities.

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We must have some greater unification of the probation service in the State of New York. I feel that probation should be administered with the county as the unit. This may perhaps be, and probably is, impossible in New York City, but in the rest of the State I am quite sure that it is practical. This is necessary, it seems to me, in order to bring about greater uniformity and quality of standards in the service. It will also make possible the formation of a consistent, judicial policy in the selection of cases, and by consolidating and co-ordinating the efforts of the various probation departments it will result for greater efficiency and a wider degree of usefulness in the efforts of the individual officers. Lack of unity in any organization, no matter how large or small, means retardation in progress and perhaps ultimate defeat. We have had no better illustration of what lack of unity means and what concentration of authority means than in the case of the war efforts of our Allies. I sincerely hope that we may look forward to the day when the various probation departments throughout the State may be consolidated and co-ordinated under one executive head with the county as a unit, so that in our attacks upon the forces of evil we may present a unified and powerful front.

It is my judgment that a district court of some kind should be established where men of higher intellectual ability may be induced to serve. Secondly, I am looking forward to the day when we will have established in this State, with the county as a unit, the so called Family Court — something about which I know all of you are more or less familiar. This court will have jurisdiction over all matters inter-related with the welfare of the family. It will have a division for children and adults, and it will concern itself not only with the problems of child welfare but with non-support, desertion, divorce, separation and all other matters in which the members of the family are in any way concerned. The present objections to a centralized court covering a large county would be eliminated by the adoption of a provision authorizing the appointment of referees, as done in the case of the recently organized Chautauqua County Children's Court. The administration of probation in this court would be unified and under one executive head. In connection with the probation department there would be maintained a psychopathic clinic with the necessary

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facilities for carrying on the scientific work of such an establishment. I know that ultimately these courts will be in operation in this State, and I hope that the New York State Probation Officers Conference will go on record in their favor as has been done by the National Probation Association. With these changes made, I am quite sure that probation organizations will be able to function more intelligently and efficiently and that the theory of probation shall be fully realized in its broadest sense.

THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE COMMUNITY

MISS MAUDE E. MINER, MEMBER, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: If the probation officer is to do the most effective work, she must succeed in interpreting her work to the community. It is not enough for the probation officer alone to do reconstructive work with the individual probationer; she must utilize the resources of the community in this work, and she must look beyond the individuals to the conditions that have been responsible for their delinquencies. She must take the public into her confidence in order that she may receive the greatest cooperation and help from the community and that she may serve it most effectually. The probation officer, can help the community and the community can help the probation officer, and by working hand in hand together, both can accomplish most in helping those who are delinquent and in preventing crime.

KNOWLEDGE OF PROBATIONERS THE FIRST STEP

In order to interpret probation work to the community the probation officer must understand thoroughly the delinquents with whom she is dealing. She must take the time and effort to keep accurate and careful records as a basis for exact knowledge concerning those who are under her care. "There is no substitute for knowledge," someone has said, and nowhere is this truer than in the field of delinquency. We cannot speak with authority unless we have the recorded data as proof of our assertions. Even the need of recording such data must, at times, be explained to those who do not appreciate its far-reaching importance. These records should not only give the personal and family history of

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the probationer, the results of investigations and examinations and the factors responsible in part for the delinquency, but they should include the constructive plan for each individual formulated at the beginning of the probation period, a chronological statement of visits and reports and the history of successes or failure of the probationer. It would be desirable if more records continued past the close of the probation period in order that a truer estimate might be made of the results of probation.

Investigations made by probation officers into the homes of delinquents and in the neighborhoods where they live make it possible for the probation officer to point out the environmental factors that are contributing to delinquency. The probation officer enters the homes which have been made wretched by drink or immorality or by constant misunderstanding and friction. She sees for herself the overcrowded rooms and the folding beds tucked away in the corners, that are drawn forth for boarders at night; she sees the sweatshop work and realizes as never before in face of dire poverty, the frightful economic struggle that many of the families are facing. She becomes conscious of the demoralizing influences of the dance halls and the street life in the neighborhood. And as these conditions appear over and over again, she acquires the definite facts which she can present to those who do not have the opportunity of personal observation.

Through the close personal contact with probationers before they are conditionally released by the court until the close of the probation period, the probation officer learns to know her charges as individuals. She knows their weaknesses, their temptations and their sources of strength. If she succeeds in winning their confidence, she has revealed to her some of their past struggles and their victories over violent tempers, demoralizing habits and wretched conditions within their homes. She learns of their hopes and their longings and of their ambitions for better things. She hears from some the secrets of betrayal by men who promised marriage and who had succeeded in winning their affection. And then she hears of the mental anguish and torture which preceded the flight from home and the determination to hide their shame and of the step into prostitution. The spirit of adventure and daring

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has caused other girls with a real eagerness to make something of themselves and to do more in the world to run away from home. They have not counted upon the unfriendliness of the big city and upon the presence of so many insidious dangers. The probation officer finds that some of the girls are weak-willed and mentally defective. Through the aid of expert examiners, she discovers those who are feebleminded or mentally diseased, and then she goes to work to get facilities for mental examination prior to release on probation, and makes greater effort to secure the commitment of feebleminded girls to institutions.

One of the most important discoveries which the probation officer makes and passes on to the community is that many of her probationers are much like other people and that delinquents do not constitute a separate species. They have the same hopes and longings and potentialities as others, but many of them have not had the same chance. Instead of being safeguarded at the time when they needed it most, they failed to receive any protection.

METHODS OF INTERPRETING PROBATION WORK TO A COMMUNITY

The big task of interpreting probation work to the community may be accomplished in various ways. The probation officer makes her work known to an ever increasing public through securing cooperation of all public and private agencies in investigating and supervising probationers, through organizing a volunteer committee which will supplement the work of the court and help to secure added facilities for the care of delinquents, through definite educational work by means of reports and addresses and by sharing in allied social movements.

In doing the best case work with individuals, cooperation with social agencies is necessary. The probation officer turns to the schools for cooperation in dealing with children of school age, or for information about previous delinquent tendencies or desirable and undesirable habits of those who have left school. Through the trade schools additional training may be secured either in day or evening classes. Inquiry at the Social Service Exchange reveals whether other agencies have been working with the girl or her family, and the names of these organizations. Relief societies may be appealed to for necessary charitable help for the family

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or for aid in sending the girl back to her home in another city. The hospitals and clinics readily serve the probation officer and provide necessary examinations and medical care. If a dental clinic is available that also may be called upon. The public or philanthropic employment bureau cooperates willingly in finding positions for probationers. The probation officer seeks out various recreational facilities and endeavors to secure the aid of leaders in meeting the recreational needs of those under her care. By turning to the church for spiritual guidance for her charges the probation officer enlists the help of religious teachers and at the same time helps to awaken them to a greater sense of responsibility for the moral teaching of youth.

When information about crimes or immoral conditions is obtained from defendants or is discovered in the course of investigations, the probation officer gives this to the district attorney, the police, the license commissioner, or other proper authority. If a crime has been committed or if it is necessary to institute bastardy proceedings to secure support for children born out of wedlock, the probation officer aids the public officials in securing information and taking the necessary action.

By turning to the different public and private agencies it will not be possible to get all the help needed, and yet it is worth while to secure as much as possible, to let the agencies know of the problems which the probation officer is meeting, and to knock again and again at their doors in the hope that they will increase their resources to meet the needs. Only by such a method, can we prove where the gaps really exist and go to work intelligently to fill up those gaps. Only in this way can the probation officer do her largest work in teaching the community what are the needs of the delinquents and of the community.

The organization of a volunteer committee to supplement and aid the work of the court is very important as a means of acquainting the public with work for delinquents. Such a committee may supply resources which are not provided by existing organizations, for example, scholarships which will enable probationers to return to school or to receive training in some special trade, an employment bureau which will give vocational guidance and special attention in placing individuals at work for which

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they are best fitted, or a group of volunteer workers to cooperate with the probation officer in supervising probationers. With the releasing of many volunteer workers who during the period of the war have become accustomed to professional standards of social work, it should be much more possible, now that the war is over, to secure volunteers who will do work which is genuinely worth while.

The volunteer organization may also secure a temporary home where probationers may remain until their needs are discovered or suitable work is found for them, a place where probation officers may receive reports from probationers apart from the court, or a farm or camp where probationers may go voluntarily in order to get away from an unfavorable environment and have opportunity for training in out-of-door work and for building up health and character. The stimulus for securing a house of detention for juveniles or adults, under the control of city or county, may come from a committee which is seeking to improve the care of delinquents. The need of a house of detention exists in some counties in New York State, where children are still found in jails with older and more hardened offenders and where witnesses against whom there is no criminal charge are in cells behind iron bars.

A volunteer committee may also assume responsibility for promoting necessary legislation to improve the courts and for securing specialized courts and for protecting youth more adequately. It can go before local councils or boards of estimate and help to secure larger appropriations for probation work, salaries for additional probation officers or provision for necessary clerical service.

Educational work in the community may be carried on by the volunteer committee and by the probation officer through addresses at public meetings and the publication of reports of probation work and of other literature. This places upon the probation officer the responsibility of making reports which are sufficiently interesting to be read. Through an understanding with representatives of newspapers and willingness to give them suitable material, the exploiting of individual offenders may be lessened and the cooperation and help of the press secured. Even though the probation officer is pressed for time, it is worth while as an important

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part of the work, to address public meetings of churches, women's clubs, parent-teachers' associations, chambers of commerce, and various social and labor organizations, in order that the gospel of probation work may reach a larger audience. As a result of the right kind of publicity, the public gradually comes to have a better understanding of delinquents and to realize that the greater burden of responsibility rests not upon the individual, but upon society.

It is necessary for the probation officer to join in various social movements which are closely allied to her work, if she would be a real power in the community and accomplish biggest results. Because of her great opportunity for acquiring knowledge about conditions and for helping to improve them, the obligation rests upon her to join forces with those who are seeking to secure better recreation, to improve industrial conditions, to secure greater protection and care for the feeble-minded, improved treatment for the diseased and the adoption of more preventive health measures. It makes a great difference to to her whether or not widows' pensions are available, whether labor laws adequately safeguard girls and women from night work, and from dangerous work, and whether drink and drugs continue as a serious factor in delinquency.

Data secured by the probation officer in the course of her work may have a very definite bearing upon the need of protective labor legislation. During the war time, a protective worker in New York City found girls fourteen and fifteen years of age going through Riverside Park to the docks in the Hudson River at midnight to deliver telegrams for sailors on board the warships. This was before the law was passed ruling against girls under twenty-one years of age from delivering telegrams at night. Information regarding dangers to young women from doing night work as elevator girls in apartment houses, as bell girls in hotels and as conductors on street cars has been secured by probation officers in interviewing young women in the court.

The probation officer can give valuable assistance in helping to secure better supervision of commercial amusements and the adoption of a more complete recreational program. She knows the dangers in the dance halls, the moving picture theatres, and the

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amusement parks, and the urgent need of more public provision for recreation. With the help of the evidence she can give it will be possible to secure more easily the needed community centre and the organizer of community recreation.

For the first time during the war, many individual workers have learned the benefits to be derived from association in a council of organizations or from meetings of workers dealing with kindred problems. To promote efficiency in work, to improve methods of dealing with individual problems, to prevent overlapping in work, and to secure the adoption of big new constructive measures, all the forces of the community must get together and continue to work together.

RESULTS OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF DELINQUENCY

The result of getting the community to understand the work with delinquents will be greater support of the probation officer, increased help for delinquents and far more preventive work. With greater appreciation of the character and value of the work will come greater willingness to support and strengthen it. More of the requests of the probation officer will be heeded, and additional workers, increased salaries, and necessary equipment will ultimately be secured. The effort to keep better records will be sustained, and the standard of work will gradually be raised.

Understanding by different communities of the needs of delinquents will eventually bring juvenile courts, domestic relations courts, and women's courts; houses of detention for juveniles and adults, which will be real clearing houses with provision for mental and physical examinations and complete investigation of all offenders, and necessary reformatories and institutions for the feeble minded. As the community realizes that individual delinquents are not alone to blame, it will give them a better chance.

The most far-reaching result of a true comprehension of the problem of delinquency in a community will be action to prevent crime in the future and to safeguard youth more completely. In addition to securing better provision for recreation, vocational training of youths, and improved industrial conditions, more constructive and educational work will be done in homes to prevent

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the breaking up of families and throwing children upon their own resources with so little preparation for life and so little protection. Protective committees will be organized and workers assigned to deal with boys and girls who are on the brink of danger. Girls themselves will be trained to do more for the protection and help of other girls. The activity of law enforcing agencies will be stimulated to bring to justice more of the men and women who are responsible for the demoralization of youth, and improved laws will help to distribute more equally between fathers and mothers responsibility for children born out of wedlock. The health program will be emphasized and fundamental facts of life will be taught, not by precept but by example. Increased moral training will be given and greater emphasis will be placed upon the building and strengthening of character.

A new sense of the value of the individual has come during the period of the war, so that as never before measures have been taken for conservation of human beings. In this there has been the thought of the individual as a factor in the social and industrial life of the future. The very wastage of war has emphasized the need of greater care in preserving the individual who later on will be a producer. Shall we take less account of the conservation of human souls? Why let so many delinquents go down each year and lose the chance for happy, useful lives? Why not do more to bring them back? Why not do more to reach them before they get into courts and prisons? As each community, understanding and feeling its burden of responsibility, faces these problems and grapples with them, gradually there will come a new day of real brotherhood among men, and to many boys and girls and men and women a realization of greater fullness of life.

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FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1918

MR. PATRICK MALLON, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, BROOKLYN, presiding.

THE PLACE OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN DETERMINING THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT

MISS A. LEILA MARTIN, PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINER, CHILD STUDY LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: The work of the Juvenile Court is an attempt to make such adjustments in the offender, or in his environment, that he will leave his anti-social ways and become a good member of the community. One of the first steps in formulating a plan for this readjustment is to get the whole situation from the child's own point of view. It is here that the psychologist should have something of value to contribute.

It has long been recognized that there are people with five talents, others with two and yet others with a single talent — "every man according to his several ability," but in dealing with children it would seem that much of our system is based on the idea that what is good for the average is good for each and every one. This means that a child with one talent ability is supposed to keep the pace set for those of three. What is often the result? The one talent boy sees the boy next to him — a boy of three talents — do his task in a very short time and with seemingly little effort, and he hears him praised and sees him smiled upon, while after working many times harder and longer, he is unable to accomplish the same task, and is, perhaps, blamed for his failure. Let this go on day after day. Our boy of one talent stops trying — "What is the use?" He cannot reason it out for he is unable to deal in abstractions, but he realizes that something is wrong. He becomes passive, stubborn, sullen or defiant, depending upon his disposition. These traits are often a defense he puts up to hide his inability. He tries to gain his own self-respect by substituting "I won't" for "I can't." In some cases he closes up within himself — he inhibits. In other words he becomes a problem.

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This idea that there is one standard for all also works hardship upon the child of five talents. This child does not put the effort into his work that he should in order to get his fullest development. He doesn't need to exert himself, consequently he gets into habits of carelessness, laziness. Success and praise come too easily.

We who deal with children need to have such a prospective — see values so truly — that we realize the value of effort as well as accomplishment. We need to remember, that, at the end of the race, if the two talent boy has doubled his talents he receives the same praise and reward from the great Judge as does the five talent boy who has also doubled his.

We recognize the blind and do not ask them to see, not to do tasks that require sight. We recognize the deaf and do not ask them to hear. We recognize those partially blind and partially deaf. Of course, we recognize the low institutional levels of intelligence but it seems hard for us to acknowledge the many levels of intelligence and to realize that they cannot all function to advantage on the same level. It is in the effort to help understand the *Why* of the boy's unmanageableness that the psychologist attempts to be of value. A mental examination such as he can give would find the level on which the child can function to advantage for his own development and growth. Such knowledge should prevent us from making demands of him with which he is mentally unable to comply.

Dr. Goddard has used this illustration: "A tree requires a certain amount of strength of trunk and limb to support the fruit. If the strength has not developed and the weight of the fruit is placed upon it, we get deformity. The same is true of mind. An eight or a nine year old intelligence forced to bear the burden of a twelve year old intelligence becomes morally deformed and constitutes one of the elements of our social problems. If a child is twelve years of age but has the mental development of a nine year old child and we try to get him to do the work of the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades — which requires ten, eleven, and twelve year old intelligence — we may expect trouble."

Not only may the psychologist aid by determining the mental level upon which the boy or the girl is functioning in respect to his or her chronological age, but many times he can point out special

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abilities or disabilities which should be taken advantage of, or at least taken into account, when considering future educational direction or when making a plan for the future.

What instruments are there that will determine mental status or these special abilities or disabilities? They are the standardized mental measurements or tests which constitute a mental examination. They are, for the large part, tests in the form of directions to be followed which have been standardized as to speed and accuracy for the various chronological age levels. For example, we have a group of performance tests which should be passed by four-year old children, another group for six-year old children, etc.

The value of a single test is only understood when we know how that test was standardized — when we realize that by actual experimentation with many children at each age level there was found one age at which 75 per cent, or more, of the children have succeeded in passing the test, while at the age above a much greater per cent have passed; at the age below a very small per cent succeeded. In attempting to standardize tests, many have had to be discarded because each age group would only do as well as, or a little better than, the age preceding and following it.

In thinking of a mental examination it must always be remembered that success or failure in one test is not particularly significant. Fatigue, lack of attention or lack of interest may enter. It was only after groups of tests were used, instead of single tests, that mental testing became at all useful. It is only when the child fails in a great many tests along lines that have been standardized for his age and his group that his failure is considered significant. For example, a ten year old child may fail in one test out of the group of tests standardized for that chronological age, and little significance is given to the failure. We simply say that he fails to do what 75 per cent of the ten year old children do by actual experimentation in that particular line. But if he fails in all of the tests for that age and succeeds in those for nine years and below, it is significant. We say he is one year retarded, but one year retardation is not serious. This ten year old child has to fail in the standardized tests for ten, nine and eight year old children before we say that he is seriously retarded.

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The value of a mental examination not only depends upon the tests used but also upon the conditions under which they are given. In this respect it is very unlike a physical examination. Enlarged tonsils remain the same no matter under what conditions they are seen, but for a mental examination the conditions are standardized. There must always be the quiet room, the uninterrupted test, the length of examination for different ages varying because of the element of fatigue. The attitude of the examiner to the subject as well as the attitude of the subject toward the examiner and the examination all are standardized. The child must be co-operating and doing his best. In testing for the juvenile court this is sometimes quite a problem. Often a child has to be under observation for quite a time before the conditions are satisfactory for an examination upon which judgments can be drawn.

Now a mental examination — the determining of the present mental status of an individual — does not in itself attempt to explain the factors that have produced the condition, nor to give a prognosis — to tell whether or not the condition is curable. What it *does* attempt to do is to picture the present mental condition of an individual, and to show to what extent that condition deviates from the normal for his age and his group. On the other hand, to say a child is feeble-minded is to say he always will be feeble-minded, for feeble-mindness is an incurable condition and not a disease. Where the mental examination would show the deviation from the normal to be very great, a mental and physical examination may be all that is necessary to determine the mental defect of that individual. But where it is not so great several other factors must be considered.

Perhaps the place of mental tests in determining whether or not a child is mentally defective, is most quickly shown by mentioning the other factors that must be considered — and realizing that a mental test is only one of these. To illustrate, at the Waverly Institute for the Feeble-minded in Massachusetts ten points are considered before a child is admitted. (1) Physical examination showing the present physical condition of the child and to what extent it is responsible for retardation. (2) Mental examination showing the present mental status. (3) Family history. (4) Personal and developmental history. (5) Social history and

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reactions. (6) History of school progress. (7) Examination of school work. (8) Economic efficiency. (9) Moral reactions.

And after considering all of these points there are cases upon which Dr. Fernald (and there is no one in the country who has had so extended an experience with the feeble-minded) is unwilling to pass a judgment and he says that the children may have to be in the institution under controlled conditions for perhaps a year before a judgment can be passed. The same is true at Rome, New York, from which there recently appeared a report on fifty "border-line" cases. After physical and mental examination had been made, and by unquestioned experts, and full family histories gathered, still more was needed before deciding whether or not these children were feeble-minded.

A short time ago we had a good looking, fourteen year old girl reported for examination by our juvenile court. This girl had been victimized. What could a mental examination tell those interested in her case? It could say that although she was fourteen years old chronlogically, her reactions were as those of an eight year old child. She failed in all tests for the ten, eleven and twelve year levels. She had the language development of a girl of seven years. She failed in all tests in which concept of number was involved beyond those for the seven year level. She could not make simple change from 20, 12, or 10 cents with the money in front of her. She could not count backward from 20 to 1 and, at the fourth attempt, after effort had been made to teach her, she took 55 seconds and counted in this fashion, 20-18-19-16-17-18-17-16-15-14, etc. She could repeat the names of the months but could not tell what month comes before any one. She could not tell right from left nor hold two familiar objects in mind and pick out a difference. When situations were presented concretely, as in the Healy tests, she failed as badly as when they were presented verbally. It happened that we could tell more, for in 1914 before she had left the city she had been in a special class. When twelve years old she had tested seven years mentally. She had at that time an intelligence quotient of about 60. She had been six years in school, and although she had always lived in this country and her parents spoke English, she was only able to do second grade school work. After six years of school experience she was only able to

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do what most children can do after two years of experience. What we could have told in 1914 ought to have been sufficient to have saved this girl from being asked to try the harder test — the test of experience — the test she has now so badly failed. By temperament she was not socially unfit. Her teacher had reported her as "sensitive, kind-hearted, affectionate, timid." Understanding and supervision should have followed her.

Where a mental examination is not the regular procedure but is only called to aid in cases of suspected mental defect it is likely that many times feeble-mindedness goes unrecognized. People are apt to associate a good physique with a normal, intelligent mind. It is almost impossible for some people to believe that a child without physical stigmata — a good looking child — can be mentally defective.

The report of a mental examination is not based upon subjective judgments — not upon the opinion of the examiner. Herein lies its strength. It is based upon objective evidence. The tests and the method of giving them do not vary. It is the child's reactions to these standards that are reported. Conclusions can be drawn by the one who reads.

In reporting a mental examination to the court it is the part of the examiner to state clearly the attitude of the child toward the examination. Was he embarrassed and suspicious, or was he interested and doing his best? Sometimes an examiner must confess that no conclusion should be drawn because of unfavorable conditions entering into the examination.

Essential factors to be noted in the report:— date of examination; chronological age of child examined; mental age and the intelligence quotient determined by examination. The intelligence quotient is the ratio of mental age to chronological age; that is,— if a child is 12 years of age and tests 12 years mentally the intelligence quotient would be 100, but if the 12 year old child tests 10 years mentally the intelligence quotient would be 83; if he tested 14 year mentally his intelligence quotient would be 116. Whole school systems have been tested and it has been shown that children who have an intelligence quotient below 70 classify as mentally defective.

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Those having an I. Q. 70 to 80 classify as dull — some cases mentally defective.

Those having an I. Q. 80 to 90 classify as dull normal.

Those having an I. Q. 90 to 110 classify as normal, or of average intelligence.

Those having an I. Q. 110 to 120 classify as superior intelligence.

Those having an I. Q. above 120 classify as very superior intelligence.

What is the significance of such data to the court? It would seem to me the significance is quite apparent. These are a few of the questions that suggest themselves. Suppose that a child has an *intelligence quotient below* 70. It may mean to consider institutional care. It need not mean that. While mental defect is evident it may not be the major factor in the case but it certainly does mean (if this estimate is checked) that the boy or the girl should have ample, sympathetic, intelligent, supervisory care. If the parents cannot give this care the State has that obligation.

A child has an *intelligence quotient of* 70 *to* 80. He belongs to the slow, dull normal group. How is he classified in school? Is he a large over-grown boy, graded with much younger children? Is he a boy who should be directed toward vocational lines and away from book lines? Does he come from a family where all the other children are brighter than he, so he suffers by contrast? Maybe he is being continually urged to do more than his ability warrants.

A child has an *intelligence quotient of* 80 *to* 120. Perhaps from appearance he is unintelligent looking — a clumsy, adolescent boy. He may have been considered dull but mental examination shows that he has good judgment and decided learning ability.

A child has an *intelligence quotient of* 120 *or above.* Is this child getting the advantages which he is thoroughly capable of benefiting by and appreciating.

While acknowledging the complexities inherent in any effort to study an individual's mental characteristics, and while realizing the folly of minimizing the difficulties and limitations, we should not lose sight of the important and helpful facts that can be learned.

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WHY WE DON'T COOPERATE AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT

MR. FREDERIC ALMY, GENERAL SECRETARY, CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, BUFFALO: The subject assigned is "Why We Don't Cooperate And What Can Be Done About It." I thought we did cooperate; I think we do cooperate in Buffalo and if you don't elsewhere you can do as Buffalo does.

I am not expert now in probation technique, but cooperation is one of the subjects in which I have always taken a chief interest. For many years I have been Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, and C. O. S. mean not only Charity Organization Society, but Community Organization Society, and the "C. O." might well stand for Cooperation Organization Association. We always insist upon cooperation with all who are "cooperable," to use a very good word of Mr. Folks. People have to be cooperable in social work. Mr. Wade, Mr. Loepere, Mr. Murphy can tell better than I do whether we do cooperate in Buffalo. I supposed we did and if not possibly some of the fault is theirs, since Mr. Wade and Mr. Murphy are Chairmen of two of our ten C. O. S. committees. If those two committees do not cooperate, possibly Mr. Wade and Mr. Murphy are responsible, and if they do not cooperate with us I don't know it; I thought they did. If they would let me know where we fail to cooperate with them to the full amount of our ability, I will do all that can be done. I honestly believe that the cooperation in Buffalo is good, and the subject "Why We Do Not Cooperate" assigned to me is a misnomer.

I do not pretend to be expert today in probation work or even in my own family case work; I am not sure I could read my title clear to speak in a probation conference. I was in at the birth almost of juvenile probation in this country. In 1900, the Buffalo C. O. S. appointed a Juvenile Court Committee and I went to Judge Murphy and told him that it would be well for his reputation as well as for the city to have a separate juvenile court as well as probation, and in 1901, we opened our Buffalo Juvenile Court, one of the first, ahead even of Ben Lindsey; several years ahead of the juvenile court in New York City, and I was for several years volunteer chairman of Judge Murphy's probation officers. He certainly found reputation

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and prestige in his juvenile court work; it brought him forward like nothing else. Later in 1905 Governor Higgins put me on the New York State Probation Commission, Homer Folks, Chairman, which passed the State Probation Law in 1907. That was eleven years ago and probation has developed much since then.

The importance of cooperation is to me of the first order. In our home society I insist on cooperation just so far as possible; cooperation with our volunteer visitors, and that requires tact and patience; cooperation with our families, and that is difficult. When a visitor fails to get cooperation from a family I am inclined to think it is half her fault, because one of the things they are engaged for is to get cooperation. That is an art. They must know how to respect the ideas of the families they visit; they must know how to make the families think the plan is their plan. When our visitors say they cannot cooperate with other societies, I am inclined to think it is their fault, at least one-half. I have heard it said that charity organization societies were not modest. In cooperation if you are bumptious and not cooperable yourself, you cannot get cooperation from others. When I am asked for the chief requisites for social workers, I do not say intelligence; I say the essentials are the three H's: health, humor and humility, and the greatest of these is humility. The highest person in the world can gain through humility. If the Kaiser had had more humility, his fall would not have been so great. I don't know how far he will fall when he gets through, but at the Demobilization Conference in New York I heard a woman say that if the Kaiser went to Hell, it would just spoil the place for her. If he goes to that warm place, he may not learn humility even there.

They tell a story of a man down there who went strutting about and Satan said, "What's the matter with you; you act as though you owned this place." The man replied, "I do own it; my wife gave it to me when I was alive." If he was bumptious I presume his wife gave him what he deserved.

Porter Lee, who began his social work in Buffalo with me, was talking about cooperation to the Charity Organization Society

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people. One said: "Did you ever try to cooperate with the nurses? They're the limit." Not long after he was talking to the nurses, and one said: "Did you ever try to cooperate with the Charity Organization Society? They're the limit." Well, possibly both were right. Cooperation means working together. Now, if you have a wagon and two horses hitched to it and one horse is pulling east and the other west, is that cooperation? It means working in the same direction and trying to work towards the same end.

One of the essentials for any cooperation is the confidential exchange. That we have in Buffalo. We know whether the probation officers are in on a family and whether we are also in, and then we both get together, and we try to have respect for their views and intelligence, and for their plans. Cooperation doesn't mean having the other man the tail to your dog.

Take a tuberculous man who is also a non-supporting husband. The T. B. man says he mustn't work, and we say he must work. Quite often the nurses say that a family ought to be fed. Now, we know about relief and when it pauperizes; that is our province. Again, we say they ought to have care from the nurses that they don't get though nursing is their province. We must respect their technique and knowledge, and they must respect our technique and knowledge. But we cannot cooperate without humility, without respect for each other's opinions and without the character that gives confidence in what you desire.

I think I sum it all up by saying the first essential of cooperation is HUMILITY, all spelled in capitals, and next, the character which will give some confidence in your plans as worth while for cooperation.

THE EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE PROBATION OFFICER WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCIES

MR. GEORGE C. PRINCE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR, ERIE COUNTY: The credit of creating the means for establishing juvenile courts belongs to our great Empire State. In 1892, chapter 291 of the Penal Code was amended, making it permissive for a judge of a police court or court of special sessions to try juvenile offenders at a separate session of the court. In

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1896, section 291 of the Penal Code was again amended by adding:

> "And all such cases, and cases of offenses by or against the person of a child under the age of sixteen years, shall have preference over all other cases before all magistrates and in all courts and tribunals in this State, both civil and criminal, and where a child is committed or detained as a witness in any case, such case shall be brought to trial or otherwise disposed of without delay, whether the defendant be in custody or enlarged on bail."

The credit of establishing the first children's court in a separate building is due to the Hon. Thomas Murphy, of Buffalo, then Police Justice. Previous to his election as Police Justice, he was Judge of the Morning Court, and when a child under sixteen years of age, was brought before him, he always arranged to have the trial separate from that of the adults, as he later did when Police Justice.

Judge Murphy had felt for a long time that it was an injustice to, and creative of moral depravity in, the child to be brought into Police Court to be tried for juvenile delinquency or other petit crimes with drunks and hardened criminals. In order to prevent their possible coming in contact with them, he obtained permission in January, 1900, to use my office in which to hold juvenile court. He enlisted a number of men and women to act as probation officers, one of whom was Mr. Almy. The results were so satisfactory that chapter 627 of the Laws of 1901, amending the city charter, was enacted, providing for a juvenile court in Buffalo with volunteer probation officers with power to arrest probationers for violation of terms of probation.

Though not a probation officer, I was in such close touch with the children's court I could not help but feel I was a part of it and have continued so since.

Previous to that time, unless a child was committed to a correctional or charitable institution upon being convicted, sentence was suspended and he was returned to the same environment, no effort being made to correct the conditions under which he lived or simply existed. Being in the position which I held in charge

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of the Children's Bureau of the Department of the Superintendent of Poor, to which all commitments made to institutions by courts must be reported that the institution may collect from the public for the care of such children so committed, it was easily seen that there was a marked decrease in the number of children committed in children's court, and hence a decided decrease in the expense to the public for their care and maintenance.

Later the domestic relations part of the Police Court was established with its volunteer probation officers. In this court a large number were convicted of neglecting their families or children, upon my complaint, and were placed on probation to report to me, though not officially an officer, as I had been the means of having them haled into court. Subsequently, when the City Court was established by consolidating the Morning Courts, Police Court and the Municipal Courts, provision was made for a corps of paid probation officers. This was the means of collecting thousands of dollars for the support of families, or the care of children who were wards of the public, which could not have been collected but for placing these offending parents on probation under efficient probation officers. Later the probation system was extended to the County and Supreme Courts, but before probation officers were provided for them a number of fathers who had abandoned their children were convicted under section 295-a of the Penal Code enacted in 1905, were directed to report to me and pay for the care of their children as directed by the court. In view of all these circumstances, I cannot help but feel that I was, in a measure, a pioneer probation officer.

Because of the probation system in the Domestic Relations Court in Buffalo, I am told by Mr. Wiley, Chief Probation Officer of the City Court, that there was collected by his department directly from probationers for the support of their families since the present system was established eight years ago, $302,-523.94 and $818,990.05 has been paid direct to their wives by probationers, under the order of the court. The wife's receipt for the amount so paid to her is turned over by the probationer when reporting to the probation officer. The Superintendent of the Poor through the probation officers of the County and Supreme Court, of which Mr. Joseph P. Murphy is the chief, has received

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for the year ending December 1, 1918, from probationers who have been convicted of the charge of abandonment, $823.50, and on account of bastardy cases since May 19, 1916, in which the putative father has been required by the County Court to report to the probation officer and pay in accordance with the order of filiation, or perchance a modified order, $2,752.71. These monies are paid to the Superintendent of the Poor to apply on account of expenses incurred.

If nothing else had been accomplished, this, alone, would justify establishing the system. There is nothing that develops character more than meeting one's responsibility. If, in order to bring one up to a point of being able to meet one's responsibility, the long arm of the law must be invoked, then this means must be used, and in no way can this means be applied so well as by having the kindly, yet the firm, support provided by the efficient probation officer.

The function of the Department of the Poor is not only to furnish aid to the destitute, but also aid in the re-establishment of homes broken by the criminal tendencies that may exist in some member or members of families. In such cases most can be accomplished by co-operation between the probation dpartment and the public and private charities.

In Erie County the courts have been giving much thought to the causes of crime — much more than in the past. Many prisoners have been given both mental and physical examinations before disposing of their cases. If the convicted person was found to be mentally defective, or needed special hospital care, the Department of the Superintendent of the Poor has been requested to act in conjunction with the court; if found to be feeble-minded to arrange for commitment to an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, and has been glad to do what it could to assist in making a proper adjustment of the case.

Probation will accomplish but little, if anything, with a feeble-minded person, nor can a sick person improve to any extent until he has been restored to health.

Frequently in the process of the re-establishment of the broken home, it is necessary to support the children of the family for a time. This is done and the probation officer has required the pro-

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bationer to pay for the care of the children, to the extent of his ability, either in boarding homes or institutions, thus making him feel the burden of his responsibility to his family.

For a number of years, men who have been held in jail in default of furnishing an undertaking under an order of filiation, when released by an order of the County Court, have been required to pay to the probation officer in accordance with the terms of the order. Until this plan was devised, it was almost invariably the case that the putative father of an illegitimate child, when released from jail by an order of the County Court, was lost sight of and the public had to support the mother during her confinement and subsequently the child. You may ask why he was not proceeded against for failure to pay,— that can be easily answered. When the man is unable to furnish an undertaking in such matters, he is usually irresponsible and no one will become surety for him with the almost certain chance of having to bear the expenses incurred, such an undertaking being in full effect as long as the child is chargeable to the public, which may be for one day, one year, or fifty years.

Though probation, in such cases, is not strictly in accordance with the bastardy law, and possibly such an order would be reversed on appeal, it has worked admirably and the best of results have been attained.

The complete records of the public and private charities, when consulted by the probation officer, will often give much valuable information to the court.

Oftentimes the hospital record of a person is the index to his character. It may be good or bad; whichever it is, the court can with greater intelligence dispose of the case if it has this information, making it possible to mete out the judgment merited.

As relating to children's court. There is the greatest necessity for co-operation between it and the Poor Law offices, particularly in cases of children committed to charitable or correctional institutions other than State reformatories.

The power of the court is limited to its committing power. This is a wise provision; otherwise the public would almost be at the mercy of a private institution as section 486, subd. 5 of the Penal Law provides that a child committed by a court is subject to the

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jurisdiction of the institution or person to whose custody he or she is committed until the age of twenty-one is attained. Thus if the provision as made by section 56 of the Poor Law, and the rules of the State Board of Charities relating to the reception and retention of such persons were not effective, a private institution could make such child an expense, without good and sufficient reason, until twenty-one years of age even if committed in infancy and the public would be helpless to prevent it, for a court cannot set aside its judgment after being entered, though it may modify it to some extent.

If the court does take cognizance of the fact that the Superintended of the Poor has no jurisdiction over a child so committed except it be a destitute child and so described in the order, if such is a fact, the same condition may obtain.

Section 921 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that a father may be arrested upon the complaint of the Poor Law officer, and an inquiry be made before a magistrate or other judge into his ability to pay in whole or in part for the care of such child and to pay such amount and in such manner as the court may direct, and such monies so collected to be credited to the county or town chargeable with the support of the child.

If upon such judicial inquiry it is found such parent is destitute and such child has no interest in either personal or real property that will support him, motion may be made in the court making the commitment of such child, for a modification of the order of commitment citing that such child is destitute.

I may hear someone at this time say this argument has no application to the subject. I cannot help but maintain that it has, as subdivision 2 of section 11-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires a probation officer upon the direction of the court to inquire into "the antecedents, character, and circumstances of any person or persons accused within the jurisdiction of such court," and the question of destitution should be one of the matters so investigated and reported to the court that his order may be made in accordance with the facts and thus save the time of the Poor Law officer and the court in making further investigation by a failure of this matter being adjudicated in the original proceedings.

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In the last few years much time and energy has been given to the study of feeble-mindedness and its relation to crime. It has been found that fully forty per cent of the criminals are mentally defective and should have custodial care. In children's courts for some years, especially in the cities, the children have been given mental and physical tests and when found feeble-minded or in need of medical or surgical treatment it has been necessary to make application to the Department of Poor to co-operate with the court that such necessary care may be given the child. The Superintendent of the Poor has the power to make the commitment of feeble-minded to all State institutions, some with the consent of the parents, others without. In some instances, in case of judicial commitment the Superintendent of the Poor or other Poor Law officers is the only person or official named upon whose petition the court of record can grant the order of commitment.

Frequently with children who have been placed on probation, the officer finds that destitution is the contributing cause to his delinquency. To remedy this it is necessary for the officer to report conditions to the Department of Charities and apply for sufficient aid to remove the necessity on the part of the child to commit offenses that will subject him to arrest.

It has been the experience of child-placing agencies that its failures in placement of children, normal mentally and many subnormal children, were due almost entirely to the lack of harmony of disposition between the foster parents and the child, this lack dispelling the necessary sympathy between them that leads to happiness and contentment.

These failures are in only about three per cent or less of children so placed. This must lead to the conclusion or at least the consideration of the incompatibility of temperament between the parent and the child as a factor in the cause of delinquency.

Often we find this is the reason a child in a foster home does not succeed. Simply transferring him to a home in which this necessary harmony exists solves the problem.

The proposition of failures in children in foster homes to that of the natural home is infinitely less. Therefore, it cannot help but lead the natural conclusion that incompatibility of

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temper of the parent and child is an element that should be considered in the dealing with delinquent children; that foster family homes should be tried to greater extent than at present, the public and private placing-out agencies being called to the aid of probation officer of the children's court more frequently.

There are hundreds of other reasons why the Department of Charities and probation officers should co-operate. What the public wants is results in the betterment of our social conditions. These can only be obtained by complete co-operation of all our social agencies be they either public or private.

PROBATION AND PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCIES

HIRAM MYERS, SUPERVISOR OF THE DIVISION OF DESERTION, ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, NEW YORK CITY: The participation in this conference of persons who may speak from the standpoint of private charities must be based upon the premise that the probation officer and the family worker have broad common interests. Our failure to better co-ordinate these interests may probably be based on the family worker's limited knowledge of the operation of the courts, of which the probation system is a part, and of the probation officer's underestimation of the services the family worker may render in the reformation of the offender. Reformation as effected through the probation system is most often a readjustment of the individual to home and community; and if family dependency has resulted we have many pre-supposed interests in common. I do not want you to accept the family worker's point of view so much as I want you to understand it. The family worker is concerned with the probationer in so far as he is part of the family unit, or as he affects the family in social or economic relationship. The probation officer is concerned with the probationer in his fulfilment of the order of the court and with the probationer's personal welfare and deportment toward family, employer or associates. These points of view, which have their shade of difference, can be brought to focus only if the family worker realizes the statutory limitations of the probation officer in affecting the general conduct of the probationer; and if the probation officer is willing to take a broader view of his responsi-

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bilities toward the probationer than requiring merely a technical compliance of the terms of probation, although the conditions which led to the court's making order have been little bettered.

Knowing that charitable relief to the family of a deserting or non-supporting husband unaccompanied by persistent effort to bring the offender to face his responsibilities, or the consequence, was worse than non-interference, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in 1914 established a bureau to deal with cases of this type. Innumerable instances of fraudulent application, of husbands located and either restored to their family or removed from the anti-social life they were leading, and of families for whom separate support was secured,— such have been the majority of our cases disposed of since that time.

From records handled by our society and others, instances of failure of probation officers and family workers to understand one another's problem may guide our future action and lead to better cooperation. Reports of family workers are not generally good substitutes for investigations of probation officers. The testimony they contain, gathered as a guide in relief treatment may be misleading when restated in a court report. They are apt to contain information concerning family treatment which although of value to the probation officer cannot concern a committing magistrate, and serve only to clog, and make the report verbose. They may lack precision; the statement of a wife, the complainant in a non-support proceedings, may appear as a fact investigation in the report. Credibility of sources of reference information may not have been given due consideration, or the visitor's interest in the progress of the family under her care may have led her to eliminate the husband as a medium for investigation. But the family worker who has knowledge of the operation of the probation system has, in the past, been too often justified in the belief that it is better to keep a case out of court unless it has reached the point to justify an order of commitment, and to deal with the man unofficially rather than to have to contend with the dilatory payments collected through a half-hearted system of probation. In cases involving payments to families it seems to be optional with the probation officer whether smaller payments than ordered by the court will be accepted, and these cases of partial compliance with

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the court's order are seldom presented again to the court unless, in the probation officer's judgment, revocation of probation is desirable. Coupled with the handling of too many probationers, this discretionary power may devolve into inaction often leading to a continuation of the offense rather than correction. The belief that it is better to accept such irregular payments than deprive the family of all support by the revocation of probation, is not only an abuse of the privileges of probation but an aggravation of the offense. It still leaves the family dependent and without assured income, and sets a precedent for evasion which makes future rehabilitation impossible.

Then there is the reconciliation evil; that good advice which sends a man back to the family he has trammeled, condones the offense which brought him before the court, and lays the wife open to the same abuse and mistreatment as before, with only a belief in the futility to secure redress in public admission of family disorder. The system of probation may be of greatest helpfulness in cases in which reconciliation may be looked forward to. By placing the defendant under an order of separate support and probation, by insisting that he fulfil his financial obligations to his family, that his visits to the home be orderly, and by maintaining that disciplined behavior for at least six months of the period covered by the order,— in this way only may a reconciliation in domestic relation cases be looked forward to with chances of permanent success.

Probably the most serious handicap under which the probation system labors is the opinion held by many magistrates and probation officers alike that probation is a modulation of a straight order for commitment. Because it mitigates the severity of the punishment probation is often misconstrued as a form of leniency rather than an instrument for reformation. When used as "another chance" probation loses all identity as correctional treatment.

In our Domestic Relations Court, cases of non-support are heard, but although the wife may be the complainant in an action for abuse and drunkenness of the husband it is necessary for her to make her complaint in a district magistrate's court. It frequently happens in this way that when a husband has been placed on probation in the Domestic Relations Court the wife, complaining to the

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probation officer of her husband's abuse, is told that he has no authority in such cases and is directed to another court. If the probation system is to be considered correctional it must carry compliance with all the laws of the State and municipality, as well as compliance with any particular statute. There may be justification in the belief that this treatment afforded the complainant in domestic relations cases is, unfortunately, a shifting of responsibility by the probation officer, for although many such cases have come to my attention I have never known one where the wife complained of habitual drunkenness and abuse, that the full payments for support as ordered by the court were promptly complied with.

While the Domestic Relations Court has succeeded in segregating non-support cases from those heard in the District Magistrate's Court, it was not contemplated that the Domestic Relations Court should meet the family's problems.

The idea of a family court is one which is seemingly growing. In this State conversion to centralized jurisdiction is feasible with but few legislative enactments. Now we scatter family complaints all the way from the quasi-criminal offenses in the magistrates courts to the court of general sessions. By raising the disorderly persons act to the status of a misdemeanor and, as Mr. Wm. H. Baldwin, has pointed out, prosecuting our extra territorial abandonment cases under the misdemeanant law already enacted, we should bring them into concurrent jurisdiction with the cases heard in our children's court and those cases for support of children of unmarried mothers. In Manhattan, for instance, such a court could be divided into three parts, for children, non-support and paternity cases, all under the supervision of one chief justice. The problems confronting the probation officers in these trying and complex cases, and those with which the family workers must deal would be materially simplified. In fact the only possible objection that could be voiced to housing domestic relations complaints all under one roof is aptly put in verse:

> "He who lives more lives than one,
> More deaths than one must die."

In cities where centralized registration of families known to social agencies exists the probation officer can profitably adopt this opportunity to acquaint himself with persons and agencies who

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are interested in the family of the probationer. Registration of persons when investigation is ordered should be made an essential part of the investigation. It not only leads to reliable sources of information but if probation is granted, has already made a helpful contact between the agency and the probation officer. The opinion that such an inquiry lends publicity to the complaint is as ill founded as if applied to the use of police or hospital records. The joint control of a family situation, the man under the guidance of a male probation officer and the home supervised by a woman visitor, has proven an ideal combination in many of our cases. This does not obviate the necessity for the probation officer visiting the home, which I consider most essential, nor the family worker personally knowing the probationer; but these visits, coupled with an occasional conference between the family worker and the probation officer, will coordinate their efforts for best results.

For the protection of family and development of character in the probationer himself, I believe that we must regard probation as punishment. It should carry the obligation for right living which must needs develop character. Any other course entails hardship upon the family of the probationer from which it would be spared had a workhouse sentence been substituted. Justice must be guided by a regard for the community and must follow the path between leniency and severity. They are both equally destructive of the finer instincts which must be cultivated and preserved in the probationer. I can think of no other calling that demands so many human prerequisites, and the acid test of the personal equation. As we see probation supplanting penal institutions more and more each year shall we not nail our faith to the stabilizing influence engendered by home and family life.

DISCUSSION

DR. EUSERIO ADOLFO HERNANDEZ, COMMISSIONER OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA, HAVANA, CUBA: It was not my purpose to speak here today, but I am very glad to be here and am very much interested in your discussions, and I thank you for the opportunity to speak a few words.

MRS. ANNA M. PRESLER, PROBATION OFFICER, ELMIRA: I have not been probation officer long enough to be able to tell you what is

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the best thing to do. I can only tell you my own methods of working with girls in Elmira. I get the girl's story the first day I see her, which, in a new case of course is in Police Court, or before she comes to Police Court. After I get her story, if the case seems to need investigation, I ask that she be remanded until I can investigate her case. That brings me first into the girl's home. Then I try to get an understanding of her home life. I also visit her school. In the school I try to see not only her own teacher, but her principal and the visiting nurse. I am then ready in a way to take up the case with the judge. If she is then given to me on probation, I go again to her home. Now, in that home I try to discover several things. I like to see the parents of that girl separately, later on, together. Sometimes a man's opinion and a woman's opinion on a case differ greatly you know, and sometimes the man places the blame on the woman, and sometimes the woman places the blame on the man. The parents' attitude is of vital importance in the management of a case. I again visit the school and try to get not only her record as a student and as a pupil in that school, but I try to find out who her companions have been, and I often find that the companionships she has formed in school are a great surprise to her parents; those she has formed in school differ widely from those formed at home, and quite often those in school are not desirable.

After I have seen her home life and her school life, then I try to see what her social life is. In a great many of the cases no social life is provided for the child whatsoever and that is usually the cause of her being a delinquent. There are several ways of trying to get a social life for the child,— sometimes through the churches, but often if a girl is poorly dressed and the family is in a poor financial condition, she does not wish to go to the church, and oftentimes if she is from a family which is undesirable, the church is only lukewarm in making a place for her in its social activities. We have in Elmira a Neighborhood House where social activities are provided and to this we try to get the girls to go. The Girl Scouts offer another field, the Camp Fire Girls another; some one of these organizations we try to get the girl interested in, and I have been greatly helped with some of my girls in getting help from our good friends in the Salvation Army

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who will often do for my girls what the churches cannot or will not do for them.

The problem of finding work for girls is also one which I have undertaken. Oftentimes it is necessary for the girl to get work immediately. Oftentimes the girl comes to me because she has been sent out to work from another city or State, and as we are on the borderline of Pennsylvania, we receive many of our delinquents from that State. We get girls sent from their homes at thirteen years of age to earn their living in our city. I had one case of a factory girl brought to me for theft. She had been working since she was eleven years old in a silk mill and only earned a small amount; she was forced to send a certain amount of her wages to her home and she couldn't do that and dress, so she naturally took money that didn't belong to her and sent the other money home. So we have to provide not only social recreations, but we have to provide a real place for the girl to stay. I think that is just as important as providing the social life for the girl, to see that she has a good home to stay in.

I get aid also in the matter of clothing and financial aid from our social organizations and from the Overseers of the Poor, both of whom give me help.

REV. MATTHEW L. FORTIER, DEAN, FORDHAM SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY: I will not make any long remarks upon our work in Fordham University, for our school is very young and possibly not as well known as we would like it to be; this is only the third year of its existence. I see several men in this room at present who are directors of that school and teachers in the school, and some of them who attend its lectures. We strive to keep in touch with all social movements in the United States, attend the national conferences, state conferences and city conferences, local conferences, and see the work therein. On the first occasion I was among you, I was substituted for Father Courtney to speak on "The Ideals of the Probation Officer." That was rather more in my line, and I was particularly pleased. I have noted that you laid stress on the broad sympathies and the special talents and pre-requisites in the man or woman who is to perform that function of probation. There is very great kindredship between the work of the probation officer and the work, as we Catholics

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would say, of a confessor, or in other Christian religions with the work of the minister who is striving to reclaim the offending member in the community.

I think that sympathy is the prime requisite; of course there must be knowledge and there must be an ambition to know more about sociology than I fear we sometimes meet with in some of the probation workers. It is not a criticism exactly, but it is calling attention to the fact that very often people can pass the civil service examination and get their appointments; we find in the school that their education is really not high enough to put them in that close touch between the teacher, for instance, in the school and with the necessities of the particular community. I do not think that anybody would become a probation officer unless there was in him a degree of human sympathy; I think that is what particularly attracts.

I should like to invite you all to visit our school and see there what kind of work we do in preparing our people and in giving courses to the young people who are preparing to do social work. We have as well special classes for the city officers engaged in different phases of social work. Mr. Cooley, whom I saw last night just before I was leaving, expressed great regret at not being able to be here. We regard him in New York as a most excellent officer. I call your attention to the probation service report which he placed in my hands as he was bidding me good-bye. I suppose they are spread around, and when you read it, I think you will agree with the little praise I have given him.

MR. FRANK L. GRAVES, PROBATION OFFICER, DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT, BROOKLYN: Not so long ago we were all engaged in the United War Drive, when Protestant, Jew and Catholic worked shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. It would be a sorry plight if this splendid work had failed to impress upon the different communities the importance of the lessons taught.

I have no hesitation in saying to the probation officer, who has a Roman Catholic to supervise, that the first thing to do is to take his probationer to a Catholic priest, or, if this is impossible, then see to it that the probationer himself sees the priest. There is a difference in the treatment you should accord to a Roman Catholic

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from that you should accord to other religious sects. Religion is the most important factor in dealing with the Catholic probationer, and I might add it is a very important one in dealing with any probation case as a rule. The law recognizes the importance of religious influence when it makes it compulsory to place children on probation when possible with a probation officer of the same religious faith as the parent. This is done for a specific purpose. It is to safeguard the child's religious teachings, the teachings learned first at the mother's knee and then at the hands of the Catholic priest. As the child grows into manhood or womanhood these teachings are the most potent factors in bringing that child towards the end of his or her journey successfully. If a probation officer neglects that particular phase of his Catholic problem, he may be sure that he can never successfully solve it.

MR. GEORGE LAVENDER: The man or woman so egotistical as to think that he or she is going to bring about any reformation or reconstruction in a probationer's life without building some structure of religious or moral force is a failure as a probation officer. His house is built on the sands of the sea. It will not last.

In the Domestic Relations Court a man is placed under an order to pay his wife and family a certain amount each week. It is a special proceeding. The charge of non-support is either caused by desertion or neglect to provide. When he pays this money he has complied with the court direction. Immediately after, he goes to the home and creates a disturbance there. The question then arises, has the probation officer in that case jurisdiction to bring that man back to the Domestic Relations Court for disorderly conduct when he has been complying with the order of said court by paying the court order promptly? He has no jurisdiction and refers the case to the district court.

It is a mooted question but there is in preparation a law at the present time which will be put before the Legislature. All of these questions has been taken care of and you will find a complete law, a family court law taking care of each problem of disorderly conduct, non-support and other causes; where the family relationship is concerned, its relief, and if for the best interests of the family welfare, the man should be directed to stay away

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from home. Perhaps it may be some social disease, abuse, drinking and other cause which may make him a menace. The children will be provided for and the family kept together wherever possible to do so as a future asset of the community. This the Domestic Relations Court would be able to do under the law.

There are to-day social forces engaged in giving good service in the Domestic Relations court. They work in complete conjunction with the magistrates and probation offices, making for a better work in the reconstruction of the broken down homes, in the helping hand of extending aid in domestic tragedies, for such they are to the wife and husband, the separation of all ties, the tearing asunder of family life, the affection of the children lost. Are they not worth while? Should not all of the social agencies put forth their best efforts to help in the family court when their aid is one worth having for the betterment of society. Here is a cause worth while.

I as a probation officer am only too glad and have always been to accept the cooperation of all agencies of the community for the betterment and furtherance of the best interests of my charge, the probationer.

MRS. MARY F. TORMEY, DEPUTY SHERIFF, ONONDAGA COUNTY, SYRACUSE: We have had a cantonment of anywhere from fifteen to thirty thousand men in and about Syracuse for the past two summers. It brought a very serious girl problem with it. We had the girl problem before and always will have, but we had a more serious girl problem, particularly from the rural districts. We have had many children come in from the small towns. Last June, there were two little girls, both under eighteen years of age, who had two cents at midnight. One had the two cents and the other had no money, and she didn't know where she was going and she showed no concern about it. One was Catholic and one was Protestant. I couldn't go to any clergyman at so late an hour. I would have taken those girls to their home or to the home of a relative anywhere in or about Syracuse if they had one, but they didn't have any. The only place they could have gone to is a house on East Washington Street, which was a very bad place to go; they knew a woman that lived in that neighborhood in the 1,000 block. In taking care of those children, I discovered

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that some one of the evil element of Syracuse had destroyed this youngest little child, who was sixteen years of age, and the man was held for the grand jury. We had quite a case out of that. The greatest source of work that we had was in communicating with the girls' parents and getting them back into their homes. Mrs. Downes, county probation officer, is permitted to go anywhere in the county. We didn't confine ourselves to doing work in our county, but sometimes went beyond the county in order to take the girl home. I have what I call a system of checking up. Oftentimes, when I find a little girl thinks she knows it all, I take her before the chief or a justice of the peace and throw a good scare into her; you have to do it in many cases. Sometimes you deplore the fact that you must put a girl's name on the blotter, but in nine out of ten cases those girls never come back again.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON OF THE SALVATION ARMY: I want to say that the organization I represent always stands ready to work in cooperation, not only with the probation officers of New York city, but with the probation officers of the entire State. Our mission here is to get acquainted with you, that we may be of service to you. Our 'phone number is Chelsea 1451, and Captain Tom Anderson is well known in New York; he works in cooperation with any agency, creed or sect to help them.

THE SCHOOL AND THE CHILDREN'S COURT.

MR. HERBERT L. LOEPERE, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, BUFFALO: The immediate concern of the social worker is necessarily centered on the individual case; however, social work must not permit this special interest to stunt its broader purpose — which is a preventive and constructive endeavor for the improvement of community and the universal uplift of mankind.

The privilege of ameliorating individual needs — which are themselves only the accidental revelations of society's shortcomings — enables the social worker to study fundamental causes and to construct preventive measures; and, only as we have labored to this end, may we be truly called social workers.

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The children's court, then, while giving its special attention to each child whom misconduct or dependency may bring to its notice, can best fulfill its office by considering carefully the underlying causes which have produced the child's condition, and striving to remove these causes.

The school may be termed the cornerstone of social advancement; and I believe that within the walls of the schoolroom lies the real solution of our social problems. Practically all of the cases brought to the court's attention are those of children who are attending school or have but recently left the school. It is, therefore, essential that judges and probation officers of children's courts be close students of school affairs and labor for improvement in educational methods.

The percentage of feeble-minded children who come before the court is small. In the Buffalo Children's Court, during the year 1917, 2½ per centum, and during the year 1916, 3½ per centum of the children arraigned were classified Morons or high-grade feeble-minded; during 1917, only one girl and two boys were committed to custodial asylums, and during 1916, only one girl was so committed. That is, from a total of over 2,000 children, only four were committed to custodial asylums.

Feeble-minded children are not suitable for probationary treatment, except where constructive work is needed in the home. Their minds are not retentive, and they are incapable of response to the best efforts of the probation officer. Feeble-minded children who are unmanageable in special classes and those who continually exhibit delinquent tendencies demand custodial care. Where environment is the apparent cause of the delinquency, as with normal-minded children, parents may be induced to change their homes to more salutary surroundings,— rural districts would be preferable, but the lack of proper school care here enters into the problem.

That proper school placement may be recommended, it is necessary for the children's court to know the mental capabilities and aptitudes of its charges, and the advice of a psychological examiner is, therefore, needed. However, unless the examiner be highly trained and the child kept under observation for an extended time, the report submitted to the court may be mis-

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leading and unfair to the child. Much valuable information concerning the unusual child may be obtained from the teachers in whose care the child has been placed for several years. But only as the community has provided schools and classes fitted to the various mentalities can the court effectively place its charges. A child discontented in his or her school work will not progress normally and is very likely to become a truant. It is certainly a discouraging matter for the probation officer, who is called upon to supervise a child of this type. The curriculum must conform to the requirement of the pupil, and where there is no effort in this direction, juvenile probation suffers a serious handicap. The vocational and pre-vocational school, the ungraded and special class for backward and retarded children and the special class for the feeble-minded are the means that must be developed more extensively.

The backward and the retarded child are great problems of the children's court. In a study of 500 children who appeared in the Buffalo Children's Court during the present year, I found 85 per centum of the children one year or more retarded from the normal grade for their ages, and 63 per centum, two or more years retarded. Retardation is one of the principal causes of truancy and from truancy to delinquency is a natural sequence. The prevention of retardation and the instruction of retarded children are therefore of vital interest to the children's court.

These faults in the educational system are contributory to retardation: indifferent parents, late entrance to school, change of school, irregular attendance, physical defects, language difficulty, inadequate teaching and housing provision, and inherent intellectual dullness due to hereditary causes. The last named is beyond our power of removal and can be met with only by adjusting the school work to the deficiency of the pupil. Parental neglect, delayed entrance to school and irregular attendance are amenable to enforcement of compulsory attendance law; physical defects can be removed by therapeutic treatment. The responsibility for inadequate teaching facilities and ignorance of the English language falls directly on the State. We cannot give the unfortunate children new parents, nor is it feasible to furnish the thousands of little inmates of deficient homes with new and

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improved living conditions, but it is possible to appoint competent teachers and to equip commodious and sanitary schoolrooms. No one should be permitted to teach children of the compulsory attendance age without a State certificate showing qualification, and every unsanitary schoolroom or building should be closed and the community compelled to furnish suitable housing according to its school population.

Owing to variation in grade standards, transferals often cause repetition of grade or demotion. This injustice can be precluded by the adoption of uniform standards for each grade throughout the State or at least within a city or school district.

The value of the children's court in its relation to the school is forcibly demonstrated by the work of Judge Judge of the Buffalo Children's Court. The neglect of the study of the English language has been constantly evidenced in the cases which come to the Buffalo Children's Court. It is not unusual in our work to find children who have great difficulty in understanding the English language; and we still have instances of children, born in the city of Buffalo and attending Buffalo schools, with whom it is necessary to converse through an interpreter.

During the early part of the present year, I visited the public schools which are situated in the Polish districts of the city of Buffalo. I found that nearly all the children, who had attended a Polish school during the previous term, were either repeating their grades or had been demoted from one to three years. It was the consensus of opinion of teachers and principals that these children were unable to compete with children who had attended the public schools. The result of repetition or demotion on the mind of the child needs no exposition — truancy and delinquency are consequent.

After constant urging by Judge Judge and upon information furnished by him, the State has finally given attention to the welfare of thousands of its children. The State Board of Regents has ordered that English be used in the elementary schools during the entire legal school day, and at the present time the Buffalo school condition is greatly improved. Through the direct efforts of the Buffalo Children's Court a school annex was built during

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the past summer to care for 300 children who had previously suffered from lack of school accommodation.

One of the great obstacles to our duties as probation officers is the fact that there are so few of us, and therefore assistance through the school department is highly appreciated. The probation officers in their investigations and in their supervisory work are constantly in touch with teachers and principals. Some of the most essential information for the court must be ascertained from the teacher, and in supervising their charges the officers must depend greatly on the help of the teacher. It is a difficult task to keep a juvenile probationer at school with a teacher who lacks sympathy for the troublesome child, and I deplore the fact that there are still some teachers who attach a stigma to the child's appearance in children's court.

Frequent visitation at the school is the best means of information for the probation officer concerning the child's application to study and attendance. Reports from the teacher, brought to the probation office by the child, may save time, but unfortunately a child who has an unsatisfactory report will not come to the probation office. I believe it good policy to dispense with school reports from children in the grammar grades and in high school, since these children are generally at a sensitive age and may be induced to leave school should their teachers become cognizant of their offenses.

The service of the visiting teacher is of great value in adjusting cases of refractory and discontented pupils by educating parents to the child's weaknesses and effecting sympathy between the home and the school, and her efforts may thus lighten the burden of the children's court.

The return of most of our probationers to court is compelled by truancy. It is almost impossible to keep the "over-age" boy or girl in school. While working as an attendance officer, I have frequently seen boys and girls of the early adolescent years who were willing to endure almost any punishment rather than remain in classes with much younger children. The vocational school and the "over-age" or "working-paper" class can do much to alleviate the condition of these maladjusted children.

It is certainly for the child's welfare to keep him or her in

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school as long as possible, and we look forward to the time when all normal children will receive at least an elementary school education; but I believe that, in the present arrangement of social conditions, many retarded children could be more satisfactorily handled were they given regular employment.

The following case is one of many which lead to this decision:

A boy, fourteen years of age, who has been employed during the summer vacation, continues at work after school is opened in September, until he is forced to return to school by the attendance officer. His family is in need of the boy's help; and, as he has only completed the fifth grade in school, he is ineligible to a labor certificate. He comes to school under protest, is dissatisfied and soon becomes a truant. His parents are unable to control him and he is brought to court as an ungovernable boy. His mother says: "He never gave us any trouble while he was working, but he will not go to school." He is placed on probation and the probation officer, unable to keep him at school, brings him again to court; and the court has no alternative but commitment.

Let special permits to work be given to children of this type. Let them attend evening or part-time schools; and let them work under the supervision of a probation officer who shall see that the working conditions are not detrimental to their health or characters, and that they continue at employment which will lead to permanence and advancement. (It would be advisable to maintain a similar supervision over all working children under the age of sixteen years.)

The use of the schools as recreational centers is paramount to child welfare. To keep their charges from the influence of pernicious environment, probation officers must have a place to entertain them, and the best and most accessible place is in the wholesome atmosphere of the school. The difficulty in supervising the wayward girl can be greatly obviated by providing girls' clubs and recreation rooms in the school. In young girls immorality may be only misdirected desire for romance, and girls of ignorant parentage and unappealing homes will seek pleasure elsewhere,— the school can easily supply the need.

In the work of the children's court is strongly emphasized the

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lack of moral education. Exercising its supreme function as a welfare agency, the children's court may well urge upon the educational authorities the need of ethical training. We know that inherently the pre-adolescent child is guided by physical principles. A delinquent child when asked why he or she will not repeat an offense, almost invariably gives an answer of a physical nature: "You get put in jail;" "My father'll lick me;" "You would go to Hell." "Because it isn't right" is a a most exceptional answer. There needs to be instilled into the minds of children a sense of respect for property rights of others, of conduct in relation to others, of the duty of the individual to the many. A simplified code of ethics should form a portion of the daily instruction in the school; or utilitarian principles may be embodied in the regular reading lessons. But in some way there should be developed in the child mind a higher understanding of right and wrong.

I have endeavored to show how the problems of the school are accentuated in the problems of the children's court; and as the children's court and the school are collaborators in the same material, it is important that these two great child welfare agencies labor in harmony for their mutual improvement and for the benefit of their special charge.

In our school of to-day is being molded the character of the future American citizen, and what that character is to be depends largely upon how the school is doing its work. We must therefore give our utmost support to the school system and bend our efforts to its highest efficiency, that there may be inculcated in the young and undeveloped mind those ideals which shall make the unfortunate and neglected child of to-day the source of better home and fuller life for the child of the morrow.

MR. WADE: There was a question raised by Mr. Scoby of Niagara County at the meeting yesterday upon which there should be some expression of opinion. What are we going to do with the 2,124 probationers who are actually on probation and who entered the army and navy of the United States, when they return home? Now, I think it would be well if we agree on some policy. It is a live problem and I would like to get some views on the subject.

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MRS. MAX THALHEIMER: In view of the fact that they have been serving their country, I think that they should be honorably discharged.

MR. WILLIAM A. KILLIP: Those are my sentiments exactly. Any man who entered the service of the United States has placed his all at the government's service. His charge should be forgotten and marked "discharged" on the book.

MR. THOMAS A. FLETCHER: I suggest that a notice be sent to each probationer upon return to this country that he is honorably discharged.

THE CHAIRMAN: The recommendation is in all cases where the man is honorably discharged that his past be forgotten. In other words, we say, "Go and sin no more," and as far as our influence goes with the judges who have these cases in charge, we recommend that a man honorably discharged from the United States Army be discharged from the court which handled him. All in favor, will say aye; contrary. Carried.

MR. KILLIP: I would like to make one suggestion. He should meet this man, take his hand, and place his hand on his shoulder and say, "Brother, we are all with you; make good from now on."

MR. MURPHY: We might also get him a job.

MR. WADE: The question was raised as to the future organization of the conference and the resolution passed asking the President of the State Probation Commission to appoint a committee of five to consider the whole question and to report next year to the conference. I appoint the followig committee: Arch C. Scoby, Morris Marcus, Madeleine Hooten, James J. Ryan, and J. P. Murphy.

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FIFTH SESSION

Tuesday, December 10, 1918.

REMARKS AT LUNCHEON

Miss Maude E. Miner, Member of State Probation Commission, Presiding: We have said in some of our conferences here that we ought to have the judges with us, and there has been more or less complaint that the judges are not here. We are very glad to have a judge who is presiding in the Children's Court and County Court of Rochester, Honorable Willis K. Gillette, Special County Judge.

Hon. Willis K. Gillete, County Judge, Monroe County: At the outset I desire to congratulate the members of this Conference on the important work of service to mankind and to humanity that you are doing in the world. The work of redemption of these unfortunate victims of circumstance is a most important and commendable labor.

Certainly the world is growing better; there never was a time when there were so many agencies at work for social welfare and the betterment of human conditions. Such agencies as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Children's Aid Society, Social Welfare Settlements and Workers, Home Service Red Cross, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, United Charities, and other agencies too numerous to mention.

This great World War has taught us much; we are thinking now in terms of service, and we are thinking more deeply than ever of our proper relationship to our God and to our fellowmen. The greatest discovery of the American army in Europe has been the discovery of the joy in service and self-sacrifice.

I have had some experience as Magistrate in the Police Court and in the trial of felonies in the County Court, and some little experience in our County Children's Court; the work in the Children's Court is somewhat embarrassing to me because of the

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fact that had there been a Children's Court in the days of my youth, my friends and I would doubtless have spent much of our time in that court. The boys that come before the Children's Court are the boys that are caught; they loot the same loot, swipe the same fruit, and do the same pranks, and run the same course that their fathers have run.

In the conduct of this court the services of the probation officers are inestimable and we could not dispense with them. The probation officer is the eyes and ears of the court; the Children's Aid Society is also of great assistance to the court; they find homes for many of our children. Recently my attention was called to the fact that a woman who has three husbands living and who has led a somewhat promiscuous life and has had three children provided with homes by the Children's Aid Society, said that she would continue to have children so long as that Society provided homes for them, which is certainly an imposition upon the Aid Society. It has come to my attention recently that the Aid Society is handicapped by having children sent to them who are feeble-minded or incorrigible or otherwise unfit to be placed in homes.

The local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a great help in the administration of justice in the Children's Court; they also maintain our local home of detention known as The Shelter.

There are certain classes of people that experience has taught us who do not respond to probationary treatment; namely, the habitual drunkard, the drug addict and the feeble-minded.

Probationary work is not effective in cases of confirmed inebriates; they are diseased in body and mind and the supervision of a probation officer cannot be close enough nor constant enough to cure the diseased condition. Hospital, institutional or farm-colony treatment is required; this is even more true of drug addicts than it is of confirmed alcoholics; someone has said that the only cure for a drug addict is to tie a mill stone about his neck and cast him into the sea.

The feeble-minded do not respond to probationary treatment and are not fit subjects to be placed in private homes; the only treatment for them that is effectual is institutional; they must

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be segregated in order to stop propagation; the State should provide adequate institutions for this class.

Dr. Bernstein, Superintendent of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, is doing great work with this class. I would like to see the State appoint him at the head of a movement with adequate means to take care of the some thirty or fifty thousand feeble-minded people who are now outside of institutions in this State and who are being cared for in the most expensive and unsatisfactory manner, and who are continually committing crimes that they are in no wise responsible for.

If Dr. Bernstein were allowed to use the abandoned farms and waste lands of the State to establish colonies for these feeble-minded and to inaugurate institutions classified to take care of the different classes of these people the problem would be solved.

It was my privilege to visit his institution at one time, and I was surprised and filled with admiration to witness the manner in which he was caring for some fifteen or sixteen hundred inmates in an institution that was designed for ten hundred or twelve hundred inmates only. There I saw a feeble-minded boy with a head only as large as my fist who was apparently utterly incapable of any intelligent action, yet this boy could play a cornet to beat the band; I also witnessed a hydrocephalus-headed boy that looked to me to be incapable of any intelligent action; an old woman named Mary in charge of the kitchen work was very useful there, yet she was but a mere child in mentality and played with dolls. It was interesting to see how these feeble-minded children would gather around the doctor, and they looked upon him as a father as he distributed candy among them and took his large family to the circus one day.

Doctor Bernstein has the faculty of developing whatever intelligence there is in these unfortunate creatures and putting it to practical use. I would welcome the time that he could be given a free hand to provide for these numerous irresponsible charges of the State.

One of the most important features of probationary work to the court is the visiting of the homes of probationers by the probation officers.

Preliminary investigations are of the utmost importance to the court; the personal and family history, character, habits,

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associates, environment, circumstances, mental and physical condition of the defendant aid the court in determining whether the defendant is a fit subject for probation.

In case of a child, whether he has a good or bad home, whether he attends school regularly, where he spends his evenings, what sort of companions he associates with, whether he has any bad habits, whether he has been arrested before or has been in any institution, or whether his delinquency is due to any physical or mental defect;— and in ascertaining the mental capacity of the defendant the probation officer should enlist the aid of a psychopathic expert; it is also important that the probation officer should inquire into the mitigating or aggravating circumstances of an offense. After an investigation of this sort the court can dispose of a case more intelligently.

One of our local troubles is the habit of Italian and other foreign parents sending their children out to steal coal and other property; the parents should be held responsible in these cases. Parents who contribute to the delinquency of their children by sending them out to steal or who contribute to their delinquency in other ways should be regulated by sections 483 to 485 and section 494 of the Penal Law, it seems to me; at any rate, these parents should be disciplined and taught that they cannot send their children forth to steal.

The probationary work in this city in so far as the Police Court is concerned is being well conducted by three local probation officers, Miss Ottnatt, with the assistance of Miss McElroy, the policewoman, and Miss Corbett, the former matron of the police station and now clerk of Police Court. They have accomplished much in the way of preventive work in counselling young girls on the street and escorting them home nights and preventing them from catching on and visiting ladies' sitting rooms, so-called; I think this is a misnomer, for my experience with the habitues of these so-called resorts for ladies is that they are far from representatives of the first families of our land.

These women who are doing this probationary work are active with sympathic hearts and purposeful souls and are doing much good work in our local community.

The probationary work in our County Childrens Court, so far as my experience and observation goes, is being wisely and well

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conducted by Chief Probation Officer William Killip with the assistance of Miss O'Reilly and Miss Davis, our women probation officers. They make preliminary investigations to aid the court and these investigations are of the same importance to the court as is a diagnosis to a doctor.

I was partly instrumental in procuring the appointment of Miss Griffith, a psychopathist, whose services have been of great benefit to the Children's Court in determining the mental status of some of these children; and we also have the able assistance of Miss Martin, who is with the Child Study Laboratory of the Department of Education.

I believe that our Children's Court should have the attention of some judge who has made a special study of these matters and who could devote his whole time to that court and who could hold hearings in the towns at different times during the year,—for practically little or no work is being done in the towns of Monroe County because of the necessity of bringing the child to Rochester, the county seat. A man devoting his whole time to this work could specialize and bring this court up to the highest point of efficiency.

Probation officers should be men and women with adaptability and tact, students of human nature, interested and zealous in their work with sympathetic hearts, purposeful souls and energetic bodies, and it would be of no harm if the probation officers possessed Christian characters.

I would respectfully recommend that all probation officers carefully study the probation manual prepared and published by the State Probation Commission, for it is a liberal education in matters pertaining to probation work and the duties of probation officers.

Probation officers to do good work should not have over fifty cases under their charge at one time. The chief difficulty with our probation work among adults in this county is that Mr. Masters, our county and city probation officer, who has charge of adult cases, has from 150 to 200 cases to look after all the time and can therefore do little or no work in the way of visitation, as his whole time is occupied in attendance upon the Police Court and the County Court and the keeping of records, collecting

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moneys for fines and restitution and nonsupport cases, which keeps him more than busy.

I am going to use my best effort to see that he is provided with adequate assistance in the near future.

A probation officer cannot furnish the court what it needs to know by simply listening to what the probationers tell him on their weekly visits. Probationers will not come to you with a whiskey breath or with any evidence of the thing that he has particularly promised to avoid. You must investigate these cases personally, and you must let these probationers understand that they cannot fool you. Each probationer is a separate problem for you to solve; it requires the hardest kind of diligence and work at your hands.

Much of the mischief among juveniles is caused by non-employment; idleness begets mischief; an old saying that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is as true as when it was first uttered.

In dealing with children we all know that no institution, no matter how wisely or ably managed, can take the place of a home for children. Probation officers can do a great work to educate the parents how properly to take care of these children in these cases of improper guardianship.

One of the things that here locally tends to delinquency is poor housing of some of our foreign population. A campaign of education is more needed than better housing, it seems to me, for now, if you put Italians into a perfectly adequate and sanitary house, it will not be long when through over-crowding and accumulation of filth it will become unfit for habitation and prove a source of pestilence and a contaminating influence in the community.

Here is important work for probation officers to teach these people lessons of cleanliness and to teach them to use soap and water and paint occasionally.

These boys that come into the Children's Court are little human dynamos, bundles of pent up energy with no outlet — like a steam boiler with no safety valve. They cannot play on the streets without violating the law, and the throwing of balls, stones and the use of sling shots, whereby they break windows and

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street lamp globes and other property, leads to their arrest and their being haled into Children's Court.

The playgrounds are a partial solution of this difficulty, but we need more playgrounds in certain locations.

We judges in our treatment of these cases, if we are not thoroughly informed by the probation officers, do not hit the mark in disposing of them, which reminds me of the story of a certain captain of industry in New York city who was entertaining a lordly guest from England. He took him to a high class vaudeville entertainment and one of the attractions there was an expert knife thrower who could throw a knife with marvelous dexterity; he had posing for him against a board a very beautiful young lady clothed in pink tights, symmetrical in form and in every way an object of beauty. She was ill on this occasion, so he had to substitute his wife, who was lean and scrawny, emaciated and old and had different marks of unsoundness about her, being bow-legged, knocked-kneed, and so forth, but she was there to do her part, so she posed against the board. The knife thrower selected a knife that went whizzing at the board and struck beside her neck; he repeated the process and the knife entered the board on the other side of her neck; so he continued until the outline of her form was marked by knives about the board. And the captain of industry remarked to his lordly guest, "Isn't that a wonderful and marvelous exhibition of skill?" Whereupon the Englishman said, "I see nothing so very extraordinary and marvelous about it, don't cher know; he has had twelve chances at 'er and 'asn't 'it 'er yet; what a pity."

So with us judges; it is a pity that we do not always hit the mark and do just what is the best thing to be done with these cases, but you probation officers can do much to assist us in this by giving us a proper diagnosis of each case.

One of the most effective things to be done with prostitutes and some other forms of delinquency is to surround them with religious influences. Some of our probation officers have been very successful in this. Nothing short of a miracle will save some of these unfortunates, and none of us are miracle workers. I know of no better course than getting them away from their sordid, shameless lives, and plant their feet on the solid ground,

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by holding up to them the example, precept and teachings of the lowly, humble Nazarene Carpenter, born in Bethlehem of Judea, reared in ancient Galilee, Who traveled up and down a circumscribed portion of the world for a few years, healing the sick and making the lame and halt to walk, curing the blind, and Who said "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not," and Who brought a shield into the world and not a sword, Who came to minister unto rather than to be ministered to; His was the perfect life; perfect because of its honest simplicity, perfect because of its loving and divine humanity.

The influence of this life will save them when all else fails.

I would welcome the time when all religions shall become unified and denominations and sects are no more; charities and other agencies are co-ordinating and uniting; why cannot religions? Their present management is most extravagant and unbusinesslike; for example, witness the result in rural communities, villages where they will have from two to five Protestant churches struggling along, paying ministers starvation salaries, where one church and one good minister would suffice and do effective work and be of more force in the community with their energies united than four or five working at cross purposes.

In conclusion let me again congratulate you on being active in God's work in the world. A man or woman is great or small in the proportion that he or she renders real service to mankind and to humanity.

The world has been passing through a great crisis, death, suffering, bloodshed and atrocities unspeakable we have endured, clouds and darkness have been round about us, boulders may obstruct our pathway, but oh, brothers and sisters mine! so long as God reigns and the human race endures, this nation of ours, born of our fathers' blood, sanctified by our mothers' tears and preserved to us by the brave soldiers of the rebellion and these gallant-hearted boys across the seas, it will never pass away.

THE CHAIRMAN: As probation officers we need this kind of message more and more and we do want to think of the tremendous lessons we must carry over from the war time to the peace time, and a part of that is this great spiritual message.

We are very fortunate in having with us the President of the

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State Conference of Charities and Correction and also the efficient Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Mr. Johnson.

MR. CHARLES H. JOHNSON, SECRETARY, STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES: It is with a great deal of diffidence that I rise to speak to this audience because I feel a very large degree of insufficiency in attempting to speak to a group whose work is so specialized as yours. However, it is very often the case that those who know least about a subject can speak longest and speak with apparently the greatest amount of assurance. I realize, however, my limitations in this audience because I have never been a probation officer and know practically nothing about the technique of probation work.

However, it is true that there are certain general principles that apply to us all no matter what our particular field may be in the large field of social activity. It is true of all of us that we must in the first place be ready to adapt ourselves to changing conditions. We dare not bow down and worship the god of things as they are; we dare not be satisfied with past accomplishments. You may feel very satisfied to-day in looking back over the history of probation work; you can look back upon years of wonderful accomplishments of practically a revolution in the care and treatment of delinquents and potential delinquents. I know from the institutional point of view that you have made life very much harder for the institution superintendent and the institution manager. You have been able by your ministrations to keep out of the institution those delightful cases we used to have in institutions years ago, who made such wonderful star performers and such fine exhibitions in our institutional life. To-day the institution is largely composed of the dregs which you have no use for and consequently the institutional problem is now considerably more difficult, much more complex than it ever was before, and I have wondered whether the time has not come for the institution to entirely recast its whole method of treatment. Our institutions were organized and planned at a time when we thought of the inmates as normal individuals. In most institutions to-day the institution inmates are not normal, because the normal individuals who come in conflict with the law are being taken care of by you. It is possible for you in your

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probation work to eliminate from the institution those who have any possibility of reformation in their lives, with the result that the cases which are subnormal or abnormal are the ones that come to the institution and consequently make the institutional problem much more complex. So that if it is any satisfaction to you to have caused trouble for other people you may know you have given a great deal of trouble to the institution superintendents and mangers, and their job to-day is much more difficult and needs much more wisdom and a higher degree of judgment and intelligence than ever before. It is absolutely essential therefore that we should adapt ourselves as workers in whatever field we may be to these changing conditions. You know there is an old line which says: "Time makes ancient good uncouth." There is a danger there for all of us, that we shall worship like the Chinese at the graves of those who have gone before us, that we judge that which should be done by the way in which it has been done, and we are satisfied with the methods and means that have been used, and consequently neglect to adapt ourselves to new conditions and new problems and new methods.

It is also absolutely essential in your work, and it is true of all social workers, that we should strive for the highest ideal of efficiency. What is that ideal of efficiency? It differs in different kinds of effort. The ideal of efficiency in the factory would be quite different from the ideal of efficiency in some other field of labor. What is the ideal of efficiency for you as probation workers or we who are in other fields of social work? The ideal of efficiency is not only to have perfect records (records are very essential); not only to have a perfect organization, that also is essential; but our ideal and the greatest element of efficiency must be that we never forget the idea of personal contact, that we never become professional, that we never become mere mechanics on the job, that we always hold before us this wonderful ideal that we are dealing with human beings and that each human being is a separate problem in and by himself. The human touch is the thing we almost always must strive to keep in mind because the moment we begin to think of cases as such, or to deify records and organization, that moment we have gotten away from the great purpose which probably led us into this par-

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ticular work. We must retain this humanizing personal touch in our different fields of social activity, or no matter what other kind of efficiency we may have, our particular job has not been well done.

It is also essential that we always retain a consciousness of the bigness and importance of our particular job. You have a most wonderful opportunity, as the judge has pointed out to us this afternoon, because it is you who come in this personal hand to hand relation with individuals who are already on the path of delinquency or are potential delinquents or potential criminals. Almost every other person comes at a much longer range of contact with the individual than you do; it is you who by personal contact and with the consciousness of the greatness and importance of your job have in your hands largely the solution of many of our social problems. It is essential for us to tune our eyes to the right color, to look at the ideals and at those things which can inspire us so we can always keep up to a high pitch in our particular job, because the greatest danger is that we shall begin to lose that individual enthusiasm, that personal desire to do good, and become merely professional in our viewpoint and in the methods of doing our work.

The judge has this afternoon referred to the treatment of the feeble-minded. A great encouragement to us all in this particular matter is that at the present time there is a splendid and wonderful unanimity among the State departments of this State in attempting to find a solution for this particular problem. In the past there has been too much conflict between State officials; there have been conflicts between officials and private organizations; there has been an attempt to impose a program which has been personal and individual. At the present time, we ought to rejoice in this splendid fact that the various State departments and as far as we know the private organizations are all working together in a splendid unanimity to attempt to find a solution for this tremendous and important problem of the care and treatment of the feeble-minded. That is an accomplishment which is really a great accomplishment and it is a condition which we all hope very devoutly will continue for many years to come.

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At the last Legislature there was legislated into being a State Commission for the Care of the Feeble-Minded. This Commission has been doing a great deal of work since the first of July. This Commission asks from every one much patience, and those interested in this problem should not expect much result too soon. You who are acquainted with the problem of feeble-mindedness know it is a very difficult and complicated problem; its ramifications are so wide and extensive that one who takes hold of it is almost dazed by the bigness of the problem. Within sixty days after the establishment of this Commission there were people in this State who were expecting so early that there should already be in existence an increased capacity in institutions for feeble-minded persons; they were expecting within sixty days that the whole problem would be solved and all the difficulties with which the State has been confronted would be immediately wiped away. This is an absolute impossibility. I don't want to transgress on what Dr. James is going to tell you tomorrow afternoon because he will outline to you the program which the State Commission for the Feeble-Minded has worked upon during the last few months and which it hopes to put into a legislative form during the next Legislature. I do wish, however, to impress upon your minds this fact, that this problem of feeble-mindedness is receiving the most thorough and careful consideration. We realize that it is essential that there must be a larger institutional capacity in the State, but we realize also there are many other things that must be done, and it is on these particular things that the Commission is working at the present time and we hope that you will be patient; that you will offer your suggestions; that you will give us the comfort and the aid of your support and your voice, that this Commission which is now working so splendidly with the Prison Commission and the Hospital Commission and the Department of Education and Probation Commission, working to find a solution for this difficult problem, may be enabled to find that solution by this co-operative work.

On this occasion there is therefore much upon which we may congratulate ourselves; we may congratulate ourselves upon the splendid work entrusted to us, the splendid past which may

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enthuse and thrill us, and the splendid future that lies before us because of the fact that we are all conscious of what ought to be done and we are all willing to help each other and stand by each other in the accomplishments of these things that we know must be done in the near future.

Our keynote for the future must be constant co-operation, sympathy and helpfulness with each other, a constant adaptation to new things and requirements so we may meet the problems lying before us in this spirit of united helpfulness and constant co-operation.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we all want to have that looking ahead attitude of mind and of thought that is going to really make us do the bigger and greater work in the future.

The note was struck in the first address with regard to the prevention and protection, and in our next address we are going to have something that deals more fully with that, by Mr. LeRoy Snyder.

MR. LEROY E. SNYDER, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH, ROCHESTER: I am interested in certain aspects of the problems which engage your attention because I believe every citizen who has his eyes open to the important questions of the day ought to be interested in them. This is a time of shifting spiritual values. I think we may say that we are all on probation today; civilization itself is on probation.

Among the facts that emerge out of the circumstances in which we have been living for the last three or four years, there are two which are complementary,— one is the obverse of the other. On the one hand, we have begun to realize the possibilities of greatness and of moral grandeur that lie in the most commonplace lives, and on the other hand, we are realizing how narrow is the gulf that separates the more fortunate from those who have erred or fallen by the wayside. When we think of the latter, we remember the words of John Bunyan when he saw a man being led to the scaffold. "There, but for the grace of God, goes John Bunyan." Some who might not adopt the religious phraseology of John Bunyan would say today, when they think of some of the types with whom you probation officers have to deal, "There, but for the force of circumstances, go I."

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I said we have begun to realize the possibilities of greatness and of moral grandeur that lie in the most commonplace lives. We must have been struck by the fact that some men, who, in less inspiring days and in the sordid surroundings to which they were born, began their careers as friendless street gamins and gangsters and might have ended them in the electric chair, have died an heroic and a sacrificial death in the Forest of Argonne or elsewhere on the fields of France. This is because we have had an army which has cut down clean through all the social strata, from top to bottom. We have had men of all types in the army and we have seen men born in the most forbidding circumstances, coming out of conditions we could not have dreamed would ennoble them, live and die as heroes and men of whom their whole country has been proud. These men have been on probation, they have been tried as by fire, and they have not failed.

I know nothing about the technique of your profession, but I am interested in cutting off the source of supply. I am interested in decreasing the number of persons that will need your ministration. I look to corrective work, both preventive and curative, as the substitution of a positive, consuming ideal of service and usefulness, a constructive interest in things, for a void in character that existed before. Such an ideal of service and usefulness has been given the young men who have fought for their country.

Now it is a great impeachment of civilization if we have to go to war in order to uncover these great possibilities in human lives. It is a tremendous challenge to our spiritual qualities, to our ability to rise above the affairs and circumstances of modern life, to make us strive to bring about those conditions by which these greatnesses of human character may be brought out of unpromising beginnings in times of peace.

This is the great challenge to all of us. I feel ashamed of modern civilization when I reflect on the fact that so many of us are accepting, apparently with complacency, a condition that makes it necessary for us to go through the horrible tragedy of the kind of war we have been fighting for the last four years in order to ennoble human nature and to create great characters.

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We must concern ourselves with the old question of moral equivalents for war.

It is a very difficult question. I do not believe there is any one thing that is a moral equivalent for war, that may be adopted as a purely mechanical expedient, but I think it becomes the overwhelming duty of every one who is interested in human life to find and to stress and do everything in his power to cause to grow those influences, those capacities in human nature that will substitute finer things for the old motives and forces that led us and pushed us in the sad ways we were wont to go before the war. The challenge is to our ingenuity and our resourcefulness and our practical ability as social idealists.

I came into your morning meeting at the end and heard your discussion as to what should be done with the returned soldier who is a probationer. You took what seems to be the patriotic and easy way. You say you will wipe the slate clean. Perhaps that is the right answer. But I believe we have a big problem, a problem that goes down to the roots of things, when we face a situation in which a large number of the people of our country seem to feel that all we have to do now is, by some slight effort of the imagination, to readjust ourselves to conditions as they existed before the war, and everything will be all right.

The question comes to me all the time whether we wish to go back to what we came out of. I don't think we do. I think we are going to fail in winning the war — we certainly shall fail in winning the peace — if we are to be content with the kind of life and civilization, and the kind of structure of society, that we had before the war. We have to strike a new note. We have to begin to think about practical, extremely practical, things that lie in our ideals, and we have to begin with a faith in the practical value of these ideals.

I said I was interested in cutting off the source of supply for your work. The things which are going to cut off your source of supply are things every good citizen is interested in, and there we see how we are all in the same kind of work. We are interested in schools, in the Boy Scout movement, in play grounds, in parks, and everything that concerns the community spirit, everything that promotes the growth of community

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sentiment. Here in Rochester I am tremendously interested in a new development in the field of education, the Junior High School. Just the other day I learned that in our Junior High School, which draws from a Polish, an Italian and a Jewish section, the number of children between 12 and 15 years in that whole district has increased from 40 per cent, the rate before the establishment of the Junior High School, to from 90 to 95 per cent. That is a thing of tremendous significance, because if you are to keep 90 per cent of the boys and girls between 12 and 15 in school, learning useful things and happy in their work, you are going a long way to cut off the source of supply of the Children's Court and the Probation Department.

I believe these modern developments in the field of education and of recreation should have your most earnest thought and study. You should get back of these movements, so that the public will be made to understand that it should spend a dozen times as much on preventive measures as it has been necessary heretofore to spend on corrective measures after the mischief is done. That is the thing in which I am interested. I bring this note from outside your field, because it is here we can touch hands and find a point of agreement and practical co-operation.

THE CHAIRMAN: Sometime we are really going to get that conception of the preventive work as not at all outside our field, but in our field, and the sooner we can get to that point the bigger progress we are going to make.

Mr. T. Aaron Levy, Attorney and Commissioner of Jurors in Syracuse, who has been closely related with probation in that city, will speak on Democracy and Probation.

MR. T. AARON LEVY, ATTORNEY, SYRACUSE: While listening to the distinguished speakers who have just addressed you, a story came to my mind told by Abraham Lincoln. He was called upon to talk at a convention of editors. As a lawyer he declared he was not at ease among the men of the press. He said, "I am reminded of an incident that once happened to me when I was riding through the woods. I met a very beautiful woman and she said, 'Sir, you are the homeliest man I ever saw;' and I said, 'Madam, I am not to blame;' and she said, 'Well, you might have stayed at home'".

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I shall not talk to you about probation work or make any practical suggestions about its importance. The little I know about the subject I learned largely by attending the extremely helpful sessions of this conference for the past few days.

I shall talk to you as citizens rather than as men and women interested in probation. There is a danger of over-emphasizing the special task one is engaged in. For the proper solution of the great problems that confront us as Americans, we should never lose sight of the fact that primarily, each person is a citizen first, then one is a probation officer, judge, lawyer, doctor, merchant or mechanic. The world tragedy in which we have all been participants interests everyone fundamentally as a citizen.

We have just witnessed the most momentous martyrdom of all human history. Millions of the youngest and the bravest of the best blood of England, France and Italy and thousands of the chosen sons of America serenely made the final sacrifice freely that the cursed doctrine, the divine right of kings, might no longer shadow and stifle civilization. Only yesterday, consecrated patriotism and high noble impulses were abroad among the Allied nations. Now signs are here and there manifest, that the nations of Europe are to seek selfish gains at the peace table, conduct hostile to their sacred pledges during the death grapple of world forces. Even in America, the very anchor of modern democracy, the light on high to the little, long suffering peoples, we can already hear in the first hour of concord the clash of conflicting elements.

The ultra-radical forces of society have learned little or nothing during the throes of times' greatest battle. They calmly stood by when autocracy was throttling freedom; they did not in the main lift a finger to save democracy in the gloom of the darkest hour of peril. Already they are flaunting their banners of black and red,— they, with Russia's fate before their eyes, would lead us on to the same shoals of ruin.

On the other hand, certain vested interests of a selfish character, the ultra-conservatives, have likwise learned very little. With gigantic stupidity in the hour of the victory of democracy they are sounding the retreat. They would stay the rising tide of sane progress; they would render impotent the prayers, the

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tears and the hopes of suffering humanity. If they had their full way all progress in probation, child welfare, protection of women, of the laborer, of the weak, all the gains in the painful march of man to the era of the broader brotherhood would be halted forever.

As democracy among the peoples is the world hope of the awakened nation, so within it is the national hope of the patriot citizen and politician.

They who see clearly, who are not misled by tumult, know that the middle road learned is the safe way. They are not lured by the false lights of either anarchy or materialism.

Probation rests fundamentally on the solid rock of democracy, of confidence in the average man, even though he may stumble in the hour of temptation. All general reforms arise from the same vital conviction. The world crisis may be over. War may never again darken the portals of civilization.

But a national crisis is at hand. The need in this period of transition, of dormant fears, mutual mistrust is wise leadership. The sluggard march of civilization is due to the tragedy of history, is the division of the good forces of society and the consequent triumph of the evil; it is the fatality of disunion; the failure on the part of men who believe in a better humanity to unite on the common platform — sane, intelligent and progressive. The hour is at hand for the union of all good forces of society to meet without flinching the influences of human society that would uproot by revolution the noblest products of all the ages, and on the other hand, to fearlessly face those selfish interests that would halt advancing civilization "stumbling on to its goal, bearing upon its shoulders Atlantaen the load well nigh not to be borne of the too vast orb of her fate."

THE CHAIRMAN: We are indeed very grateful to our speakers this afternoon for bringing these splendid messages to us. We must conceive our task not as a single, isolated one, but in relation to all of the different kinds of effort and work that are going on. So we cannot think of probation work alone, but of the various conditions that surround the people with whom we are dealing, of the economic problem, this problem of recreation which is going to be bigger than ever, or rather, the use of

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leisure; we are going to have new problems; we need this new faith spoken of here to-day in our work,— faith in the individual and in the future, and we need that long look ahead. I would just say one word in connection with the girls' work. Some of those who are here ought to see before they leave the city of Rochester what some of us have longed to see in other cities for some time but haven't accomplished, namely, a woman's court. If you go into the building on Exchange Place you will see there in a tiny little room the place where only the women are tried. That is a degree of specialization that has come in only a few cities of the country and the women interested in the work for women ought to see that little place. One of the great advantages is that it is so small that few spectators can get in; also, the detention rooms are quite model; we might find one or two criticisms to make, but in general they are much better than most of us can boast of. When I think of some of the things I have seen in the six months of helping in the protective work in the south, of little girls eight and ten in jails, and not only in the south, I know we have a great deal of helpful work to do to provide more wholesome places for their detention. And in addition, we have the duty to help in the preventive work that is going to lessen the source of supply and lessen our problem for the future.

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SIXTH SESSION

JOINT SESSION WITH THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1918.

DR. CHARLES H. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, presiding: This session this evening is the beginning and the end,— rather an unusual combination at one session. It is the end of the Probation Conference and the beginning of the State Conference of Charities and Correction. This session is intended to be a sort of a welding affair in which the two conferences weld together, and we are very glad to have a session of this kind when the one conference can gradually merge into the other and the whole three or four days be a continuous session of conferences.

My function this evening is chiefly, principally and practically only to introduce the chairman of the evening. It is a great pleasure to present him to you. Those of us who are engaged in social work in this State know Judge Stephens; he needs no lengthy introduction; he needs no praise by anyone in this State of ours. It gives me great pleasure to present to you Judge Stephens, who will preside at the evening session.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENCY

HON. JOHN B. M. STEPHENS, JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, CHAIRMAN: The facts pertinent to a report on delinquency may best be presented by dividing the subject and considering separately those that relate to juvenile errancy and those that concern adult misconduct; it is not easy, however, to preserve a sharp line of cleavage between these two divisions of the subject because of the elements that are common to both of them.

Of these two branches of our subject juvenile delinquency is by far the more important, for there is no better wisdom than that crystalized in the old adage "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined;" conduct in youth conditions the behavior of maturer years, and to trace the sources of juvenile delinquency and to

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seek its cure is the most vital and baffling study in crime. Its sources will, in a large measure, be found in the formative influences of early childhood, the period during which the distinction between waywardness of the child and the culpable apathy or incompetence of the parents are intimately blended.

The home is the foundation of our social fabric; marriage which ante-dates the home is not merely the concern of the parties to the contract. While the State is mightily interested in the formation of good homes it has been and still is quite indifferent in its supervision of marriage. We have, it is true, a statute requiring a license before the contract can be entered into, yet the only effect of the statute as at present usually interpreted is in securing the consent of the parents of the parties and to encourage the registration of the performance of a ceremonial marriage; no safeguards are required to show that the parents' consent is necessary by reason of the non-age of the parties, for no proof is presented or required as to their age except their own unsupported statements. By the same character of evidence the residence of the girl upon which depends the right of the licensing official to issue the license is determined, and an over-night sojourn in any town is deemed sufficient to establish the prospective bride's residence in that town, so that any precautions that may have been taken to prevent an improvident union in the locality where the parties are known are nullified by a temporary change of domicile for a day.

Though there are exceptions, in general a home initiated by falsehood and accomplished by fraud cannot or does not maintain the necessary moral standards for the right development of the children that come into it.

The necessity of a license should carry with it the power on the part of the licensing bureau to exercise discretion to withhold permission for the marriage of children who are so young or so little advanced in their studies as to be under the legal obligation to remain in school; it is easier for a child to get a marriage license than it is to get a work certificate.

The proportion of juvenile delinquents and of dependent children that are the products of marriages where the parties to it are undeveloped in mind and body requires that greater powers

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be given to the marriage license bureau by legislative enactment, or by new interpretation of the present act so that it would be permissible to refuse a license to children though their parents were eager for the enterprise or when either of the parties is obviously an imbecile.

Mental defectiveness in its relation to juvenile delinquency and adult as well, for here the division of our subject blends, has received significant recognition during the year through the passage of the act of the last Legislature (chapter 197 of the Laws of 1918) which created a commission of three, consisting of a physician, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities. and directed it to plan a census and make and keep a record of all feeble-minded persons in the State, to establish clinics for the examination and observation of this class of unfortunates, and generally to provide for their care. The commission entered promptly upon the duties entrusted to it and promises real progress in meeting a long deferred need.

A kindred activity may be dismissed with a brief mention; that is, the Hospital Development Commmission authorized by the Legislature of 1917 (Chapter 238 of the Laws of 1917) with additional powers granted in 1918. One of duties of this body aside from matters relating to the insane is to "investigate the problem of the proper care of the feeble-minded with the purpose of devising a plan for its solution." When the subject of feeble-mindedness is under consideration two of the members of the first mentioned commission have membership also in this commission.

However, pending the formulation of plans by these two agencies action ought not longer be delayed in making practical provision for mental defects now inmates of correctional institutions who, in the absence of such action, must be released at the expiration of the term for which they were committed. It ought to be the first duty to act upon the facts already known without waiting for the fuller knowledge that further inquiry will certainly bring; no inmate of a State institution whose history and conduct plainly indicates his inability to live normally in free life should be released to peril the good order of the community to which he goes.

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We return from this detour of observation of the preventive and remedial efforts equally relevant to juvenile and adult delinquency to consider the latest development of the judicial care of children.

It is our familiar knowledge that until recent years the boy was not differentiated from the man nor the girl from the woman in the responsibility for conduct, methods of procedure in the investigation of criminal charges, nor the nature of the penalty for guilt. One by one at interval changes were accomplished founded upon the age of the accused; segregation of children in places of detention from adult offenders in 1877, then separate trials from adults in 1892, and later trials in separate courts. The nature and consequences of youthful disobedience to law has also undergone successive changes, first by giving the court discretion to determine whether a child who had committed a felony not capital should be tried as for a misdemeanor (Laws of 1896, chapter 553); next by reducing all felonies, with the like exception to misdemeanors (Laws of 1905, chapter 656); and again (Laws of 1909, chapter 478) by removing the last vestige of criminality from the acts of children which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment, by designating such conduct by the term juvenile delinquency; in 1902 (Laws of 1902, chapter 103) the frontiers of childhood were pushed forward from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

This brief history is introductory to the latest significant advance in the jurisdiction of cases involving children.

The Legislature of 1918 enacted a law (chapter 464 of the Laws of 1918) conferring original and exclusive jurisdiction upon the County Court of Chautauqua County of all cases of delinquent children and all those under improper and insufficient guardianship. This act not only takes away the power theretofore exercised by justices of the peace and police magistrates to adjudicate in any cases relating to children, investing it in a court of record, but it changes the nature of the proceeding from a criminal one to one more nearly allied to civil procedure. To have regard for the welfare of the child as well as the best interest of the State is emphasized as the chief duty of the court to whose

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care the total interests of the child as a ward of the State are committed; its physical and mental requirements, its property and its custody. The jurisdiction thus conferred is not only immediately complete, but it is continuing during the minority of the child and within such period the court is at all times empowered to change and readjust any adjudication it may have made when changed circumstances may demand.

Procedure under this act promises advantages over that it superseded in addition to those already suggested, of a magistracy skilled by extended experience, the better material equipment made possible by it in detention homes, facilities for mental and physical examination, and the employment of a sufficient number of trained probation officers. Every child in the county that becomes the subject of court action has the advantage of the better facilities that the larger resources of a county can supply rather than suffer from the meager ones that towns and villages afford.

A procedure substantially the same as that authorized for Chautauqua County has been operative in Monroe County for about eight years and in Ontario County for but a little shorter period; it is not, therefore, an entirely new experiment but an extension of the principle that should underlie the care of the State for its children; it indicates genuine progress.

These lines of advance in dealing with children's cases have been mentioned, the separation of children from adults in courts having jurisdiction of both, the establishment of courts exclusively for children and enlarging the duration of youth.

In the first two but little remains to be accomplished except the extension of children's courts to the wider territory where they are not now operative. Opinions differ as to the advisability of raising the age of childhood from sixteen to eighteen years, and it should not be further attempted without the most painstaking scrutiny into the probable effect. The benefits secured to children under sixteen years of age have been won slowly and with much difficulty; boys and girls of eighteen years of age should be held to more rigid rules of conduct than those from twelve to sixteen, and if this older class be treated as juveniles our detention homes and reform schools will not greatly differ from the jails and penitentiaries of the former period.

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There is a group of children differing from the average child that cannot be characterized as feeble-minded but who can with difficulty be adjusted to the routine of school duties that are fitted to the nominal child. Under the statutes as they now stand a child under fifteen years of age is not permitted to work unless it shall have graduated from the common school; many children cannot graduate at that age and some, indeed, can never complete the course. This group makes a large contribution to delinquents. The law is right in its general application, but some provision should be made to meet the needs of the exceptional cases. The child could work without injury to its health or physical development at some educational employment that would qualify it for useful citizenship; this privilege is denied to it. There should be some agency, either the children's court, the school authorities, or both combined, that would be authorized to exempt the child from the operation of the statute and apply present intelligence to his individual need.

By various amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure and to the Penal Law by the Legislature of this year the instances in which the courts were authorized to suspend sentence upon adult offenders were greatly increased; theretofore this power to be exercised only in cases where one who had been convicted of crime had never before been convicted, and the prescribed penalty did not exceed ten years. By the amendments courts can now suspend sentence in all cases except where the penalty is death or life imprisonment, regardless of the previous criminal history of the defendant or the nature of the crime. The wisdom of this action does not command unanimous assent; those who favor it point to like action in other jurisdictions and believe it will make for a more scientific and humane treatment of the offender; those more conservative incline to the belief that there should be more certainty that punishment be visited upon those who commit the graver crimes or those whose continued criminal activities indicate a confirmed habit of antagonism to social restraints.

Before the change in the law there was a wide area for the exercise of judicial leniency in dealing with first offenders and those guilty of crime of lesser magnitude. The effect of that prac-

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tice limited in its scope was to plant the notion in the minds of the criminally inclined that the first offender, at least regardless of the moral quality involved in his crime, had a claim amounting almost to a right to a suspended sentence, and in every case almost without exception, this claim was urged by his friends and counsel as a compelling argument to the court. The authority for the exercise of judicial pardon having been extended it is, of course, certain that the courts will meet like applications in the cases to which their power to suspend sentence hasebeen extended. The possession of the power involves the obligation to exercise it; two per cent of the efficacy of the law is said to be in the law itself and ninety-eight per cent in its administration. The duties of courts in criminal jurisdiction have been immensely enlarged and the merit of the new legislation will be disclosed or its demerit revealed in proportion as the judge presiding in courts of criminal jurisdiction gives conscientious, consistent, and intelligent consideration to each individual case. They must have in mind always that he, himself, and the court of which he is a part, owes a duty to the community which he and it serves, and he must not forget in dealing with each offender that the emphasis should never be lifted from the doctrine of personal responsibility for conduct, lest by a too easy and sentimental attitude towards the violators of law they become accustomed to think not in terms of penalties for misconduct, but rather in terms of suspended sentence and come to believe that there is an affirmative answer to the eternally insistent question "Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?"

This enlarged power if practically exercised to any considerable extent will require keener attention to the methods of probation and to the personnel of the probationary staff attached to the court.

We have, however, no fear but that the courts will meet the added responsibility imposed upon them sanely and judiciously, the only cause for apprehension being the operation upon the minds of the criminal classes of the confusion in the moral qualities of different acts condemned by law and yet visited with the same possible consequences.

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In marked contrast with the benevolent tendencies of the State toward the adult criminal is the attitude of the Federal government as manifested in its policy to prosecute car burglars in its own courts in order that it may by severe punishment of the offenders discourage the theft of goods in transit, and as further shown by the request to the judges in the State courts to impose the maximum penalty during the war upon those convicted of sex offences.

There is cause for satisfaction that the expectation of a marked increase of delinquency due to the entrance of the United States into the war has not been met. Our fears were grounded upon the experience of European countries where the war disturbed the pursuits of peace to much greater extent than here, and where the absence of the natural guardians of children left them uncontrolled, and darkened towns and cities gave better chance for the evil trade of the maturer criminally inclined.

In whatever measure we may have suffered from the conditions made by the war, some compensations are ours if we have the desire to secure them. It has been an illuminating period, the youth mobilized for war have been instructed in the value of cleanliness and have been taught in plain terms concerning subjects that were discussed but a few years ago in this conference with apology; the arm of the health authorities has been strengthened by an amendment to the Public Health Law (Laws of 1918, chapter 264) which went into effect last April, giving them power in co-operation with courts to examine any person suspected of having any infectious venereal disease, and to isolate and treat any person in whom the disease is found. It is hoped that by further legislation the protection specially afforded those in the military or naval service of the State or Federal government may be extended to civilians.

Much that has been uttered in this report has fallen upon accustomed ears — it is a tale more than twice told; it is but another recital of things that have been done, that have not been done, that ought to be done, and that ought not to be done; it is not always that re-statement and re-affirmance are ineffective; the machine gun is a useful weapon in warfare because it has a capacity for repetition in shooting bullets of the same size and weight.

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There may be in this presentation perhaps a suggestion of differing opinions, but there is intended to be no note of variant purposes.

THE VAGRANT AS SEEN IN COURT

DR. V. V. ANDERSON, MEDICAL DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL COURT, BOSTON, MASS.: Looked at purely from the points of view of numbers arrested and character of offense committed, the court would hardly be inclined to consider vagrancy one of its serious problems. Seen from another aspect, viewed in the light of what society has at stake, these individuals may very well be regarded as among the most difficult cases appearing for disposition in court.

With this in mind, the present study was undertaken. From the data thus obtained we herewith present a birdseye view of certain factors that we regard most important in connection with any attempt to intelligently understand and adequately readjust the problems presented by these particular offenders. For the period during which the study was under consideration an effort was made to examine every vagrant upon his appearance in court. However, some of these cases represent persons sent to the medical service while on probation.

On the whole, the number of cases is too small to draw sweeping conclusions from; still the high frequency with which certain conditions are found present, would justify a strong suspicion of their definite relationship in a casual way with vagrancy in general.

TABLE I.— SHOWING AGES OF 50 VAGRANTS SEEN IN COURT

17–20 Yrs.	21–30 Yrs.	31–40 Yrs.	41–50 Yrs.	51–60 Yrs.	61 Yrs.	Total
7	10	12	13	1	7	50

The greatest frequency fell in the decade from 40 to 50 yrs. That the decline incident to old age is not a common cause of vagrancy would appear from the fact that 70 per cent of these persons were between 21 and 50 years of age; the most productive period of a man's life — when his physical and mental powers are at their best, and his earning capacity reaches its height.

The very fact that more than two-thirds of these persons were at the age of life when they should — all things being equal —

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have been an asset rather than a burden to the community in which they lived, is most significant.

TABLE II.— SHOWING FACTS AS TO THE ADDRESS OF 50 VAGRANTS

Living at home	8	16%
No address	33	66%
Address	9	18%

Sixteen per cent gave a home address, and were found to have been living there; 84 per cent had no home; 18 per cent gave addresses of lodging houses, while 66 per cent had no address whatever — were floaters, roaming around from " pillar to post," sleeping in doorways, box cars and such.

TABLE III.— SHOWING MARITAL STATUS OF 50 VAGRANTS

Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
35	6	7	2
70%	12%	14%	4%

Seventy per cent, more than two-thirds, had never been married. There is something more significant in this fact than appears on the surface, for, as will appear later on, these individuals belong to a group who are incapable of fully measuring up to the responsibilities of earning a living and supporting a family.

TABLE IV.— SHOWING EMPLOYMENT HISTORY OF 50 VAGRANTS

Regularly Employed	Irregularly Employed	Odd Jobs	Housework at Home	Not Working
1	6	29	2	12
2%	12%	58%	4%	24%

Only one person in this group had apparently a record of steady employment; and strangely enough, he was a " General Paretic "— a machinist who had worked regularly, earning good wages up until within a few days before his arrest. His mental condition was such as to necessitate his commitment as insane.

Twelve per cent of these cases worked irregularly, changing positions frequently; 24 per cent could give no record of employment, stating that they had never worked; 4 per cent did house work at home; while 58 per cent had never done anything more than odd jobs in their life.

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Eighty-six per cent of these vagrants certainly gave no evidence of ever having been self-supporting.

Not only have we here to consider vagrancy, but alcoholism and drug addiction also, as the following table will show:

TABLE V.— SHOWING FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION AMONG 50 VAGRANTS

Alcohol	Drugs	Neither
39	2	9
78%	4%	18%

Seventy-eight per cent were alcoholics, and 4 per cent were drug users. The importance of these two factors is not to be underestimated. That we are, in the first place, dealing with distinctly abnormal persons would seem self-evident. One may well wonder if any normal member of the community, after reaching the age of responsibility, shirks the duties and responsibilities as well as opportunities life offers to become a " bum "—a wanderer and a vagrant, seeking through alcohol and drugs to avoid life's realities; moving from place to place; not engaging in any useful form of work; without aim and purpose more than to live as the beasts of the field, indifferent as to what to-morrow may bring forth.

Behind this complete failure in adjustment to the conditions of normal living we should expect to find some mental abnormality. Such expectations are well borne out in the following table, showing the results of the mental examination of these individuals:

TABLE VI.— SHOWING MENTAL DIAGNOSIS OF 50 VAGRANTS

Normal	1	2%
Dull normal	4	8%
Feeble-minded	18	36%
Psychopathic personality	4	8%
Epilepsy	1	2%
Alcoholic deterioration	6	12%
Drug deterioration	2	4%
Psychosis	14	28%
General paresis	2	
Manic depressive	1	
Dementia præcox	3	
Alcoholic hallucinosis	2	
Senile dementia	1	
Alcoholic dementia	1	
Unclassified	4	

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Ninety per cent were suffering from some pathological mental condition, of which feeble-mindedness ranked highest (36 per cent).

The high frequency of insanity should be noted; 28 per cent were suffering from some form of psychosis, and were committed as insane persons.

The fact that nine out of every ten persons were seriously handicapped by mental disease or defect, and were consequently incapable of profiting by methods intended for normal persons — to say nothing of their need of special care and treatment — might well cause one to wonder just what result could be expected from short term sentences, or from returning individuals to the community, who had already so forcibly demonstrated their inability to live in it as normal members.

The physical condition of these persons was arranged under four main headings: those rated good showed negative physical examination; those rated fair were suffering from minor ailments that did not impair their efficiency; those rated poor were sick people and suffering from diseased conditions that seriously hampered their ability to earn a living — tuberculosis, Bright's disease, heart disease, etc; those rated bad were emergency hospital cases.

TABLE VII.— SHOWING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF 50 VAGRANTS

Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	No exam.
4	23	19	3	1
8%	46%	38%	6%	2%

We have from the above table to bear in mind that not only are we dealing with vagrants, but in 44 per cent of these cases with sick people who are urgently in need of medical treatment.

Just what proportion of these individuals offered good material for salvage through probationary supervision is indicated in the following table:

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TABLE VIII.—SHOWING RELATED PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF 50 VAGRANTS

	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	No. P.	Total
Normal	1	0	0	0	..	1
Dull normal	0	1	3	0	..	4
Psychopathic personality	0	3	1	0	..	4
Feeble-minded	3	10	4	1	..	18
Epilepsy	0	0	1	0	..	1
Alcoholic deterioration	0	3	1	2	..	6
Drug deterioration	0	0	2	0	..	2
Psychosis	0	6	7	0	1	14
	4	23	19	3	1	50

Four per cent were in good or fair mental condition and good or fair physical condition.

Six per cent were in good or fair mental condition and poor or bad physical condition.

Fifty per cent were in poor or bad mental condition, but good or fair physical condition.

Thirty-eight per cent were in poor or bad mental condition and poor or bad physical condition.

In two per cent physical examination was not made.

Unquestionably in a certain proportion of these cases much could have been done to make them useful members of the community had their condition been early recognized and suitable treatment afforded.

Undoubtedly nothing can be gained as it is, by continuing to ignore the very causes responsible for their behavior. We are flying right in the face of common sense if we expect the majority of these individuals after a short period of confinement to return to society better equipped to take upon themselves the responsibilities of life than they were the day they were arrested and brought to court, and yet that is just what we are apparently expecting; for as the following table will show, the majority of these individuals are old offenders and have been in court a great number of times. They have received short term sentences, at the expiration of which they have gone out into the community again to repeat their previous behavior. They have

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been unable to support themselves; and they have drifted from place to place, have become addicted to alcohol and drugs; and as a matter of course sooner or later turn up again in court, where, if their cases are not put on file or on probation, they are again sentenced to short terms of confinement. This procedure is continued on from year to year, until in due process of time their troublesome careers come to an end.

TABLE IX.— SHOWING FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE AMONG 50 VAGRANTS

1st Offender	2nd Offender	Recidivist
17	3	30
34%	6%	60%

Sixty-six per cent — two out of every three persons — had been in court before. Sixty per cent were recidivists — old offenders — and had long been difficult problems to the Court.

SUMMARY.

Taking a group composed of 50 vagrants, we find that the majority (70%) were between the ages of 21 and 50 years — what should have been the most productive period of their lives.

Only 16% had a home; 18% lived in lodging houses; while 66% were without any address whatever.

70% had never been married.

86% were not self-supporting.

82% were alcoholics or drug users, as well as vagrants.

90% were suffering from pathological mental conditions (36% feeble-minded, 28% insane, etc.).

44% were in such poor or bad physical condition as to be urgently in need of medical treatment.

Though little in the way of normal behavior could be expected from returning these individuals to the community, still in 66% of the cases they had been in court before, and in 60% a great number of times.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE COURT

HON. CHARLES W. HOFFMAN, JUDGE, COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS, CINCINNATI: It is my purpose in this brief discussion of Family Courts to direct your attention to the resolu-

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tions concerning these courts passed by the National Probation Association at its meetings in 1917 and 1918 at Pittsburg and Kansas City, and further to comment on the work that has been attempted by the Cincinnati Court which has been organized in a measure on the plan designed by the Association.

It is practically conceded by social workers and lawyers that "The family, not the individual, is the unit of society," and that our social and legal structures must be erected on this principle. The defects in social legislation heretofore in respect to anti-social or criminal conduct have been directed toward the act raher than toward the individual himself.

The principle running through our codes on domestic relations and crimes has been that of suppression. Just how far these codes have succeeded is difficult to determine, there being no standard of comparison, but it may be observed that for a century or more last past there has been no decrease in the number of those who commit social and criminal offense; in fact, it appears on the increase rather than the decrease.

In the industrial and mechanical arts force has accomplished little except when indirectly applied. It requires an array of men to move a line of freight cars by direct force. In our time this is done by one man who pulls a lever and sets in motion a force which distributed through a complex mechanism utilizes other forces and generates power almost unimaginable. We believe that this same principle obtains in social affairs and in the so called realm of mind as well as matter.

The results obtained by the strict enforcement of our criminal codes with the view of preventing crime and delinquency will not bear favorable comparison with the results obtained in this direction from the enactment of Workingmen's Compensation Acts, Mothers' Pensions, Child Labor Laws, and Children's Codes.

Our laws in a great measure view the individual as a member of society and not of the family. The influence of the family relationship as it affects society has been little considered except in recent years in a few courts such as the juvenile courts of Chicago, Boston and Seattle. The Supreme Court of Ohio has said that, "Whatever destroys the family by the irrepealable laws of nature will destroy society and the State." Our investigations,

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then, should be on the line of ascertaining the cause of family disruptions and disintegrations, and family in the light of these investigations provided by law or otherwise, for the preservation of the family and integrity of this institution so important and essential to our social welfare.

It was with these considerations in mind that the National Probation Association suggested a plan for the organization of Family Courts. Without reference to the preliminary statements preceding the resolutions, which statements set forth the object and purpose of the court, I shall briefly state the method of organization. It is suggested that the Family Court be given jurisdiction in all divorce and alimony cases; jurisdiction in desertion or non-support cases; paternity or bastardy cases; adoption; guardianship of the person; and in addition to these all matters arising under acts pertaining to the juvenile court, known in some States as the children's court.

It is further recommended that such courts "be provided with ample probation departments upon which shall be conferred power to make all necessary investigations, medical, pathological, social, psychological, or such as shall be considered necessary and that in pursuance of this work there be provided psychopathic laboratories sufficiently equipped to conduct the necessary scientific investigations." No probation officer, it is suggested, should have under his charge more than fifty cases at one time, and all payments for alimony and for support and maintenance of children should be paid into the court. Following the practice in the Juvenile Court it is stated that "all cases in the Family Court should be conducted as privately as possible consistent with the law and that publicity concerning abnormal family conditions be discouraged."

Under an Act of the Legislature of Ohio a Court of Domestic Relations for Hamilton County was organized in January, 1915, having jurisdiction in all cases suggested in the resolutions of the Probation Association, except paternity cases and adoption and guardianship of the person. No probation officers or psychopathic laboratory were authorized for the Divorce Division of the court; consequently it has been necessary to use the probation force of the Juvenile Division, and Dr. William Ravine, who is

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director of the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Juvenile Court, has voluntarily made investigations and examinations as to pathological and psychological conditions, not only in many divorce cases but in other cases in which it was probable that such conditions existed. While the constitution of the court is not perfect in many respects we believe that the practical work incident to divorce cases and all cases in which domestic relations are involved has a decided advantage over the procedure that currently prevails.

All judges and lawyers are aware of the difficulty in enforcing orders for alimony or orders for the payments for support of children in divorce and alimony cases. The usual method has been by contempt proceedings, which is intricate, costly for the wife and usually ineffective; the husband may be committed for a season to jail but in the meantime the family suffers. All payments for alimony or support of the children in the Cincinnati court are informally fixed by the judge and in many instances, when children only are involved, by the chief probation officer. All money collected for this purpose is paid into the court; the cashier opens an account and on default of payment the chief probation officer is notified and a warrant is issued from the Juvenile Division. The man is arrested, and if, finally, he cannot be convinced that he must keep up his payments he is sent to the workhouse, the county paying into the court fifty cents a day for the support of the children during his incarceration. By means of this informal method we have been able in all but a very small percentage of the cases to keep the man at work, it being far more profitable and beneficial to the family to keep him out of the workhouse. Previous to 1915 no more than $7,000 annually was collected for the support of children. This year we will undoubtedly collect $70,000 or more.

The court has no bench. No one attends the hearings in any case except counsel and those interested with the exception, of course, of all who attend for a worthy purpose. The crowds which usually infest the divorce court in a spirit of morbid curiosity are excluded. The hearing is informal. The counsel for the parties in the case and the parties themselves seated around the table talk over the family trouble and attempt to arrive at

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some settlement. The children are first considered, and if it is found under all the circumstances of the case that a severing of the marital bond would in any way prove detrimental to the welfare of the children a divorce is refused, the statutes of Ohio providing that the court "may" instead of "shall" grant a decree. Objections to testimony are seldom heard except in cases for alimony only when a party desires to take a case on error to the Appellate Court, there being no appeal or error in purely divorce cases. In these instances the court and the lawyers usually agree on the record without any particular formality.

Our probation force investigates divorce cases. We have found, as has always been believed, that in at least fifty per cent of divorce cases there is an element of fraud of greater or less degree. It has been stated in the National House of Representatives that seventy-five per cent of divorce cases are fraudulent. This may not be absolutely correct, but it is certain that fraud has been so prevalent in cases of this kind that it is not a pleasing page in American jurisprudence. The lawyers themselves are generally deceived, and it is not infrequent that they request an investigation by the court before the suit is filed. In fact it is now a common occurrence when the investigation discloses that both parties have offended against the social and divorce codes. It does not follow that a divorce will not be granted under these circumstances. It is our business to conserve happiness, to protect society and the general welfare; if it be found that this can be accomplished in part, if not wholly, by a divorce it is so granted. Anomalous as appears to some lawyers, we have the assurance of some judges of distinction that our course is right.

The law must be brought down to the individual; in practice it has been something separate and apart and high above him. Our own preconceived opinions of right and wrong, born of our education and environment, should not impel us to lightly consider a human life. The man or the woman may have fallen to a low social and moral level, but he should not be deserted and left to his fate so long as there is a possible chance of saving him for the sake of his own happiness and for the welfare of the State.

Many rules of procedure and of evidence, long since antiquated, are today contributing nothing toward the prevention of social devastation. The great war has revealed that many functions

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we thought belonged exclusively to the judiciary can now be performed by administrative boards. So it is in dealing with domestic relations; fundamental rules of law will always be necessary, but in practical details the work must be administrative rather than judicial.

It is said by Baldwin and Flexner, in their book entitled "Juvenile Courts and Probation," that the "treatment of the child in the juvenile court has justified the court's existence." It is well known that this treatment which has been so effective has been applied by administrative rather than judicial agencies; but the juvenile court has frequently been unable to reach the family, the cause of the child's delinquency or dependency.

The Family Court is designed to reach this cause. The term "Family Court" is used as it is more comprehensive than either the juvenile or domestic relations court. The methods employed in the family court must be practically an extension of those used in the juvenile court. The co-ordination of work of both juvenile and domestic relations courts in a family court will be immediately reflected in the results obtained. Such has been our experience. It is estimated that in forty per cent of our divorce cases we have a record of some phase of the family life in the juvenile division and in a slightly less percentage of juvenile cases we have a record in the divorce division. The Helen Trounstine Foundation of Cincinnati is now making a survey of the court's work in this particular instance. The work in the two divisions, viz., the juvenile and domestic relations, is so inter-related that it cannot be separately considered.

The real purpose of the court and its only reason for existence is not that of relieving present distress only, but of ascertaining if possible the causes of conduct or behavior as manifested in child delinquency, adult criminality, pauperism, dissention and strife in marital relations, and the so-called "social evil." The doctrine that child delinquency has its origin in pathological, psychological or social conditions has been verified so well that it can now be taken out of the field of discussion. Dr. Wm. H. Healy's great work, "The Individual Delinquent," appears conclusive on this point. If this doctrine is sound it must obtain, not only in child delinquency, but in anti-social conduct in all its phases. In the police courts of our larger cities there are

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numberless cases of the same character and nature as those found in the juvenile courts. In a great majority of divorce cases the origin of the anti-social conduct of one or both of the parties is the same as that of child or adult delinquency found in the juvenile or police courts. The acts may be different, but the cause is identical. The grounds of divorce mentioned in the codes of the various States are no more than the symptoms of abnormal physical and mental or social conditions. Were it possible to remove these conditions or causes our social life would be immeasurably improved. Some of them can be removed, but for others there appears to be no remedy, except that suggested by Freud and his school of psychologists and physicians.

We have records in our court of 1,000 cases concerning the intimate family relationship of the parties. The records were made from personal conversation with one or both of the parties under the guarantee that the identity of the parties would not be revealed. We do not in any way claim scientific precision in these records. The matters disclosed in them, however, are astounding to any one who is familiar with the literature on abnormal psychology and sexual anomalies and aberrations. In many of the cases the parties submitted to an examination by Dr. Wm. Ravine, whose ability to conduct these examinations is conceded by the physicians of Cincinnati, and the statements of the parties thus verified. It appears significant that men and women of all stations of life have disclosed in these records as the cause of their marital dissension sexual anomalies and practices such as are described and discussed by Kraft-Ebing, Thinot, Havelock Ellis and Dr. Freud in their respective publications. These authorities tell us that these anomalies have their origin in the period of adolescence or far back in childhood; that if permitted to continue will eventually culminate in delinquency, crime, or family disruption with all its attendant evils. The investigations that may be made in a family court properly equipped will throw a flood of light on the evils incident to childhood and thus become a great agency in the child conservation movement so insistent at this time.

In this connection, too, these investigations will at once reveal the devastating effects on our moral and social life, caused by

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feeble-mindedness and kindred afflictions. It is said that one of the functions of the juvenile court is to interpret its work and point out the causes of delinquency and dependency. In so far as feeble-mindedness is involved, the juvenile courts have interpreted their work sufficiently for all practical purposes.

We have been advised that from twenty-five to fifty per cent of the children passing through the courts are mentally defective in greater or less degree; that sixty-five per cent of this is hereditary and permanent and if not segregated will be reflected later in the police, criminal and divorce courts and in the number of inmates in the penal and charitable institutions.

The corroboration of these statements may be found in many divorce cases. The percentage of feeble-mindedness found in the divorce court is no doubt the same as that incident to the juvenile and police courts, as well as the criminal courts. It appears that no court has ever inquired into the cause of the marital dissension in a divorce case other than that set forth in the petition. If we continue this method of treating symptoms rather than causes, there can be no progress in the solution of the so-called divorce evil. A feeble-minded person who cannot abide by the written or unwritten rules of organized society will drift invariably, if married, into the divorce court. The number of divorce cases, ever increasing, filed in the courts of the various States is generally deplored. To limit the grounds for divorce or to prohibit any divorce will not relieve society of the burden of a destitute or broken family. One of the most potent methods of limiting divorce will be found in a radical and wholesome revision of marriage laws and regulations. If men and women by the thousands and tens of thousands seek the divorce court the only way of preventing this is to remove the causes that bring them there. No violation whatever of the principle of the easy and free mating of men and women will be incident to the prevention of the feeble-minded from assuming marital obligations. This remedy would at once materially reduce divorce cases.

"The family must be preserved," is the slogan we hear on every side. The methods proposed to accomplish this desirable end are about as numerous and as inconsistent as prevailing opinions concerning marriage and divorce. It is proposed that

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Congress be empowered to enact a uniform divorce law. Just what will be accomplished by such a law is not apparent, except possibly the protection of property rights and preventing the grating of divorces to non-residents.

It is said by Hobhouse in his book, "Social Evolution and Political Theory," that there must be a sound social philosophy at the base of all social betterment. The same holds true in all social legislation, especially that concerning marriage and divorce and sex regulations. Any effective law on these subjects must be the product of a sound philosophy. The causes that disrupt families will not be affected by any direct law prescribing the conditions upon which a divorce may be granted. New York has but one cause for divorce and South Carolina has none, yet moral and social conditions in these States are no more wholesome than in States that have codes providing many grounds for divorce. No advance can be made in solving this most difficult problem until through the investigations made by Family Courts or some other agency equally effective the real causes of domestic strife are known, and then possibly it may be revealed that the problem is more clearly allied to science, pathology, medicine and ethics than to that of positive law.

The solution of the problems incident to abnormal family life has become insistent. In no period of our country's history has there been so urgent a demand for the conservation of childhood. The Federal Children's Bureau is making a survey of the juvenile courts of the country to ascertain their measure of usefulness in saving children who, for want of care, protection and nurture, have drifted heretofore into lives of crime and pauperism. The work of the juvenile court must be supplemented by a court of quasi-administrative agency dealing directly with the dissension and strife and the mental, physical and moral conditions that destroy families. There are more children involved in divorce cases than in juvenile cases. These children are entitled to the same consideration given those in the juvenile court. An alarming percentage of the children in divorce cases become dependent or delinquent.

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DISCUSSION

THE CHAIRMAN: This discussion will be opened by Mr. Chute, Secretary of the State Probation Commission, in the absence of Mr. Fagan, who, on account of his illness, is unable to be present.

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, SECRETARY, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: I would like to point out the practical implications of what has been said in reference to the work of socializing the courts in our State and what we hope to do in the near future.

Dr. Anderson said practically these words: "The court needs in every case to secure the facts of physical, mental and social nature; this has everything to do with the doing of the court's work intelligently." The questions immediately arise: How is the court going to secure the facts of a physical, mental and social nature without the implement to do it with? Have our courts the facilities today, generally speaking, in this State or in any other State to secure these facts in order to deal with the cases coming before them? What are the tools, the implements, for securing these facts? I think we will all agree that to secure the facts of physical and mental nature we must have expert examiners, physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists; and to secure the facts of social nature we must have social investigators and probation officers, not only to secure the facts, but to apply the treatment of cases, to follow up without institutional commitment, if possible.

Have the courts in New York State equipped themselves to-day with these officers to do this work? We all know that they have not. We all know that a few of the children's courts in this State have examiners for making physical and mental examinations. Only one court, that of New York City, has physicians, expert psychiatrists, on the ground all the time to examine the children coming before that court, but only a comparatively small percentage of children even in that court are examined. Other courts, as here in Monroe County, in Buffalo, and in a few other large cities use physicians part time, loaned from some other agency.

Have we any courts in this State equipped to examine adult criminals, mentally and physically, as they do in Boston? In not

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a single court are adult offenders generally examined and the facts presented to the judge before the treatment is applied.

How about the sociological investigations? Well, we have gotten a short distance in applying the probation law and in supplying probation officers who are the social investigators and follow-up agents. But in all this big State of New York we only have about two hundred probation officers doing this work, both investigation and follow-up in a State of ten million population, and some of these do not devote their whole time to it, and a good many of them are not experts in their work.

Judge Hoffman said that none of the children's courts had the right or power to try children in a criminal manner as in a criminal court. Is that true as far as its application goes in this State? Go into any of our police courts, even our special children's courts, and see whether we are not applying principles of criminal law in the trial and treatment of children. We are to a very large extent and almost entirely so in our town and village courts.

Practical questions that we ought to discuss are how we can secure and establish clinics for the courts; how we can secure trained social investigators and probation officers and enough of them. That question ought to be considered right here in Rochester for there are not enough probation officers, especially in the adult courts to begin to make thorough investigations and do the follow-up work that ought to be done. Then the question of raising the age limit of children ought to be considered. Is there any doubt that we ought to follow at least a dozen states in raising the age limit to eighteen?

Finally, Judge Stephens sounded the keynote. He said that the law was two per cent and the administration, I believe, ninety-eight per cent. So we must get after the administration. Even if we pass a law that the children should not be tried as criminals, raise the age to eighteen, provide for the appointment of officers, if the law is not administered effectively, with the support and interest of those of us who ought to be interested in these social laboratories (because that is all the courts are, laboratories and clinics for the study and treatment of the morally abnormal); if we are not interested enough in our own com-

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munities to develop and make real progress now at this most progressive time in the history of the world, then no amount of legislation and no amount of discussion and no amount of ideal principles enunciated at our conferences will bring us the progress we seek.

MR. PATRICK MALLON: Just to enliven the discussion, I want to know what is the objection to our criminal procedure. My experience says that the accused persons in our courts are fairly treated; the presumption of innocence is still with them; there is no attempt made to trap them into admissions; they are told not to say anything which might be used against them. In fact they are instructed that they need not say anything at all. Then they are asked if they wish to have an adjournment to give them time to procure witnesses or engage counsel and if so the necessary time will be given them. All these questions are asked in children's cases and the child has the further protection that the case against him is not gone into at all unless that his parent or other guardian is present and is consulted at every stage of the proceedings. What greater safeguards than this could be thrown around any person accused of an offense, except as some well-meaning people seem to desire that all children up to sixteen or even eighteen years of age should be treated as irresponsible persons. Few go quite as far as that, but they say they wish children dealt with under a new and more kindly procedure — I wonder what they mean exactly? Suppose one of the viciously inclined lads whom one may find on the streets of every great city steals a watch from one of our kindly disposed delegates when he leaves this hall; would he not call the police and have the boy arrested? We will assume that the lad will deny the charge and then a trial follows in which evidence is given as to the occurrence. Now, is there anything unreasonable in all that? If so, every one connected in any way with the criminal law ought to resign his position immediately.

What I mean to show is this: That it is unjust to say or insinuate that the courts of the State of New York are harsh with, or oppress any unfortunate individual, especially any child who is brought before them. You also know that no child under sixteen years of age, no matter what his offense is, is sent to jail.

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All delinquent children are given reformatory treatmen of an educational and parental nature and are restored to their homes just as soon as those in charge of the institution consider it advisable.

If the speakers mean that the judges are not as well equipped, intellectually and morally as they might be, that is a matter to be settled with the judges, and further, that their selections are, as a rule, from the best material at hand. Apart from that the judges represent the authority of the law and belittling judges brings disrespect for law and authority, a very dangerous spirit to arouse just now.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, NEW YORK CITY: I would like to ask Mr. Mallon one question. I want to ask, do you believe that a person manifestly insane ought to be accorded the same treatment as an intelligent person?

MR. MALLON: I know that the very first step taken in children's cases, if the child shows any evidence in his appearance of unusual retardation at school or of being mentally defective, he is at once sent to the examining physician.

DR. HART: You believe a person manifestly feeble-minded is entitled to the same consideration from the State as the insane?

MR. MALLON: I think any person apparently insane, before the judge proceeds any further should be sent for an examination as to his mentality.

DR. HART: It is well known and has been tesified to tonight that we have no machinery in the State of New York for the establishment of the question whether an adult is feeble-minded or not. We are just beginning in this State. The cases you can remember almost on the fingers of your two hands where the courts have distinctly considered in cases of grave crime the question of whether he is feeble-minded. Although he may be shown to be feeble-minded, we send him to the electric chair and we are doing it to-day, and it is time we took into consideration the question of abnormality of mind, which is just as real and as much an excuse for crime as insanity. I have great regard

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for Mr. Mallon. He is guileless beyond anything I anticipated; I didn't believe he was so mild and guileless when he tells us soberly that the courts of the State of New York treat prisoners, persons accused of crime, with such consideration that it is impossible that the person accused of crime shall be put in prison or induced to make a statement under coercion, which shall be used against him.

MR. MALLON: I appeal to the stenographer if I used the word "impossible."

DR. HART: I would have no fear in making that statement when we know it is the practice of the public officers throughout the State of New York or United States to either directly or indirectly exercise the third degree, one of the wickedest things on the face of the earth, whereby persons are brow-beaten into making confessions. It is done every day, and I think it is time we took notice of it.

HON. FRANK E. WADE: Judge Hoffman is fortunate in sitting in a court which has equity jurisdiction. Lawyers know that civil rights from time immemorial have been administered under equity jurisdiction,— the rights of guardianship and wardship. Unfortunately, in New York State the children's court had its beginning in a criminal court and we have gradually tried to tear off the trappings of the criminal court, but we haven't been able wholly to do it and we never will do it until the Constitution of the State of New York is amended by conferring equity jurisdiction on the children's court.

There is an amendment now proposed to the State Constitution. It passed the Legislature two years ago and will be up again this year; we expect that it will pass the Legislature and next year be submitted to the people for adoption. When that amendment is adopted, as I hope it will be, and that you will all support it, then equity jurisdiction will be conferred on the children's court and the courts of domestic relations, and we will be able to have a groundwork to build up a court which will include all these various rights — the rights of the family, the rights of the child; the whole question of domestic relations can be gathered in one court, and I predict when that time comes

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New York State will take its proper place in the administration of the child and the family relations.

MR. MALLON: Does that mean that the boy arrested for stealing the watch shall not be arraigned and tried in the usual way?

MR. WADE: It does not. It means all questions of evidence will be considered, but instead of being judged from a criminal viewpoint, he will be judged from the civil viewpoint. He will be a ward of the State, and the judge will treat and put him on probation and send him to an institution and dispose of him without any conviction of crime or delinquency or any of these stigmas that are thrust upon the child.

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APPENDIX D

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES, HELD IN BINGHAMTON, FEBRUARY 21 AND 22, 1919

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TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES, BINGHAMTON, FEBRUARY 21 AND 22, 1919

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FOREWORD

The tenth annual conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates was held at the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, on February 21 and 22, 1919. Judges, representing courts in cities and villages all over the State, were in attendance, together with other persons especially interested in the problems of the inferior courts. Five sessions were held, besides the annual dinner at which formal addresses were delivered. The addresses and discussions were of unusual interest. Among other distinguished speakers the Association had as its guests at the annual dinner Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, and the Hon. William H. Hill, member of Congress. All the addresses are given in full in the proceedings which follow, together with such of the discussions as are of permanent value and interest.

The officers and executive committee elected to serve during the ensuing year are as follows:

PRESIDENT, Hon. Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York; VICE-PRESIDENT, Hon. George L. Hager, Associate Judge, City Court, Buffalo; SECRETARY-TREASURER, Mr. Charles L. Chute, Secretary State Probation Commission, Albany.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the officers and Hon. Harold L. Hart, City Judge, Binghamton; Hon. Fred E. Lewis, City Judge, Utica; Hon. Otis H. Gardner, City Recorder, Elmira.

President Kernochan has appointed the following committees to serve during the ensuing year:

COMMITTEE ON BULLETIN: Hon. Frederic Kernochan, Chief Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York, Chairman; Hon. Francis McCloskey, City Magistrate, Brooklyn; Hon. Harold L. Hart, City Judge, Binghamton; Hon. J. Sydney Forsyth, City Judge, Watervliet; Mr. Charles L. Chute, Albany.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION: Hon. John J. Brady, Police Justice, Albany, Chairman; Hon. J. Bruce Cobb, City Magis-

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trate, New York City; Hon. J. Wesley Barker, Police Justice, Peekskill; Hon. Benjamin J. Shove, City Judge, Syracuse; Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, Chief Justice, Children's Court, New York City.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS: Hon. Edward J. Dooley, City Magistrate, Brooklyn, Chairman; Hon. Cornelius F. Collins, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City; Hon. George E. Judge, Judge, Children's Court, Buffalo; Hon. Edward B. Harrington, City Judge, North Tonawanda; Hon. John J. Freschi, Justice, Court of Special Sessions, New York City.

COMMITTEE ON CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED: Hon. George L. Hager, Associate Judge, City Court, Buffalo, Chairman; Hon. Robert J. Wilkin, Justice, Children's Court, Brooklyn; Hon. George Ditmars, City Judge, Geneva; Hon. Henry Shove, City Judge, Oneonta; Hon. Charles H. Piper, Police Justice, Niagara Falls.

The State Association of Magistrates, which was organized in 1911 at the suggestion of and with the co-operation of the State Probation Commission, is becoming an increasing active and important organization in the State. Its committees do more or less active work between conferences, especially in furthering or opposing legislation which affects the work of the courts. Its annual conferences are held in various cities of the State and are increasing in interest each year. The Association has a distinctive field and an important function to perform in strengthening, improving and developing the work of the magistrates' courts which handle most of the court problems relating to children and the family life of the people. It is hoped that each year an increasing number of judges of the cities, villages and towns of the State may attend the conferences and participate in the active work of the Association

The State Probation Commission has been glad to co-operate with the judges from the start in arranging the conferences and in aiding the officers and committees in carrying on their work and considers this to be one of the most important of its various activities.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES

FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1919

HON. HAROLD L. HART, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, presiding: I take pleasure in introducing our Mayor, the Honorable LeRoy E. Barnes, who will deliver the address of welcome.

HON. LEROY E. BARNES, MAYOR OF BINGHAMTON: I take great pleasure in welcoming your Association to Binghamton. Your Association is probably as closely in touch with the affairs of the country as any other association. Probably every line of the activities in the State pass over your desk and from reports that I hear, you are doing wonderful work, particularly among the young people where it is needed. The old fellows ought to know enough to take care of themselves anyway, but there should be a strong, sound, constructive program to take care of the young people, and they tell me the watch that probation officers — and we people especially engaged in manufacturing find that out — are keeping over the younger generation is making a much better class of men, much better people, and much better employees than there were a few years ago.

You people have a wonderful part in the reconstruction program. This country is passing through a great period of disorder and discontent and you people in the courts of the cities will be the first ones who will come in touch with that discontent, and largely on you rests the influence which the courts and the law-makers of the country will have on the discontented people; your responsibility is very great.

The courts in the last few years have adopted a much broader and sympathetic administration of the laws, and the mere fact that there is more sympathy and more good "horse sense" displayed, to my mind, is the one thing which is going to stop the discontent before it becomes general all over the country.

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I feel honored to welcome you to Binghamton. We are proud of Binghamton; we feel we have a right to be; we are proud of your President; we like him; we think a lot of him; he came to this town several years ago as a young man and he has won a place for himself in the hearts of the people of this town. The surest mark of the real affection which a people have for a man is by what they call him. You never heard a harsh, hard, stern, cold-blooded proposition called by any nicknames or any pet names at all, and we of Binghamton are very proud of "Blondy Hart." We call him "Blondy" down here and we are proud of him. It gives me great pleasure through him to welcome you to Binghamton, and trust we may in some small way repay you for the honor you have done us in coming.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE PRESIDENT: I had rather a formal address prepared to deliver to the Association this morning, but I received a letter which has changed my mind entirely on what I was going to say. I don't know whether there is anything in this letter or not. I am going to bring it to your attention without mentioning any names and I am going to ask you to think about what it says and see whether there is any truth in it. Of course, we understand that the purpose of our organization is the gathering together of the magistrates from year to year, the interchange of ideas and the gathering of information which will be of assistance to each one of us in the solving of the problems which we have to meet from day to day. It has been my observation, and it is my honest belief that every one of the magistrates comes to these gatherings with an honest desire for real, thorough, careful discussion of the propositions which are submitted, and for real information as to these problems, whether we like what we are told or not. It is a fact, unquestionably, that as a result of these conferences we have been able to bring about a great deal of remedial legislation which has corrected forms of procedure and manner of handling cases in our courts, which has extended the probation and the suspended sentence system. We are a great deal indebted in this work to the Honorable Frank E. Wade who is with us, and I want to extend to him, on behalf of the Association, right now

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out heartfelt thanks for the work he has done along this line, with the aid of the Secretary, Mr. Chute.

This letter to which I refer, reads as follows. It comes from a man whom I had invited to deliver an address to us. This is what he says:

> "I have very strong convictions on this subject and have had ever since I have been in this court, and have been pretty blunt and frank in telling what I think. So taking all past conferences of the magistrates as a precedent, I don't believe they want the harmony of those meetings disturbed. I have not seen much good accomplished by these conferences. The man who tells the truth makes himself obnoxious; consequently, I must decline to deliver the address and to say I do not expect to be in attendance at the conference."

From my observation in the five or six years I have attended these conferences I cannot believe that that situation has existed in our Association or does exist. My observation of our conferences has been that the discussions have been open to the full, free and frank expression of the views by the various members of the Association. That is what it is intended to be, and that is what we want it to be. I am just submitting this to you to let you think about it and see whether there has been any such situation as this magistrate here suggests to us. If it has been true, it should be corrected, there isn't any question about that. If it hasn't been true, we should satisfy ourselves on that point.

The one thing that has impressed me in the work of the Association is the fact that it not a year-around association. We name our committees at our annual gathering; those committees do a certain amount of work; the Legislative Committee always does a great deal of work, but many of the committees leave their work until just before the Association gathers for its annual conference and then get together by letter and thresh out the problems they have and submit them to the conference. During the year our work is limited; this is an unfortunate situation. I believe it can be corrected. I believe the Association can be made of much more advantage to the members if we make a year-round association instead of the annual conference association. I

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believe that this could very largely be done in the manner suggested by Judge McClosky of New York. He wrote me a little while ago suggesting the advisability of the bulletin system for the use of the members. I think it would be a splendid thing. Of course, the State Probation Commission has taken care of the Association so that we haven't had to pay fees, but there isn't one of the members who isn't able and willing to pay a reasonable fee, especially if he were getting value received in the form of these bulletins which I believe would be of valuable information. In the first place, it would be a means of communication between the officers and the members of the Association of the various problems that come to the officers during the course of the year. It would also be a means for the exchange of suggestions between the members and the officers of the Association. And one thing that strikes me, where we could do wonderful work if we adopted a bulletin system of this kind, and that would be by emphasizing to the members through these bulletins the importance of pending legislation, urging the members to line up their Senators and Assemblymen in support of this legislation and vice versa, pointing out to the members the evils of pending legislation and urging them in that case to enlist the services of their members of the Legislature against that legislation.

In another way it could be used in giving decisions in new points of law to the members,— of course, there isn't any real system of reporting decisions in the lower courts that is at all comprehensive. Now, I have had, and you unquestionably have had absolutely novel propositions of law that you cannot find any law in the books to cover. Those things you have to thresh out by analogy from other problems and you render your decision. That decision in a novel case of that kind would unquestionably be of value to some other member of the Association if it could be communicated through this bulletin method. That is the one suggestion I want to emphasize strongly,— the necessity of something of that kind to make our Association a year-round proposition rather than an annual conference. I believe it would stimulate our conferences; I believe our attendance would be very greatly improved if we had such a system of keeping in touch with our members from day to day.

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THE MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

HON. W. BRUCE COBB, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: I wish to preface my remarks today by saying that I had hoped to bring with me a man who knows a great deal more perhaps than any living magistrate of the traffic problems, and I thought that I had almost succeeded. I refer to Judge House, who has been called the "Father of the Traffic Court" in New York City, — a court which last year handled between seven and eight thousand cases; a court which is now being imitated, I might say, in others of our large cities. But unfortunately my efforts failed and my only personal claim to speak with authority on this subject is, aside from the ordinary experience of a magistrate, the fact that it has been my duty as part of my assignment to supplement in the work of Judge House in the New York Traffic Court where I have sat perhaps on an average of two or three months out of the year since that court was established.

It occurred to me that in addressing this conference it would not do for me to speak wholly as a New York City magistrate or refer only to New York City problems, because I think all of us must recognize that the problems of traffic vary very much according to the community. Those who have seen the whirl of traffic on Boardway and on Fifth Avenue and other congested portions of New York City will readily concede that the problems there presented are entirely different from those, we will say, of a small town or small village, or the countryside itself. For that reason, I think that we have to recognize the fact that these problems have in many instances to be separately treated.

There has been a determined effort to extend to the City of New York the provisions of the so-called Welsh bill incorporated in the State Highway Law which purports to make State-wide provisions in matters having to do with traffic and its regulation. In New York, we have stoutly maintained that the provisions of that bill should not be extended to our exceedingly complex urban conditions. For that reason, there was an exception placed in the bill which gave us leave to retain the traffic ordinances which we have had in effect for several years now which were very carefully considered by special committees and which have stood the test of time, and what is more, have stood the test of

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judicial interpretation. It is for that reason, not because we feel we are different human beings from our up-State brethren, that we want to be free to legislate locally in the details of traffic regulation, if not in the more important matters, notably which concern the operation of automobiles on the highways.

Amongst those considerations looms the item of automobile speeding. As you know, the State Highway Law contains the provision that thirty miles an hour shall be presumptive evidence of driving at a reckless rate. There is now legislation presented for enactment which carries into the Welsh bill, or at least into the Motor Vehicle Law, as supplementary to the Welsh bill, the proposition that in all towns and cities in New York State twenty-five miles an hour shall be a prohibitive rate of speed and in other ways carrying from the City of New York and into the State at large provisions of the New York City traffic ordinance.

Now, gentlemen, in New York City we don't want to have forced on you any provisions of our traffic ordinance which is inapplicable to your conditions, any more than we want to have forced upon us any general State-wide provisions inapplicable to New York City local conditions.

In New York City, we have a variety of speed limits. I will grant to all who believe that recklessness should be the test of driving if you could have ideal policing, ideal presentation of evidence, if there was a perfect picture drawn of every case, that there shouldn't be any speeding regulations in the way prohibitive rates of speed at all, but reasonableness and recklessness should alone be the measure. But unfortunately we have to deal with the very fallible human element, particularly as exemplified in the peace officer. We have various kinds of peace officers ranging from the highly trained State Constabulary and the highly trained officer in New York City, down to the man whose functions as a peace officer are only casual and incident to his ordinary occupation in the rural districts. But even amongst the highly trained policemen of New York City we have had demonstrated one thing beyond any doubt, and that is that the policemen cannot be trusted to discriminate, view, and collect the facts and evidence which will make possible convictions based on the sole tests of recklessness or unreasonableness in the matter of operation.

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So we have found that to control the situation at all, it has been absolutely necessary not only to have a prohibited limit, but in our complex city to have a scale of them. Thus, as our ordinance now reads, "any vehicle going over eight miles an hour below Chambers Street in Manhattan under an elevated structure, shall be deemed to be going at a prohibited rate of speed." Next, we find that fifteen miles an hour over all the rest of the city is a presumptive violation. Next, we find that twenty miles an hour in the built-up sections of the city is a prohibited rate of speed, and twenty-five miles an hour in the country, or sparsely settled sections of the city.

We have those limitations not because they reflect what should be under ideal conditions, as I have just stated, but because in reckoning with the human element we find it is the only possible way to regulate conditions as they should be regulated.

Even at that, with over seven thousand cases in the traffic court, which extends to Manhattan alone, we have some doubts as to whether we are successfully coping with the problem. We find that we are an enormous fine collecting agency, that the court is a source of great revenue, having collected about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in one year. In collecting all that money and not making any noticeable progress in curbing the evil, we are wondering whether we have met the problem as we should have met it.

It used to be the fashion to fine in various offenses where we now do nothing except to imprison or put on probation. We found that the fine was a mockery, that it didn't correct, and that it was sort of a form of tax imposed through the court, and we fear we are reaching the same state of affairs with reference to traffic regulation. To that end, it has been our endeavor to cast about to find some more effective method. Lacking suitable provisions and sufficiently wide powers in the Motor Vehicle Law, I personally invoked the power of suspension of sentence which is vested in the city magistrates of New York, not only by section 11-a of the Penal Law, but also by the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, and is now more broadly set forth in section 2188 of the Penal Law, as amended by chapter 457 of the Laws of 1918. I argue that in spite of the fact the Motor Vehicle Law provided

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for the revocation and suspension of license, nevertheless we still had the power to suspend sentence in motor vehicle cases or to execute the sentence in whole or in part; and on that theory I have been putting some of our most hardened offenders on probation, perhaps fining them something, but giving them the choice of giving up their licenses and cease driving for a stipulated period, or else going to the City Prison for ten or fifteen days, and I have found it almost invariably the offender accepts the condition.

That is a scheme which I have worked out, as I say, and I have put into application. It involves the consideration of a good many legal questions, and I am happy to say I am having a case appealed now and I hope the law will be settled on that appeal and I will be shown to be either right or wrong in the method I have tried to employ. However, that is at best a stop-gap.

I am one of those who in spite of my facing a great many vicious motorists or having them face me, still believe that the vast mass of motorists, both rural and urban, are decent people and want to obey the law. I believe that the good ones, as in many other things, will have to suffer to a great extent for the sins of the few. Nevertheless, the vicious motorist is a good deal like the bad boy in the class; there may be only one of him, but he can create a deal of trouble.

A good many people who violate the motor law are not vicious; lots of them do it inadvertently. In the first place, we have the irresponsible, adventurous spirit of youth to deal with, the young men or women of eighteen and up. Then, again, we have those who are temperamentally unfit. The young persons, whatever else may be said of them, are very flexible and adaptable and soon learn to become skillful motorists. The man who takes it up in middle life is apt to find he lacks that flexibility and adaptability, and we will find some middle-aged salesman who thinks it is a good thing to have a motor car to run around in; perhaps he is persuaded by some zealous dealer: "You should buy this car; any child can run it;" and he buys the car and proceeds to run it around and yet he may have execrably bad judgment and be a man who can never become really skillful in running an automobile.

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In that connection, there is a more or less ancient impression that women are not fit to run automobiles. I believe even some of the judiciary have so expressed themselves from the bench. For one, I do not concur in that. It is our experience in New York that in the long run women are quite as fit to operate motor vehicles as men are. You may find an occasional woman who loses her head in an emergency more than a man, but such instances are surprisingly few. But the thing we have to concern ourselves with most is that small group of bad boys, to follow up the simile I have put here. There is the incorrigible speeder. He halts not at the village sign which is planted conspicuously by the roadside. He goes plunging through the village. When he sees a clear stretch of the highway, and sometimes when he doesn't, he goes ahead at headlong speed. The same individual, the same trait of human nature, exists in crowded Manhattan. Then we will find a man, as I did last week, who went from Broadway through to Fifth Avenue along Forty-seventh Street, at two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, having the good grace, however, to kindly slow up to twenty-five when crossing Sixth Avenue where the elevated structure is; that man was sent to prison for five days. I would have sent him away for a longer period if he hadn't had a wife and three children. His case is now on appeal and I am held up as sort of a monster in giving him a jail sentence without giving him a chance to pay a fine. That is the sort of a man who typifies the man who will not speed on the broad highways and avenues of traffic, but who will speed in short bursts on side streets, knowing the distances he goes are not long enough to be timed and knowing it is improbable on the short side street there will be any traffic "cops" who will time him. Those people are responsible for a great many accidents.

I think we are all familiar with the road hog — the man who wants to go ahead no matter how he does it, doesn't mind on which side he passes the decent motorist, doesn't mind how he turns corners; he either toots his horn too much or not enough. We have many phases of such things. I don't know of any man who is more of a menace to the pedestrian in towns than the man who suddenly turns the corner without warning when a pedestrian is

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about to step off the sidewalk, and the man may turn from behind him; he cannot anticipate his approach or what he is going to do.

There are certain fundamentals presented in our motor vehicle problems which we have not yet reached, and that is the effective means of elimination of the unfit. When people are going to undertake any branch of human activity, whether it is being soldiers or suitable employees in a given line of business, the government in the one case, and the employer in the other, in making their selections eliminates the unfit. Now it has got to be the same in the motor vehicle problem. You may say that is hard on the great majority. A man may say: "It is ridiculous that I should have to take an examination for an operator's license; I am a responsible business man; I own my own car; I am careful; I am prudent; why should I have to take an examination? My daughter has her car; she is twenty-one years old; she is a careful, conscientious young lady; my son drives my car for me; I have trained him so he is a careful driver, and yet you would make the whole family take an examination for an operator's license." It is better that group of people should be put to the inconvenience of passing a necessary examination than it is that the failure to do so on their part will let in to the ranks of motorists the man who crushes out the lives of our children on the public highway, from whom the decent motorist is not safe, because again and again you will ask an experienced automobilist, what is the thing he fears the most when he is driving his car and he will almost invariably tell you it is the other fellow. So then, the question to my mind is how we are going to reach the fundamentals.

There are recent startling disclosures of the unfitness of many drivers, such as criminals, drug addicts, drunkards, deaf persons, grossly illiterate, and others physically or temperamentally unfitted for operating motor cars on city streets. We even have insane persons. Only two weeks ago I caused the return to the Manhattan State Asylum of a man who was on parole from that institution and who was driving a motor vehicle around the streets, needless to say in the most erratic sort of manner. Further, public attention has been drawn to the weakness of our State Motor

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Vehicle Laws in comparison with that of our sister States. I know it is not pleasant to make comparisons between the Empire State and some other States, but the bald fact remains and has been revealed that in some respects we do not compare favorably in our Motor Vehicle Law with New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland. This especially has been revealed in the number of licenses revoked in this State falls to a paltry few, something like forty-seven for 1918, as against figures running into thousands in some of the other States.

Personally, I can say that it is most discouraging to endeavor to enforce a law that is constantly beset with pitfalls to destroy justice. It has been the fashion with some of us to charge these shortcomings to the Secretary of State, but it must be remembered that just as a magistrate finds it difficult to work justice with a poor law, so does the Secretary of State in his administrative capacity find it difficult to effectively control the motor vehicle problem with an inadequate law. I will say here that I do not think that the revision of the Motor Vehicle Law necessarily entails the creation of a separate commission or commissioner for motor vehicles, but we should first try giving more power, funds and investigators to the present Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State of the State of New York. And I trust that this will be the sentiment of those who will present and urge remedial legislation, because I think that will ensure harmony of action which is so necessary to secure substantial results, even if it falls short of all that is desirable. Beyond doubt, our State law has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Aside from other considerations, more or less important, I think the prime necessity is to secure fitness on the part of those who operate cars, whether commercial or pleasure. I don't think it can be disputed that the most intelligent drivers become the best drivers and have the fewest accidents. This has been borne out by exhaustive army tests which were necessary to qualify thousands of truck drivers in the present war. I think, too, that a fair road test, mechanical test, is highly necessary for the private operator, whether he is the owner of the car or the one who is given permission to run a car. The present operator's license is frankly a farce; it only extends to New York City and to those who have

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driven a car for ten days within New York City. It is almost impossible for the prosecution in the great majority of cases of driving on an operator's license in New York City to prove that the man has driven for more than ten days; hence, I am daily throwing out cases in default of proof and this defeats the object of the law beyond any doubt or question. With so many using cars, both cheap and expensive, ownership of the car gives no presumption of careful driving on his part, and if not of him, what shall we say perhaps of the irresponsible child or friend whom he allows to drive? I invoke these suggestions in no spirit of antagonism of motorists, and I am heartily in favor of the campaign to educate pedestrians as well so far as may be practicable to the use and reasonable care of the highways, particularly crossing at regular street crossings. I, however, urge that we at least do some of the things that other States have done. I discriminate only against the unfit, the menace not only to the foot passenger but to the great mass of law-abiding and prudent drivers, and last of all to owners who want others to operate a dangerous and usually valuable piece of property skillfully and carefully so as to avoid a money loss, if nothing else. I think in the long run it would not only be a selfish, but mistaken policy on the part of motorists and manufacturers to oppose such remedial legislation.

We have recently had at the Traffic Court of New York a conference. It sprang from the suggestion of Secretary of State Hugo at a talk between Judge House, Secretary Hugo and myself. To that conference we invited not only the Police Commissioner of New York City, but Major Chandler of the State Constabulary, the various civic associations' representatives having to do with traffic or similar problems in New York City, representatives of all the great automobile associations, including the manufacturers and truck drivers; and there these questions were discussed patiently and fully with a surprising degree of tolerance and co-operation on the part of all who where present. As a result of that, I had the honor to be designated as the chairman of the sub-committee to draft amendments to the Motor Vehicle Law. These amendments were to be confined within the scope of the conference which was the elimination of the unfit in taking out licenses, whether as chauffeurs or as operators, and making more

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easy the revocation or suspension of licenses where a man subsequently proved himself to be unfit. In that task of course I had the suggestions of a great many people, and I, by no means, take to myself the credit for anything that these amendments contain. First of all, in subdivision 2 of section 282 of the Motor Vehicle Law we propose to eliminate the words relating to the driving of a motor vehicle by a person under eighteen years of age so that the law shall read: "No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle under eighteen years," eliminating the words "unless such person is accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or owner." We propose to incorporate in this same subdivision what seem to me to be fundamentals: First, no person shall operate a motor vehicle (*a*) who is physically, mentally, or morally unfit so to do; (*b*) who lacks proper skill; (*c*) who is grossly illiterate or does not speak the English language; or (*d*) who has not a fair knowledge of the rules of the road. We propose also that the Motor Vehicle Law shall read that "No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle unless such person is a duly licensed chauffeur or operator, whether the owner of such vehicle or otherwise." This would have the effect of making State-wide the requirement that operators shall not only take out a license but they shall pass suitable examinations as well. I don't say that they will have to pass the same sort of examination or have the same degree of care exercised in ascertaining their moral character, as in the case of hired drivers, namely: chauffeurs, but they should be able to meet the fundamentals which this law contemplates.

Now, hitherto, a man who is learning to drive an automobile has really been an offender against the Automobile Act. If he was going to become a chauffeur he had to learn while he didn't have his license. At the present time in New York City perhaps he gets a license and perhaps he doesn't. If he tries to learn he is operating an automobile and he has no status as a learner. Other States contain suitable provisions, notably New Jersey. I have therefore suggested the following: "The Secretary of State may, however, in his discretion, grant a written permit to any person desiring to fit himself to so operate or drive a motor vehicle. Such permit shall not continue for more than ten days from its date, but may be renewed from time to time not to exceed a total

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of thirty consecutive days. The holder thereof shall not so operate or drive unless at all times under the immediate supervision and control of an operator or chauffeur duly licensed under this article. Such holder, operator or chauffeur shall be liable for any violation of this act or of any local ordinance, rule or regulation permitted thereunder while so operating. The Secretary of State may make any suitable regulations concerning the issue and use of such permits and may demand a fee of fifty cents for each such permit or renewal thereof."

Passing to section 289 which deals with the licensing of operators and chauffeurs. "Application for license to operate motor vehicles, as an operator or chauffeur, may be made, by mail or otherwise, to the Secretary of State or his duly authorized agent upon blanks prepared under his authority in such form and with such proof of the applicant's fitness as the Secretary of State shall in his discretion determine." Then, there are removed the words which except still further the operator from the necessity of taking out a license or passing an examination. There has also been inserted the following provision: "Failure by an operator or chauffeur to exhibit his license to any magistrate, motor vehicle inspector, police officer, constable or other competent authority, shall be presumptive evidence that said person is not duly licensed under this article." This seems fair not only to the authorities, the peace officer, but to the motorist as well. If the police officer finds he carries no license, he is justified in emphasizing he has none and is protected in the performance of his duty; at the same time the operator is not made a criminal because he inadvertently left his license home; he can always produce it in court.

In subdivision 4 of section 290 of such chapter, the penal provision therein contained has been broadened. The proposed amendment reads: "Any person making a false statement in the verified application for registration, or in an application for a license or in any proof or statement in writing in connection therewith, or who shall deceive or substitute or cause another to deceive or substitute in connection with any examination hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," striking out the words as to fine and making it a misdemeanor in all its fullness with

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the punitive provisions. The words " deceive or substitute " have a real significance. In New York City, it has been the experience of the Secretary of State's office in conducting examinations, that one individual has presented his application in writing wholly unskilled and then he has had Fred Smith go around and take the road test. That has happened numerous times, and then we know in any written examination that the Secretary of State may devise, it is very essential that he should be protected against deceit. In section 290-a the Secretary of State may not only suspend but revoke a certificate of registration or license, not only for the reasons which have been formerly and are now specified, but those have been broadened, notably in subdivision C. It is now proposed that this shall read that he may either suspend or revoke because of some physical, moral or mental disability of the holder. The provision as to moral disability is in line with the accepted definitions in the dictionaries of what disability is, notably in Webster, and it will enable the Secretary of State to include a man who was wantonly reckless, or a man who had a long criminal record. That used to read, " because of some physical or mental disability of the holder or arising or discovered since the original issuance of the license or its renewal." I have frequently had men before me who had some disability and who were obviously unfit to be trusted, and yet because those conditions did not arise subsequent to the issuing of the license I could not recommend a revocation of the license to the Secretary of State. With those words out, we will be able to recommend it, whether that is discovered before or since the issuance of the license.

Lastly, there has been put in this provision: " The Secretary of State may likewise revoke or suspend the license of any operator or chauffeur for any of the foregoing reasons upon the recommendation of any judge, magistrate or justice of the peace." This isn't mandatory, but they may recommend in any case when they are satisfied that a man should not drive a car under the provisions of the act. Then it is the duty of each one of us who presides in motor vehicle cases to make that recommendation to the Secretary of State.

We have felt in holding this conference in the Traffic Court and attempting to weld together all these diverse elements and

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have them solidly behind these amendments which are not only in the line of progress but which have long been in effect in various forms in other States, we were doing something not only of benefit to the average citizen, but to the pedestrian and motorist as well, and I trust in attempting to solve our motor vehicle problems by this remedial legislation that we may have State-wide support in substantially, if not all, of the things that we have advocated.

JUDGE R. D. WOOLSEY, CANASTOTA: In the proposed law, is it necessary to have the recommendation of the justice of the peace or magistrate before revocation could be made?

JUDGE COBB: Not at all, it can be done by the Secretary of State. Any citizen may place the facts before him.

JUDGE A. S. SHELDON, HAMILTON: Suppose he is exceeding twenty miles an hour. By what method does the officer determine that question?

JUDGE COBB: I can possibly answer that by telling you the method of timing or taking speed in New York City. We have not adopted the so-called "trap" method which has been in vogue in some places and which I very well recollect was used with startling success by the Board of Water Supply police when I was secretary of the Catskill Aqueduct, by having men at one end and having stop watches. In New York, the timing is done almost exclusively by the motor cycle squad. The motor cycle squad are supposed to be picked men, not only adapted to ride well and in good physical condition, but they are supposed to be men quite up on the average with the point of view of moral character, and each motor cycle is equipped with a speedometer which has been accepted by the police department as being a very reliable sort of make. That speedometer is tested once a month by the makers. Then it is a requirement that every police officer shall test the speedometer every day he goes on duty, using a stop-watch and a short measured course. If any inaccuracies are observed, he is at once to remove his speedometer and take it to the manufacturer for repair and correction.

The way is for the officer when he sees a vehicle going too fast, to pursue that vehicle until he gets at some fair distance behind it,

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not more than one hundred and twenty-five feet, without being observed, and then to maintain a uniform distance, perhaps fifty feet behind it, for at least three city blocks, and if the needle of the speedometer stays fairly constant for that three city blocks, then he will register the least mileage against the offender for that period. That is a fairly scientific way of securing an accurate result and experience has proven that it is a pretty dependable one, for again and again we have the officer's observations challenged and we will ask the offender if he will not have his own speedometer tested where he comes and swears he has one and he thinks it is accurate, and again and again these gentlemen will come back and say, "My speedometer was four or five miles or eight miles out." That is a typical way. Of course, the human element is always bound to come into it to this extent, namely, that the officer can take his observations carelessly or even lie about it if he wants to, but our experience has shown that it is not so difficult to get a violation as to warrant the officer in doing that. The real danger is perhaps softening the offense afterwards.

JUDGE SHELDON: When they measure off a distance and put a man at each end, is that the most practical way to get at it?

JUDGE COBB: It is a very good way, but on account of the crowded condition we have found the way I have described the more practicable.

JUDGE SHELDON: Do you think that would be the best way in the country?

JUDGE COBB: I think so.

JUDGE J. E. MOORE, PLEASANTVILLE: With my not very large experience I am impressed with the idea that those who have been charged with arresting people for violating the law have looked upon the law as practically a dead letter. There are so many things in the law which are ambiguous. For instance, the State requires you to have a license plate and a light shining on that plate. I defy you to tell the number on hardly any of the plates passing through the country villages. In one instance two or three officers tried to take the number; they didn't try to arrest them for exceeding the speed limit, which is fifteen miles.

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There is another law which requires the automobile to stop in the direction of traffic within six inches of the curb. Now, you rarely see that followed; they will go down on the wrong side of the street and stop within six or eight inches of the curb. On a few occasions I felt like arresting automobilists myself, but I had nobody to substantiate my charge. They could deny it and I was alone.

Two or three men have been arrested recently for violating the law, not having lights burning on their car. They gave as an excuse that they were in a moving picture show and when they went in it was before dark and when arrested it was long after dark. That was a pretty good excuse, but at the same time I held they should know they were going to be in there long enough and should have lighted their lights before they went in.

They seldom use horns in turning corners. I think these laws should be made so very clear to every one that they can easily be prosecuted.

JUDGE E. J. DOOLEY, BROOKLYN: Is the right given to the Secretary of State to repeal the license with no right of appeal at all?

JUDGE COBB: There is no constitutional right to an appeal, but the Motor Vehicle Law contains and there has been retained in it the provision that the Secretary of State shall notify the person whose license is intended to be suspended or revoked and give him a hearing if he demands it, and then of course if he thinks he has an unfair hearing, our statutes are broad enough to give him the right to go to the Supreme Court.

In the conference there was discussed the question as to whether the judge or magistrate should not have the power vested in him to revoke the license, or at least make it mandatory upon the Secretary of State, and it was felt by a great many of our automobile friends that our moods and temperaments vary so much that it wouldn't be quite fair, but rather we should have it vested in a central authority who would be responsible for his acts.

JUDGE FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, NEW YORK: If the license is revoked, can the operator get it back again after a reasonable time?

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JUDGE COBB: Yes, there is the provision giving the time limit. I think it shall not be less than six months in case of total revocation, but in case of suspension that may be for any time.

JUDGE T. H. NOONAN, BUFFALO: If it accomplishes ten days, that is considerable inconvenience and something of a preventive of a man getting reckless again. It puts him to a lot of trouble.

Another way that the automobile police test out in our city is by comparing their speedometers with each other after they have been tested. Of course in the country where you cannot have a traffic officer or where the State Constabulary are not visiting, about the only way you can catch a man is by timing him over a certain measured distance.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: New Jersey has had examinations for operators of cars for a long while.

JUDGE COBB: Yes, New Jersey has had that examination for a long time. There has been no trouble there at all; in fact, in talking to my friends I found they never resent taking examinations. Young girls will go to Newark or Trenton and take the examinations with a great deal of glee and feel proud of the fact that they have been able to pass them.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: Are the drivers any better than they are in New York as evidenced by accidents, convictions, and such things? I have heard it said that to make the examination effective it would have to be so strict it would cost too much to carry it out.

JUDGE COBB: It should be effective as the army truck examinations were effective. The tests they had were most elaborate. There were mental tests and educational tests and most minute sort of road tests, with various markings on the way a man passes between stakes and how he turns around on a hill, and all about the mechanism.

JUDGE NOONAN: The mere fact his license could be revoked would have a very salutary effect, it seems to me.

JUDGE COBB: I know of nothing that disconcerts a driver more than facing the fact that he has got to give up his car for a while.

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It is vastly more effective than any fine you could impose, particularly where a man has considerable worldly means.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: Don't you think the character tests are more important than the technical test? I think we suffer more from the skillful but reckless driver, than we do from the unskillfull.

JUDGE COBB: We contemplate having on the chauffeur's license at least three vouchers. Two of those will be as to character and they will be sufficiently detailed so they will mean something, something like the vouchers on the present civil service applications, and the third will probably be a physician's certificate as to the physical and mental condition of the applicant.

JUDGE HENRY SHOVE, ONEONTA: On this question of eighteen years of age I think they are radically wrong and must make an exception as to farm laborers. There are thousands and thousands of young men sixteen and seventeen that have to drive farm trucks to the market for feed and about the farm whom under the present conditions, you have got to allow to operate motor vehicles or you are going to create a hardship. If you want to cut them out in the cities or provide that they shall not operate a car for pleasure, all right, but on two-thirds of the farms the truck driving and labor is done by boys sixteen and seventeen years of age and they are just as competent as any men in the country.

As far as the revocation of licenses is concerned, I have thought many times it would be a great deal better if that recommendation should go to the county judge in each county because it is forcing too much upon the Secretary of State to take up and look into local affairs in the several counties. If the magistrates in the several counties had a right to recommend that the license be removed and the county judge should take the matter up and hear it, they could be easily taken care of where they knew the situation and something about the character of the individual.

JUDGE GEO. L. HAGER, BUFFALO: I think that is a very wise suggestion in regard to the revocation of licenses. We have received many communications in our court from the Secretary of State after complaint has been made by our clerk who handles that end of the business. After the conviction for driving while

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intoxicated, a complaint is made by our clerk to the Secretary of State who has written frequently asking the judges to recommend or not, as they saw fit, the revocation of the license. I think this suggestion of having the matter referred to the county judge and possibly giving the man an opportunity to be heard would save a vast amount of work for the Secretary of State.

JUDGE COBB: We made the objection to the Secretary of State that it was almost impossible to secure suspension or revocation unless you had transcribed and sent to him the whole record in the case, and he said he appreciated the difficulty of that and indicated that perhaps he would exercise more latitude if the facts were simply embodied in the law in the future. As a matter of fact, I think probably there has not been that understanding and spirit of co-operation or co-ordination even between the Secretary of State's office and the magistrates that there should have been. As I search my own conscience and look over the transactions of the Traffic Court I find that even though our recommendations loom very large in the total for the whole State, I do not believe we have done all we could, and I think that this thing may produce a real awakening not only in the Secretary of State's office, but amongst ourselves as well.

To revert for a minute to what Judge Shove has said relative to the farm laborers, if the experience proves that some of these farm boys do drive carefully and that there are few, if any, accidents from them in the rural districts and their labor is necessary, I have no doubt that the legislative committee would consider that and perhaps include some suggestion limiting this provision to cities of the first and second class, or even to the third class. That is a detail to be considered. I don't think such a thing would necessarily weaken the scheme of the proposed amendments to an unreasonable extent.

JUDGE E. B. HARRINGTON, NORTH TONAWANDA: I think the Highway Law would be better if it were uniform throughout the State, outside of New York City, in respect to the prescribed maximum rate of speed. This would eliminate the necessity of villages and cities resorting to local ordinances. That maximum rate of speed, as applied to cities and villages, might be fifteen

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miles an hour, or whatever rate of speed might be deemed proper. This would make the charge, if it had to be laid in case of a violation, a much easier charge to lay than the one that is now required for a violation of the city ordinance. In order to be technically proper in laying a charge for violating a city ordinance in relation to running at an unlawful rate of speed it is necessary to set forth the ordinance and also to set forth in the information that the slow-down signs are properly posted and all those things have to be set forth in the information or charge if it is technically right and proper. I think those points have been passed upon by the Appelate Division.

JUDGE COBB: So far as that question is concerned in its relation to this proposed bill, I would have to beg the question by stating there was such a great diversity of opinion in the conference as to prohibitions that we deemed it best to confine our deliberations upon the licensing of chauffeurs and operators and means of revocation or suspension and we didn't go beyond that.

JUDGE WOOLSEY: These laws ought to be made general for the reason that people are travelling all over the State in different villages and cities and how would it be possible for the motorist to acquaint himself with the local ordinances throughout the State? It seems to me it would be impossible for a man that wanted to abide by the law to know what the law was in various places, so for that reason they ought to be made as general as possible.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DRUG EVIL

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: Judge Collins is very sorry not to be able to be here. He has prepared a Monograph, published by the New York City Department of Public Health, on "The Drug Evil and the Drug Law." This has been sent to all members of the Association. Judge Collins and Mr. Ray B. Smith drew the law which was passed last year. It provided for a central commission of drug control which has been established.

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SECOND SESSION

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 21, 1919

THE PRESIDENT: I take pleasure in introducing to you as the first speaker of the afternoon, Mr. W. C. Smith of the State Department of Education, who speaks with authority on a subject in which everyone of us is vitally interested in our court work.

NEW YORK STATE'S PROGRAM FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY

MR. W. C. SMITH, SUPERVISOR OF IMMIGRANT EDUCATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ALBANY: I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking this afternoon on the State Drive Against Illiteracy in the State of New York and am proud of the fact that New York has recently adopted a program for the elimination of illiteracy.

New York State is engaged in a campaign to wipe out illiteracy — no one knows better than yourselves the cost to the State of its 406,000 illiterates — you know how large a percentage of the violations of the criminal and civil law is caused by this serious condition, this blot on the State!

We have in New York State a population of 2,729,272 foreign born — 600,000 non-English speaking and 362,025 illiterate foreign born. New York, being the gateway and getting the backwash of the immigrant tide, has one-fifth of the problem of the non-English speaking population in the United States. We realize the challenge and the State accepts the responsibility thus imposed. It has enacted into law, in order to enter into a campaign to reduce illiteracy by 1920, a group of measures calculated to arouse public opinion and furnish the machinery necessary to bring about this much desired result.

Three laws, known as the Teachers' Training Law, the Open School Law and the Compulsory Attendance of Illiterate Minors Law, were enacted last year. The Teachers Training Law through which we have supplied 2,500 teachers with a method and

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background with which to attack the problem was of the first importance.

LAWS OF 1918, CHAPTER 409

AN ACT to amend the Education Law, in regard to the maintenance of night schools in cities and school districts.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 311 of article 11 of chapter 21 of the Laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter 16 of the Consolidated Laws," as amended, is hereby amended by substituting therefor a new section to read as follows:

§ 311. Kindergartens; night schools. The board of education of each school district and of each city may maintain kindergartens which shall be free to resident children between the ages of four and six years.

Night schools wherein the common branches and such additional subjects as may be adapted to students applying for instruction are taught on three nights each week, for two hours each night shall be maintained by the board of education.

1. In each city of the first class throughout the duration of the day school term.

2. In each city of the second class on at least one hundred nights.

3. In each city of the third class on at least eighty nights.

4. In each city not subject to the foregoing provisions and in each school district where twenty or more minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years are required to attend school, or where twenty or more persons over the age of sixteen years make application for instruction in a night school, for at least seventy-five nights.

All night schools shall be free to all persons residing in the districts or city.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1918.

The "Open School" Law above, requiring boards of education to open night schools when twenty people request the same, is also important. The compulsory attendance of illiterate minors, sixteen to twenty-one years, is of the highest importance in the campaign. A copy of this law, chapter 415 of the Laws of 1918, follows:

LAWS OF 1918, CHAPTER 415

AN ACT to amend the Education Law, to require the attendance at school of non-English speaking and illiterate minors.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article 23 of chapter 21 of the Laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter 16 of the Consolidated Laws," as amended by chapter 140 of the Laws of 1910, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to read as follows:

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§ 637. Attendance of illiterate minors. 1. Every minor, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, who does not possess such ability to speak, read and write the English language, as is required, for the completion of the fifth grade of the public or private schools of the city or school district in which he resides, shall attend some day or evening school or some school maintained by an employer as hereinafter provided in subdivision six of this act, in the city or district in which he resides throughout the entire time such school is in session; provided that no such minor be required to attend, if the commissioner of health, or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town, village or district, where such minor resides, or an officer thereof designated by such board, department or commissioner shall deem such minor physically or mentally unfit to attend.

2. Any minor subject to the provisions of this section, who wilfully violates any provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five dollars.

3. Every person having in his control any minor subject to the provisions of this section shall cause such minor to attend a school as hereby required; and if such person fails for six sessions within a period of one month to cause such minor to so attend school, unless the commissioner of health or the executive officer of the board or department of health of the city, town, village or district where such minor resides or an officer thereof designated by such board, department or commissioner shall certify that such minor's physical or mental condition is such as to render his attendance at school harmful or impracticable, such person shall, upon complaint by a truant officer and conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

4. Whoever induces or attempts to induce such minor to absent himself unlawfully from school or employs such minor except as is provided by law, or harbors such who, while school is in session, is absent unlawfully therefrom, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

5. The employer of any minor subject to the provisions of this section shall procure from such minor and display in the place where such minor is employed the weekly record of regular attendance upon a school and it shall be unlawful for any person to employ any minor subject to the provisions of this section until and unless he procures and displays said weekly record as herein provided. It shall be the duty of the teacher or principal of the school upon which he (such minor) attends to provide each week such minor with a true record of attendance.

6. Any employer may meet the requirements of this act by conducting a class or classes for teaching English and civics to foreign-born in shop, store, plant or factory, under the supervision of the local school authorities, and any minor subject to the provisions of this act may satisfy the requirement by attendance upon such classes.

§ 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1918.

We believe this law can be enforced. It has teeth in it as you will see. With your co-operation we can accomplish much.

The State Defense Council before it terminated its work in December, 1918, supplied us with $12,000 with which fund the

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Americanization Bureau was able to do some important preliminary work by way of experiment in different sections of the State. Cards of illiterates registered in the State Military Census were made available and constituted a valuable list for locating illiterates and for canvassing purposes. Some valuable service was performed under this authorization, especially in Jefferson, Monroe, Erie, Albany and Nassau and Suffolk Counties and in Greater New York as well. This beginning, we hope, will make possible action by the present Legislature giving an appropriation for the establishment of a zone system by which the problem of illiteracy could be attacked on a State-wide basis.

(Since Mr. Smith's address was made the Legislature passed the Sage bill which appropriates $100,000 and authorizes the Commissioner of Education to place directors, organizers and teachers in the fifteen zones into which the State has been divided to carry out the education program.)

Magistrates can aid this important movement in many ways among which the following may be noted: (1) Call the attention of all offenders to the laws above set forth. (2) Aid in spreading publicity. (3) Enforce these laws when called upon to do so. (4) Co-operate with school officials when cases come up involving these laws.

Secretary Lane found 700,000 people in the selective draft who could neither read nor write English. When these facts were focused on our attention we began to wake up to the fact that the problem was a real problem to the State of New York which has one-fifth of the non-English speaking population of the whole country. Of the 3,000,000 there listed there are 600,000 in New York State, according to the census of 1910. For each of the five years succeeding 1910 more than a million came to the shores of the United States. The increase in the population of the State of New York, according to the census, was 1,185,000.

We know the tremendous contribution which these foreign born have made in the war has fully set at rest the claim that they have not been loyal. You read the casualty lists and find twenty-two out of sixty-five names that are of foreign extraction. The trenches have Americanized the boys who went "over there." The processes have been completed. When those fellows come

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back they will be thoroughly Americanized. They are coming back here with new ideas. It is up to us to reocgnize our obligation and to be able to meet the problems which they will bring. They have been made brothers in the trenches.

If we get the Federal Aid Bill through it will give help on the problem of illiteracy; New York's share would be $350,000 to $850,000, and if the cities or the State would allow an equal amount of money we would spend for this problem $165,000. There are 42,065 native illiterates in the State of New York. Speaking of illiteracy in New York in a general way we mean the general problem of non-English speaking people. Two million four hundred and seventy-eight thousand are of foreign birth. Eighty-one per cent of the population in the city of New York is either foreign or of foreign extraction. Only nineteen out of a hundred in the city of New York are native born Americans so that New York is no longer an American city.

The city of New York is spending $269,000, the city of Auburn is spending $6,500, the city of Buffalo $90,000, the city of Rochester over $30,000 on the problem. Probably we are spending now between six hundred and seven hundred thousand dollars on the problem of evening schools. The bulk is in New York City. That would mean that on this problem during the next year if this bill became a law we would spend three million dollars which would be quite worth while and in that way would reduce the non-English speaking product to a negligible quantity.

We have to get behind our job and do the best we can. We must mobilize every force there is under the sun to do the job and it is a real big job.

I like Miss Stewart's definition: The public school should be open at any hour of the awakening life.

There is a tremendous field in this work. These fellows are here, they are not going back. There are 5,516,000 illiterates in the United States. We have pounded these fellows around and exploited them and there is not a piece of big construction work that could be done in this United States without these foreign born people. As a matter of fact we can't begin to assert

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the tremendous possibilities there are if we Americanize not only the foreigner but the American.

I like to present in closing Mark Twain's attitude. He saw a cabby overcharge a foreigner three dollars when the ordinance permitted him to charge only fifty cents. The foreigner remonstrated with the cabby. Mark stepped up and said, "What are you doing?" The cabby said, "What is it to you?" Mark said, "I will make it my business." He turned to the foreigner who couldn't speak English and couldn't say a word in his own cause. Mark says, "The ordinance permits you to charge fifty cents, give him back his money." Mark chased him three days and made him give the foreigner back his money, thus endearing himself for all time to "Tony," and his strange friends.

We must have a heart, friendliness and brotherliness and sympathy for these fellows and no longer call them "wops" and "dagos" because they have demonstrated in the trenches that they are full fledged American citizens.

JUDGE COBB: Concerning your statement as to the insufficient wording of subdivision 2 of section 637, it simply provides for punishment by fine not exceeding five dollars. I would like to say in the Municipal Term Court in New York City which I have presided over from time to time and where we have a department known as the Compulsory Education Department, we have actually enforced this section. We have perhaps gone a little afield in doing so, but we have gone upon the theory first that there was such a breach of statutory duty as the Code of Criminal Procedure construes as a misdemeanor, and that beyond that it was the evident intention of the Legislature by using the word "punish" and fixing an amount, to define something in the nature of the criminal penalty, and even though a day's imprisonment was not included, that that deficiency was likewise supplied by section 484 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nevertheless, I do agree that it would be better to make the law more specific in that regard and provide days of imprisonment, though I don't know that it is necessary to class it as a misdemeanor. I think we have already gone entirely too far in classing petty offenses as misdemeanors. I think that the misdemeanor is something of a graver nature, often savoring of moral

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turpitude, and that we should recognize a third class of offenses, as the Court of Appeals has done, which are less than misdemeanors. At any rate, we have had a number of these cases in the Municipal Term Court. I recollect one Italian girl about nineteen years of age whom we fined twice. She said she was quite uninterested in learning English and she did not intend to. Magistrate Appleton fined her on the first occasion; I fined her on the second occasion; I don't know whether she is coming back again or not. That court is in an exceptionally good position to take up the enforcement of that law for the reason that it specializes in that kind of work. We have a Division Supervisor of the Bureau of Attendance who acts practically as prosecuting officer one whole day every week, and in addition, we have a woman and a man doctor from the Board of Health in attendance, and we have the charitable workers also who are interested, and when the Board of Education in New York City gets ready to prosecute these cases we figure they will find a tribunal there for their handling just as it handles the ordinary compulsory education cases, and I imagine they will secure in Brooklyn the same help from Judge Dooley as they do in Manhattan.

MR. SMITH: When you gave this penalty, did you do it under section 1953 of the Penal Code where it declared the punishment?

JUDGE COBB: Yes.

JUDGE DOOLEY: We operate in the Domestic Relations Court in Brooklyn under section 494 of the Penal Law.

MR. SMITH: It is one of those that gives you the authority to do that. That is what I had written to the various magistrates of the different courts.

JUDGE COBB: None the less, I think it would be well to amend the law and I myself have conferred with Mr. Chatfield and agreed with him that it would perhaps be better to make a separate penal section for the entire article.

JUDGE DOOLEY: We find in our court that some of the boys come and say, "John Jones is going to night school," and the supervisor says he has no right to go to night school, but the prin-

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cipal admits him and it creates discontent among the other boys and parents who are brought into court because John Jones can go to night school and these others cannot go to night school, and the parents are punished for not sending him to day school.

MR. SMITH: I think it would be unlawful.

JUDGE DOOLEY: I join with Judge Cobb in saying that I do not think all those violations of these acts ought to be made misdemeanors. In the case of a misdemeanor you could give one year's imprisonment and five hundred dollar fine, and that is too much punishment.

JUDGE WOOLSEY: I was wondering if in the amendment there ought not to be something specified in regard to continued violation.

MR. SMITH: Yes, we have that in mind. The second violation will be punishable by a greater fine and imprisonment, and the third violation will be punishable by a more severe penalty, and so on.

JUDGE NOONAN: In regard to the penalty, I think there is more good white paper wasted in providing specific penalties for different offenses than in almost any other thing I know of. We have seen that in our city ordinances where perfectly absurd penalties have been provided by enthusiasts in their particular line. I don't know whether they go on the assumption that the judge don't know enough to impose an adequate penalty or what the theory is, but there are a lot of perfectly good sections of the Penal Law that are spoiled by fool penalties, and I am inclined to agree with Judge Cobb and Judge Dooley on the point that perhaps it would be just as well not to characterize such an offense as a misdemeanor. What is the use of specifying first and second offense? Have the penalty severe enough to cover all offenses and then trust to the Lord that the magistrate knows enough to make the penalty fit the crime. Section 1990 or 1991 of the Penal Law is designed to punish people who go upon railroad property. It is utterly spoiled by making the maximum penalty that would be imposed a five dollar fine. It is a splendid law to deal with the problems you have in a city with a population that is adjacent

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to the railroad tracks, like we have in Buffalo, that are constantly breaking car seals and taking coal. Crime is committed by fellows who have no business on railroad property. If the limitation on that was struck off so we could give five, twenty or twenty-five dollar fines, or ten days, it would do more to clean up the situation in regard to car robberies than any other section in the Penal Code, and yet it is spoiled by that restriction.

In Buffalo, someone drew the park ordinances that had brains and there is just one penalty which makes a violation of park ordinances a misdemeanor and fixes the punishment, and there ought to be just one penalty unless you make the distinction of the grade of mis-doing a little below the grade of misdemeanor.

MR. SMITH: In discussing the bill originally, the people who had the matter in mind were in conference with the Federal authorities and we didn't want to make it so hard on these fellows the first time.

JUDGE NOONAN: There isn't any tendency on the part of the magistrate to see how much of a fine he can impose; it isn't a matter of who would impose the biggest fine; you have got to take into consideration the mental attitude of the men you are dealing with, and a fine of one dollar has a more wholesome effect on some people than a fine of one hundred dollars has on some others.

JUDGE COBB: I would say this. There was a woman in New York who had a well-grown boy of about fourteen years and that boy would not go to school and his mother backed him up in it. She went down to the Municipal Term several times and was fined, but the boy persisted in not going to school and she persisted in backing him up in it. Finally, we made inquiry at this particular school, which was a parochial school on the East Side and we found the teachers in charge of the school were complaining that the discipline was being broken up because the boy would stray in and say, "I don't have to go to school; all my mother has to do is to pay a few dollars each time." That was fully proved, and I was confronted with this difficulty of fining the woman five dollars and letting her go forth and having the boy do the same thing over, or else sending the woman to jail. It was such a

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flagrant case that I had to send this woman to jail for several days in order to put a stop to this situation. If I had been able to fine twenty or thirty dollars, I wouldn't have been obliged to incarcerate that woman in a common prison for several days in order to put an end to the evil.

ILLITERACY AND ITS RELATION TO THE CRIMINAL COURTS

HON. GEORGE L. HAGER, ASSOCIATE JUDGE, CITY COURT, BUFFALO: It is difficult to obtain data of the percentage of illiterates confined in our penal institutions. There is a sharp line of demarcation between the "feeble-minded" and "illiterate." The difficulty lies in the detection of the feeble-minded person. The mentally defective often has some education, may be able to read, write and cipher and passes as a mentally normal being. There is no such thing as an uneducated man. As an extreme example, suppose it were possible to place a grown man, endowed with every faculty, upon some isolated island where nature had bountifully provided the necessaries of life and allow him to do as best he might. How long would he remain uneducated? Not an hour. His necessities would teach him what to do. His eye, ear, touch would teach him. Pleasure and pain would be at his elbow instructing him what to do and what to avoid.

What is education? Huxley writes: "Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or another, depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and moves of the pieces, to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of 'check'? Do you not think that we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his son, or the State which allows its members to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his

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or her own. Well, what I mean by education is, learning the rules of this mighty game." Thus spoke Professor Huxley.

Illiteracy is the lack of education, being without the knowledge to read and write. A man may be illiterate and still have an education in the particular craft in which he is employed. The savage is illiterate, yet may teach the college professor many things in nature unknown more or less to the man of letters.

The subject under discussion is "Illiteracy and Its Relation to the Criminal Courts." All criminals are not illiterate, as we well know. But we do know that the largest percentage of the criminals are persons of limited education or of none at all. We know that the largest percentage of offenders are from the poorer classes and in most cases come from homes where poverty, wretchedness and squalor reign supreme. The largest percentage of criminals in many of our large cities are foreigners or of foreign parentage. Inquiry discloses that the parents of many of the young men and women charged with crime are illiterate and are of the peasant class who have emigrated to this country and are making a livelihood as common laborers. The male element frequently have left families in Europe, and it is not uncommon for some of them to live with women in this country without going through the legal formality of obtaining a divorce, and in many cases they proceed to raise another family here. The foreigner in this country invariably has a large family of children and they herd together in crowded tenements where the congestion in the living apartments of the family is such that there is little or no privacy. The children too early learn the relationship of sex in a manner which is detrimental to them. In many of the families there is a boarder who is taken in to make both ends meet in the expenses of the household, and the boarder is often the cause of much domestic disturbance.

In our domestic court we frequently trace the cause of the domestic difficulties to the boarder, who has become intimate with the wife of the proprietor, and, in some instances, has persuaded her to leave her lord and master's bed and board.

The home life of many of these families is most wretched, and the environment is such that the children seek recreation elsewhere to their detriment. The schooling of the child is often in

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a foreign language, with a smattering of English; and, when the child reaches the proper age to enable him to obtain his working papers, he leaves school with a bare knowledge of being able to read and write — and often, not that.

We have often observed witnesses testifying in our courts who have reached their majority and are not able to speak the English language, and in some instances these persons have been born in the United States. This is more frequent with girls than with boys, because boys are perhaps better "mixers" and learn English from contact with fellow workmen in shops or where their labor may be performed.

I am now speaking of the class of foreigners coming under our observation in the criminal courts, and I do not refer to the larger percentage of foreigners or those of foreign parentage who are valuable and useful citizens. They are in the majority, for which we can be truly thankful.

I asked a former client, who is foreign born and a man of position and wealth, why so many of the foreign born boys and those of foreign parentage are constantly brought into the criminal courts. His reply was that "the boys in many instances have not sufficient schooling to engage in the higher branches of business and are not willing to perform the same laboring work the fathers are willing to do. And, with this limited schooling, not being willing to do hard work, they need money and often resort to stealing to obtain it." The parents are often convicted of petty offenses. In many of our large cities the foreign population is settled in close proximity to railroad property and it is a common practice for the parents, often reinforced by the younger members of the family, to raid the coal cars standing upon the railroad tracks, to pick up pieces of iron to be sold to the junk dealer. This plunder is carried home and stored away. These petty thefts under the guidance of the parents become an acquired habit and the only crime committed, in the eyes of these parents, is in being caught. From stealing coal the next step may be taking grain for the chickens; when the car containing the grain is not leaking it is so simple to break the seal, open the door and help themselves to the contents of grain in the car. The next step is

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to break open the cars containing valuable merchandise, and then we have the professional burglar.

We often find goods stolen from the freight car stored away in the closets of these homes. The parents sanction the thefts committed by the children and, under such a condition, how can we expect the children to understand the dividing line between right and wrong? I sometimes believe that these ignorant people are not immoral but unmoral.

Illiteracy is dangerous to any community. Wherever you find ignorance you will find filth, immorality and crime. Education arouses ambition. The greater the learning the higher will you find the moral standard of people.

An eminent doctor once told me that to overcome a habit you must substitute something else in its place. The lower the man is in the social strata the stronger are his animal instincts and passions. By knowledge you implant in the brain of man higher thoughts, higher ideals, which crowd out the baser instincts and passions. Knowledge and understanding teach the man to follow the Divine plan and guide him to lead an ordered life.

What is education for? Herbert Spencer writes: "While many years are spent by a boy in gaining knowledge of which the chief value is that it constitutes the education of a gentleman, while many years are spent by a girl in those decorative acquirements which fit her for evening parties, not an hour is spent by either of them in preparation for that gravest of all responsibilities, the management of a family."

An investigation of the home conditions of many of our juvenile offenders will, in nine cases out of ten, show that the fault of the child lies with the parents. I have asked mothers of wayward girls why they allowed their daughters to stray away from home; and, in many cases, the reply has been that they did "the best they could;" that they had so much to do in taking care of the family that they could give no more attention to the child. There is no thought given to the moral training. The girls are not taught the danger of sex relationship.

In our domestic courts we have had many cases where the child of sixteen or seventeen years has become pregnant without any

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realizing sense that they have committed an immoral act. Can we blame the children? Sometimes it seems to me as though the mothers are the ones who should be arraigned.

Education should teach us how to live, not in a mere material sense only, but in its wider sense; in what way to treat the body and mind, and in what way to behave as citizens. To prepare for complete living is the function which education has to discharge. Illiteracy is a problem which cannot be solved by legislation alone. The problem must be solved from within by the persons concerned. There must be an awakening of the conscience of the ignorant who must be shown that they are losing many material as well as spiritual benefits. There should be a course of moral training in our schools to teach the young men and young women how to rear children. Nine out of every ten persons in the world marry, and, in time, have children. Yet, how to treat those children is a subject that is never considered in any of our schools or colleges, when to punish a child and what form of punishment should be given. Nature has laid down specific rules for punishment. If you prick your finger with a needle the pain is slight. If you fall over your doorstep and bruise your shin bone the pain is greater. If you, however, break your leg you suffer greater pain. The pain you receive is in proportion to the injury you have sustained. This is an inflexible law of nature; why could we not apply the same rules to the punishment of our children for offenses committed, by adopting and teaching sane, sober methods, systematized to make the punishment fit the offense? Well defined rules could be taught to the young men and young women which would qualify them in taking care of their children when the time arises. The fundamental defect lies in the failure to apply proper laws to the training of the child-mind to enable it to distinguish the difference between right and wrong. In a community crime multiplies when there is no certain administration of justice. So, in a family, an immense increase of transgressions results from a hesitating or irregular infliction of penalties.

The aim of discipline should be to produce a self-governing being and not to produce a being to be governed by others. We are not endeavoring to create a race of slaves, but a race of free

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men who, by being taught self-control, learn to govern themselves. This reasoning may seem idealistic, but to educate children rightly is a complex thing and the hardest task which devolves upon parents. But the children of to-day thus educated will be the parents of the future and the criminal courts will have fewer causes on their calendars if such a course of teaching would become universal in our schools.

HON. F. M. LEONARD, POLICE JUSTICE, WELLSVILLE: I think we all understand that our problems are largely local and that our experience and knowledge come from the conditions which we meet in our own localities and which are somewhat different in the different localities.

I come from a small inland town and we have very little foreign element; we have comparatively little illiteracy as illiteracy is known in the larger cities. Consequently, I have not had the experience with these subjects that the rest of you have, and perhaps I am the least qualified to speak from experience on this subject.

It does seem to me, however, from the little experience I have had that while we cannot deny that a large number of the criminals are illiterate and that their illiteracy, lack of education, or book learning, as we commonly call it, is the prime cause, perhaps, for their criminal nature and criminal action, yet, it seems to me, that illiteracy alone is not responsible for it all; that it must be combined with some other elements, as immorality or degeneracy, or something else in the combination to bring about that result.

I presume you all know, as all of us do, that some people who would be classed as illiterate people, who have the principles of morality and of justice and right firmly instilled into them, are as careful to observe them as those who are more refined and better educated. But that doesn't argue or prove that illiteracy isn't the cause of crime; it may be the exception to the rule. What I want to impress by that is if we are to banish illiteracy as a means of lessening crime, we must at the same time that we are attempting to banish illiteracy, instill morality or principles of culture, if you wish to call it that,— spelling it with a "c" and not with a "k," —that we must do something more than educate the child or people we are considering in what we might call book learning;

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we must educate them in another way. We must educate them in the principles of our free institutions; we must educate them in the principles of justice and uprightness; we must combine the two, and when we have done that, then we are in the way to lessen crime to a great extent. When we have carried that to the extent it should be carried, possibly, we are in a way to practically banish crime.

HON. FRANK E. WADE, PRESIDENT STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, BUFFALO: The illiterate child which Judge Hager has described has invariably illiterate parents, and often the parents are not aware that they are committing a crime in neglecting their children. They are not educated in accordance with American standards, and it is very hard to apply strict criminal principles to the parent who undoubtedly is more to blame for the general acts of the illiterate child than the child himself. It was with that principle in mind that I drafted section 494 of the Penal Code, which permits the parent to be brought into court and placed on probation without making the parent a criminal, and putting the parent under the supervision of the probation officer, which would break up the conditions which led to the delinquency of the child. I thought that was a very good proposition, but unfortunately I find that the magistrates haven't been using that statute as much as it seemed to me that they should.

THE PRESIDENT: I think, Mr. Wade, that you will find the magistrates are using that section pretty largely; more so than you think. I know Mr. Koerbel, the Humane Society agent, uses that section in many instances.

In the last year or two I have been speaking to our foreign-born people a great deal and I have been talking with some of the magistrates since the conference opened along this line. We have here, as you probably have in your cities, the Polish schools, Slavish schools, Lithuanian schools, in which the children of these various nationalities are taught in the language of that nationality. To my mind, that is one of the biggest causes of illiteracy in the term in which we use it that we have in the State of New York. I have told those people that they must get away from those schools of their own nationality; I mean, non-English speak-

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ing schools; that they must send their children to the public schools or the parochial schools where they are taught by English-speaking teachers.

I believe that the magistrates can do a great work along that line. You antagonize a certain class of people; but I don't believe there is any class of men in any position that can do the work along that line that the magistrate can, because he is constantly in touch with that proposition. I spoke last week before about two hundred Poles and I antagonized some of them very strongly — they have a very strong Polish school — by going after that proposition hammer and tongs, and right along that line I followed up with the proposition which all of you are probably doing, that those men we come in contact with in our courts can do nothing towards the promotion of good citizenship, real American citizenship, which is more vital than to assist us and assist the others in hitting on the head every expression that they meet with along the line of propaganda of the Bolshevist doctrines, extreme socialism and anarchism. That is where you strike it, in your foreign population, and I believe every one of us can do a great work in hitting that kind of stuff right on the head with these people we are meeting every day in our courts and in our work.

JUDGE C. H. PIPER, NIAGARA FALLS: A little boy ten years of age two or three years ago was arrested for some juvenile delinquency and brought into the children's court of Niagara Falls. I asked him what he had done and there was no reply. I asked the Polish interpreter to ask him why he didn't answer me and the interpreter said, "He cannot talk English." "Where was he born?" "In the city of Niagara Falls and goes to the Polish school." That is the first instance I had of that. I didn't know that in the United States a boy born in the city of Niagara Falls or any city of the United States could not speak the English language at the age of ten years. I told the boy to learn to talk English. The same boy was up before me not long ago charged with some minor offense. When I first saw him he was a tow-headed, blue-eyed, dirty-face, emaciated, nondescript looking kid, and the same three years afterward, but he had improved somewhat and when I asked him a question he replied in English. I

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am surprised that Judge Hager says he had a girl nineteen years of age born in the city of Buffalo who couldn't talk English.

That is wrong. In these schools, they teach all their school subjects in the Polish language and the children haven't got a chance to learn the English language. The school authorities should look into that thing and correct it. It is a very bad situation. That is an awful evil in the United States of America and a poor way to make one hundred per cent Americans of the people born in America.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: I think that the trouble must be confined to this portion of the State; I don't think it exists in New York. I have never heard of a young child born in the city who didn't speak English. I know in the Children's Court it is remarkable what good English they speak when their whole environment is foreign. I am sure that question of foreign language schools doesn't exist in New York.

JUDGE COBB: I have not had any experience of that kind. I have had some correspondence with the judge in Buffalo, to whom I think Judge Piper has just made reference. It resulted from a certain letter which I had written and which was published in the Americanization bulletin on this subject of what the magistrate could do, and he informed me that a little girl ten years of age had recently been before him in Buffalo and the child could not speak English and had stated she had come to Buffalo from New York where she had been under instruction in a certain Polish parochial school on our East Side. He asked if I wouldn't have it inquired into and substantiated and take the matter up with Dr. Finegan to see that the curriculum there was investigated and put on a proper basis. I turned the matter over to the parochial school authorities, from whom I received a very detailed and convincing report showing that the child had lied, that in that school there was an excellent curriculum, that while some of the older children were taught the Polish language, the same as most of us have been taught French or German in the High School, that English predominated and a patriotic spirit predominated, and I am glad to say New York was relieved of at least one stigma in that connection. And I may say that in the hundreds of children that I have

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had before me in connection with compulsory education cases, that is, who accompanied their parents to court, there hasn't been a single instance of where the child has not been able to speak English and speak it well in clear contrast to the parent. One of the most unfortunate phases with which we have to deal in modern urban life and something which was dwelt upon by Mary Antin in that remarkable book, "The Promised Land," is the way the child, educated in this country in the English language and American ways, gains over its foreign parent and ignorant parent, and ultimately dominates the parent.

I think our efforts might very largely be directed, as Mr. Smith has indicated, toward the adult. I could quote numerous instances of where men have appeared before me in the courts of New York where they have been in the country twenty and twenty-five and even thirty years, and yet they needed the services of the interpreter, and when I have taxed them with their lack of knowledge, they appear utterly indifferent, and while I have agreed here today with the suggestion most heartily that we should show the kindly spirit towards foreigners and give them their opportunity, we are not going to accomplish our full task unless we couple that with the compulsion that will make them learn if they are of a teachable age.

JUDGE WOOLSEY: There is one question I would like to put before the members in reference to the compulsory education law. The law provides that each child of school age must be in school every day that school is in session and every hour of the day if it is in proper mental and physical condition. That law interpreted strictly would be almost impossible to fulfill. In connection with this, the Education Department has put out a pamphlet in which they have specified certain things which are legal excuses. I think there are four or five of them,— impassable road or bad weather, and they may be out for the purpose of taking a music lesson. These pamphlets go out to the school authorities, to the principals and to the truant officers who are enforcing the law, and they naturally are bound to interpret the law according to the interpretation placed upon it by the Education Department. Of course the magistrate and the Education Department should work in harmony in connection with these matters, and yet the question

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arises as to what extent or how far the magistrate should be bound by the interpretation which the Education Department has put upon the law, or by the expositions which they make in regard to what is fulfillment of the law. For instance, the other day I had a case brought before me where an Italian had taken his son to Syracuse for the purpose of interpreting a business transaction. Was that a case where he was violating the Education Law? It didn't fall within the expositions which the Education Department has specified as one of the legal excuses. Another case might arise where the parents were both going to Albany for a day's trip and they had a boy whom they would like to take along. Suppose they take him and he should be absent from school; that would be a technical violation of the School Law.

The point which I would like to leave for discussion or further information, perhaps, is the question as to how far we as magistrates should be bound by the interpretation which the Education Department has put upon that law.

JUDGE LEONARD: I have had some experience in that line and I am very glad it has been brought out. Last year, an inspector from the Education Department came into our town to look up the attendance question, and among their investigations be found a woman whom he thought was violating the Compulsory Education Law, and the authorities of the school made their complaint and asked for a warrant for her arrest. The complaint recited that she had two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was charged with being absent from school every day in the past month. That was the sworn affidavit, and the girl was absent not quite so much. A warrant was issued for the woman and she was brought in, and I informed her of her rights and suggested she secure counsel as it appeared to me rather important, and I adjourned the hearing until she could secure counsel. When the case came up for hearing, the woman came in with her counsel and she discussed the matter and admitted her child had been absent from school and had been tardy, but an investigation showed the boy had been absent just one day, that he had been tardy for several of the other days, but he was absent just one day. They had sworn that he had been absent every day and sent such a sworn statement to the school authorities in Albany, and they said the rule of the school depart-

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ment was if he was tardy in the morning and afternoon, he should be recorded as absent the whole day. Some written excuses were sent for the time he was absent and tardy, but the teacher said that those excuses were illegal and she had disregarded them and destroyed them.

Should I recognize the ruling of the Department that that boy being tardy on those mornings was absent from school and violating the rules of the school without knowing the reason for his absence and without having before me the excuses that had been presented, whether they were illegal or not? Should I exercise my judgment, or the teacher exercise her judgment, in passing on the legality or validity of such excuses as had been presented, and is it just or reasonable to record a pupil as absent from school when he was in fact only tardy, but was in school the greater part of the session?

JUDGE SHOVE: I think that the magistrates in discussing this question are taking themselves altogether too seriously. They seem to think they have got to back up the whole Education Department. When the local school board have these technical violations, they should first seek the advice of the State Department, as schools should be run by the Education Department and not by the criminal court.

Several have discussed the illiteracy question and the child situation from a moral sense; but they do not follow that out and suggest the tools that we have to work with, if used. As Judge Hager says, you take the Indian and put him on an island and he will develop some education. I would suggest that at the present time there is not enough public sentiment developed toward the training, care, and supervision of the children when young; and not enough object lessons placed before them to instill into their minds proper deportment. The Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. try in a small way to reach a few children and help them to better their condition; but you will find in your cities hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in church property that is practically of no value to children of the several denominations, except for one day in the week for Sunday school. I am saying this in the kindest manner (as affecting churches) to bring out the different phases of this discussion. The churches

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have got to extend their influence by resolving themselves into clubs for the protection of the young children of their own denomination at least; and where they have great church properties which cover a half acre they can just as well put into the church basements baths, toilets, reading rooms, bowling alleys and pool tables, and thereby inculcate by precept and example a right way of living, and not wait until they have become corrupted by worldly influences and then try to bring them back; bring the child up in the way it should go when young and a great per cent of them will never depart from this training when they grow up. The janitor of the church can keep the fires and sweep out and oversee the children of his own denomination in many cases; and the children can then come in and get a bath and in many instances bring their foreign-born playmates with them and show them an object lesson in civilized ways of living and thereby reach the illiterate foreign-born boy or girl when they are young and show them that our country means something to them. The old saying is, "As the twig is bent, so the tree will incline," and if you want to make good citizens you have got to start good citizens and show them by object lesson, if in no other way, that cleanliness and education will better their lives, and that the moral power in a community means what it says. If the people who are members of churches haven't moral principle enough to interest themselves in their own young children, and the young children of their own congregation, how can they expect the law to regulate the whole world? A sincere moral and intellectual impulse must be instilled into the young to make them good citizens.

JUDGE DOOLEY: I am one of those who are optimistic with regard to the Americanization of our foreign inhabitants. I attended a dinner the other evening of the Brooklyn Bar Association at which Dr. Goodell, the State Statistician of Pennsylvania spoke, and he stated that thirty years ago in the United States the foreign residents had about $7,000,000 deposited in our banks. The latest statistics show that to-day they had $277,000,000. I don't believe there is going to be much Bolshevism here when you find these people are so conservative and have

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$277,000,000 deposited to their credit in the banks of our country. Of course they are ignorant people in educational matters; the very large majority come from the peasantry of the foreign countries; they have not had a chance to get an education there. When they come here they naturally go to where their coreligionists and friends are. One-third of the American Expeditionary Forces in France were composed of foreigners; they have received and been impregnated with the ideals of America. Even our forefathers of 1776, they who came from England and Ireland and other countries, were not the best educated; there were a few here and there, of course, that were. The foreigner, generally speaking, has become a good citizen.

In our Domestic Relations Court in Brooklyn we have two days a week that we hear compulsory education cases. We operate under section 494 of the Penal Law. Where the children are absent from school we bring the parents into court on the ground that by reason of their allowing the children to be absent they have contributed to the juvenile delinquency of the children. Our policy has been to impress upon those men our ideals of American liberty and what we believe is best for normal citizenship, and among the most predominant is the education of the children. We have operated under that act for three years, and Mr. Chatfield, the Assistant Superintendent of Education, has written me that last year there was an increase of 4,300 children attending our schools in the borough of Brooklyn. That has been accomplished by impressing upon these fathers and mothers the necessity of educating their children. I am glad to re-echo the sentiments of Judge Kernochan and Judge Cobb and say as far as Brooklyn is concerned there are no children with whom I come in contact who do not understand the English language. In fact they are invariably brought to court to interpret for their parents. We have some men there, Jews, Italians and others, unable to speak English, who have been residents of our country for eighteen and twenty years, but if you take into consideration the fact that these men ordinarily have brought up large families of ten, twelve, thirteen and, in one instance I know about, sixteen children, their mind is almost entirely taken up with obtaining

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sufficient means to support their families. I haven't the least doubt but that the second and third generation of these children will be good Americans.

JUDGE MOORE: There is a subject I wish to bring to the attention of the conference, which is "the right of removal in certain cases." I refer to subdivisions 36 and 37 of section 56 of the Criminal Code, which affects police judges in villages more than in the cities and in my judgment should be included in section 56-a, which gives to police judges holding courts of special sessions absolute jurisdiction to try and determine according to law.

Take, for instance, subdivision 37, which relates to municipal ordinance made by law. In a village the village authorities make the ordinances and the village police court is the place where all violations of village ordinances should be tried, but under section 57 the court must inform the defendant of his right to an adjournment so that he may apply to a court of record for a certificate removing his case to the grand jury; then if indicted his case must then be tried by the county court, but owing to the unimportance of a case of this kind there is very little likelihood of its being brought to trial and it is possibly dropped or forgotten. People of means can resort to this kind of practice and thus defeat the ends of justice. Take sections 720 and 43 of the Penal Law, which constitutes disorderly conduct, which is also subject to removal, should also be embraced in section 56-a and handled the same way, which would call for an immediate trial, as the fines and penalties are so small as to make the action of removal almost farcical.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: I am not familiar with the jurisdiction of the police judges outside of New York City. The city magistrates in New York City have the same jurisdiction, but in the City Charter they are given exclusive jurisdiction of disorderly conduct, so it never comes up in that way; they can dispose of all of those minor offenses in New York City without any question of whether they are acting as a judge of special sessions or a city magistrate.

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JUDGE MOORE: The village police judges are to a certain extent handicapped in the trial of violation of ordinances and disorderly conduct by the right of removal. Section 57 of the Criminal Code does not as a rule affect police judges in the cities as their charters usually provide a different mode of procedure. I believe a great many of our methods are antiquated and should be brought closer to twentieth century methods and made more easily workable. I can see no reason why these sections and subdivisions should not be made a part of section 56-a, the same as public intoxication or driving an automobile by a person while intoxicated. Courts of special sessions have absolute jurisdiction to try and determine those cases according to law.

JUDGE HARRINGTON: You have exclusive jurisdiction in the first instance to hear and determine the offense, but if the party presents a certificate on the county judge or a justice of the Supreme Court that the charge be prosecuted by indictment, then of course you are deprived of jurisdiction. You are right in that respect.

JUDGE MOORE: It seems ridiculous to my mind that for a trivial offense, a violation of some village ordinance, those men have the right to ask for an adjournment and I have to inform them of their rights instead of having absolute authority to try the case.

JUDGE PIPER: The law says they have a right to get that certificate if the county judge thinks that the matter should be transferred.

JUDGE SHOVE: I can see what his argument is exactly. In trivial matters where a man should be punished, he gets away from the local authorities by securing a certificate to take it to the grand jury. When it goes to the grand jury it is so trivial it isn't touched and the man isn't punished. He gets away from the local authorities where the complaint is and puts a lot of expense on the county for a trivial matter which might be settled by a five dollar fine, but which, when it goes to the grand jury, is thrown out and the ends of justice are not met.

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JUDGE KERNOCHAN: In the Court of Special Sessions we have jurisdiction of all misdemeanors, but they can make application to remove it to the Court of General Sessions, which has the same jurisdiction as the county courts, and that is frequently done, but only with the one object of getting acquittal. The only idea of removing a case from a police justice is because they know that is a sure way of getting off. I think there ought to be something in the Penal Law.

JUDGE PIPER: The reason for curtailing the powers of the magistrates is, as I understand it, in some towns the justice of the peace is not a lawyer and he is elected as a justice of the peace. It has been thought unwise to place in his power the authority that would be vested in magistrates who are attorneys of law. The consequence is the police magistrates of lower courts have to put up with that restriction unless we devise some new scheme like districting the State into different departments, as has been suggested.

JUDGE MOORE: The justice of the peace has nothing to do with the trial of cases in a village unless he is an assistant to the police judge. I am bringing this point out simply because it is in the village ordinance — this is not before a justice of the peace but before a police judge, where they have the right of removal and it hampers the judge in the trial of the case.

JUDGE FRED E. LEWIS, OF UTICA: A question that often comes up and is very difficult to handle is the disposition of the charges made against some of these boys between sixteen and twenty-one. We frequently have complaints in our court from fathers of these boys claiming they won't work; they want to lie around the house and be supported at the father's expense. They are too old to bring in as juveniles; you cannot do anything with them on the school proposition, and under the other phases of the law whereby the parent is obliged to support a minor child, there doesn't seem to be much of any charge that can be made against them. Sometimes they want to make the charge of vagrancy, not having any means of support, but in the light of these other statutes it is a pretty hard proposition to charge

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them with anything of that sort. It seems pretty hard on these fathers to bring boys up and give them an education up to the time when they become sixteen where we cannot reach them as juveniles. They do not come under the Education Law. Still they are protected by another statute which makes a father liable for their support.

JUDGE COBB: I think that it should be brought to the attention of the Association if it has not already been, that it is at least the view of the presiding justice of the Children's Court in New York City that the age of juvenile delinquents should be extended from sixteen years to eighteen years. I would not be in favor of going any further than that, and I do not think we could get any solid or substantial opinion extending it further than eighteen years, but I do think it would be a desirable thing for this Association, to go on record as favoring the extension of the age from sixteen to eighteen years. There is no doubt but what the defendant between the ages of sixteen and eighteen presents a very real and very difficult problem for the magistrate to handle.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: In the case Judge Lewis spoke of the trouble was not so much the age of the child as the limitation of the statute having to do with compulsory education. If that was raised to eighteen rather than sixteen, he would have a way of dealing with those boys. As soon as they reach sixteen now, he has no way of dealing with them.

I am not entirely in favor of the raising of the age in the children's court from sixteen to eighteen as regards boys. I think perhaps there may be some merit in it as regards girls, but if you are going to extend the age limit of juvenile delinquents to eighteen you might as well go to twenty-one. Some of the boys in New York between sixteen and eighteen are in no sense of the word children. I have tried for years to get the Catholic Protectory to raise the age of admittance from sixteen to eighteen and they won't do it, because the mingling is bad. They are a practical organization and that is the view they take of it. They do

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not regard any age above sixteen as being proper to treat offenders as children.

COMMISSIONER WADE: The State Probation Commission has considered preparing a bill to raise the age of juvenile delinquency to eighteen years. The State Commission prepared the Chautauqua County bill some years ago in which the age was placed at eighteen and the bill passed the Legislature and was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that there was a distinction between the general statute and the local bill, and then we afterwards changed that back to sixteen years of age in the Chautauqua County bill. I believe that the age of delinquents should be raised to eighteen years. A good many States have already raised the age to eighteen years. We decided, however, to withhold action this year until the Constitutional amendment conferring equity jurisdiction on children's courts and courts of domestic relations is enacted. Then the whole question of the reorganization of children's courts and courts of domestic relations will probably come up. At that time it is our judgment it would be better to leave this question of raising the age of delinquent children to the commission or whatever body will have in charge the reorganization of children's courts and courts of domestic relations. That is one of the big questions that will be settled in this State within the coming few years.

JUDGE LEWIS: The idea was not any idea of raising the school age, or the question of committing to any particular institution, but whether there could be some legislation making those fellows guilty of something so the courts could handle them. They just simply lie around and do nothing and practically turn into loafers. All that would be necessary would be to have those boys placed in a position where they can be brought to court and the court can say "You either go to work or go to school," but we cannot do even that now.

MISS MAUD E. MINER, MEMBER STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, NEW YORK: The same situation exists to a larger extent with regard to girls. We formerly had Chapter 436 of the Laws of 1903, which made it possible to reach the ungovernable

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and incorrigible girl, especially the sixteen-year old girl. At the present time, with the inability to go into the home, it is almost impossible to get the girl in the court, so there is no chance of reaching her, even by probation, because of the decision in conection with the case whereby the girl was released. There should be legislation which would take the place of that former statute to reach the ungovernable girl who is headed for trouble and delinquency, and whom, by getting in time we are really going to help and save and with whom it is possible to do a great deal. I think there is the same need for legislation for the girl between sixteen and eighteen as well as for the boy. I heartily approve of seeing that legislation favored and promoted right away.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: Miss Miner, how many street-walking prostitutes would come into the Children's Court if you raise the age to eighteen?

MISS MINER: Comparatively few. You don't get so many of the real prostitute type; at least, I haven't seen them in my experience with the younger girls. Of course, there are some, but there is a real chance for dealing with this girl who hasn't become fixed in delinquency and is in danger of becoming morally depraved by long associating with dissolute persons.

JUDGE PIPER: Section 483 of the Penal Law, subdivision 7, prescribes that children under sixteen who are not subject to proper care and restraint are ungovernable children. If this age limit were raised to eighteen they would still be under that same provision, and it could be applied to females as well as males.

JUDGE OTIS H. GARDNER, OF ELMIRA: I think we are perfectly safe in handling those fellows and girls as vagrants. The Poor Law provides that the child is liable for the proper support of the parent regardless of their age, so there comes a time in the family when the application is interdependent and when that time comes if they are over sixteen I think we are at perfect liberty and are justified in handling them as vagrants.

After you bring them in court as vagrants, the probation officer can handle them. I don't believe there is any law that will compel a parent to support a child after he has reached the age of

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sixteen and able to support himself. I don't believe there is any magistrate who would compel a parent to support such a child.

JUDGE DOOLEY: The father is entitled to the earnings of the child until he is twenty-one years of age. The parents are bound to support the children. How are you going to make a vagrant out of that child where the father is entitled to his earnings, unless he waives it?

JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: This entire question of age is in a chaotic state. In England, they subdivide minors in this fashion: A person under the age of seven is an infant; between seven and sixteen, is a child; and between that age and twenty-one is a young person. We have a very chaotic condition, certainly, in New York City, with regard to ages. We have one statute, 1903, where a female between the ages of twelve and some other age is brought in by a policeman or comes in voluntarily, and you will find section 816 of the Penal Law says that a child under seven years of age cannot commit a crime, and section 899 of the Code of Criminal Procedure defining vagrancy in one of the subdivisions says, a child between five and twelve who wanders abroad through the street, the kid who plays hookey, is a vagrant, and the nasty part of it is that section classifies the child between five and twelve with the prostitute as a vagrant. I think the entire question of age ought to be taken up and systematized.

JUDGE LEWIS: There is a question, where a defendant is put on probation in one county and then transferred to the probation officer in another county, whether for violation of that probation the probation officer in the county to which the probationer is transferred should apply to the local magistrate for a warrant. We had that question arise, and I didn't feel safe in issuing any warrant on a transferred probationer. The question was put up to me as to whether or not the warrant should be issued, and as I understand the law, the probationer, even though transferred, is in the jurisdiction of the magistrate who puts him on probation. If he is transferred to another county and the question of the violation of his probation comes up, the probation officer has to report back and the warrant must be issued by the magistrate who

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puts him on probation. I wasn't able to find any authority whereby the magistrate in the county to which he was transferred had any right to issue that warrant.

THE PRESIDENT: Here is the provision as to transfers in section 11-a: "A court or magistrate may transfer a probationer from the supervision of one probation officer to that of another probation officer, and such transfer shall be reported by the court or magistrate to both of such probation officers and to the probationer, and a record of the transfer shall be filed with the records of the case. Whenever a probationer resides in a county other than the county in which he has been convicted and placed on probation, or whenever a probationer desires to remove to a county other than that in which he has been placed on probation, and it seems likely that such removal will promote his welfare and will not make him a menace or public charge to such other county, the court placing him on probation, or a magistrate thereof, may transfer him to a salaried probation officer of the city or county to which the probationer is to move, provided such probation officer sends the court or magistrate desiring to make such transfer a written statement that he will exercise supervision over the probationer, and provided such statement is approved in writing by the magistrate of the court to which such probation officer is attached. Such probation officer shall report concerning the conduct and condition of such probationer to the court or magistrate making the transfer."

I would say that the inference was that any prosecution would have to be in the original court.

JUDGE MOORE: If a man has been transferred to another county and violates his probation, the court of original jurisdiction is the only one that has anything to do with that case. If I were the other magistrate I wouldn't sentence the man, because I don't think I would have the jurisdiction required by law. The crime has to be committed under my jurisdiction, and it would have to go back to the original magistrate.

THE PRESIDENT: I believe the intent is clearly to transfer for supervision purposes only and that the report would need to be made back in the original court.

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THIRD SESSION

Friday Evening, February, 21, 1919

REMARKS AT DINNER.

President Hart, Toastmaster.

Judge George C. Appell, City Judge, Mount Vernon: The position of the magistrate is not so gloomy as some of our reports and some of our prepared papers would have the outsiders believe. While it is true that our work is of a very serious nature, as those among us here who are magistrates well know, there are many moments in our lives and in our official conduct that brighten up the corner. I recently heard an experience of a magistrate, who is well known to those who are sitting here, which I believe is worthy of repetition. It seems this well known magistrate from the western part of the State had been out rather late one night with a new found acquaintance, an Englishman, and this acquaintance and our friend, the judge, stayed out until rather a late hour of the night. Long after all places of amusement had closed, they parted company; the judge went home, and came down to the bench in the morning and saw before him a long line up. After thirteen or fourteen cases had been disposed of, he saw before him this little Englishman with whom he had been spending several hours the night before, in a very bedraggled condition. He didn't recognize the man at the time. He said to the officer, "What is this man here for?" "Your Honor, I found him on blank street last night all covered with mud and blood, lying in the gutter drunk, intoxicated, almost disorderly, and I arrested him." The judge frowned on this poor defendant and said, "Well, what were you doing last night?" Whereupon, this man said, "Doing last night? Why, bounding around with you, sir."

Realizing as I do that this is the tenth anniversary of our organization, it may be well to pause for the moment and reflect on what this organization has done, what it stands for, what are the problems that confront us now for solution in the immediate future. After consideration of the communication which Judge Hart read us this morning, some of us might come to the belief

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that we are met but for convivial reasons, for the purpose of good fellowship, for the purpose of forming lasting attachments, and that is all true except that we have not met only for that purpose.

I believe that the creation of this organization and the success of our meetings has contributed in no small degree to a unanimity of thought among the magistracy of this State on the common problems that confront us. The informal discussions that we have at our meetings, the recitations to each other of our problems which we discuss outside the meetings, I think have been of wonderfully lasting and beneficial effect to all of us. I might go so far as to say that I believe the discussions of an informal nature have been of more practical benefit to us in the solution of our problems than have been the papers, most magnificient as they have been, to which we have listened. This idea of an experience meeting is an excellent idea. After our second or third convention, we decided to make more and more of it on every opportunity and I have no doubt that when those of us who attend these conventions go home, we bring with us a lasting memory of the meetings.

Specifically, I believe this organization has been of vast constructive good. To enumerate briefly, I have but to relate the work of our Committee on the Constitutional Convention, so ably led by Judge Noonan of Buffalo. Judge Noonan and his confreres met in Albany on may occasions and appeared before the various committees there, considering what should be incorporated in the new constitution and did finally succeed in incorporating in that proposed constitution the provision to permit a defendant accused of a felony punishable by less than five years in prison, on being informed of his rights, to waive a hearing by the grand jury and indictment, and be sentenced forthwith by a court of proper jurisdiction. I believe that the proposition is a great step forward in the solution of our criminal procedure in this State. Unfortunately, the new constitution was voted down by an overwhelming majority, due, doubtless to the many evil features incorporated therein, but I trust and hope that the day is forthcoming when this Association in alliance with other organizations and individuals and associations in this State will see that that proposition is incorporated in the law of this State. We have heard on many occasions of some defendant, accused of possibly a high-grade mis-

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demeanor which is technically known as a felony, anxious and willing to plead guilty, but being forced to remain incarcerated for a period of four or five months until the grand jury of his county meets before he can be indicted, and under the law at present he cannot plead guilty until after the indictment takes place, so you see we are very lacking in the law as it exists to-day. I trust this organization will continue to lend its efforts to the adoption of that most excellent proposition.

Possibly the commitee of this organization which has gained us the most prominence and caused the most satisfaction is the Committee on the Drug Evil, whose chairman is Judge Collins of New York. This committee has gained national repute in its efforts to solve this problem. Judge Collins has spent many weeks in the attempt to solve the problems affecting the disposal and traffic in narcotics. He has allied with himself those men charged with the proper regulation of this traffic from the Federal government, from the State governments of New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York, and by his tremendous efforts succeeded in the passage of a law which is the best we have yet seen on this question. He was instrumental in amending the former Boylan law and at the last session of the Legislature he succeeded in having the Drug Law amended so when it went into effect last month it provides, among other things, that the traffic in narcotics of all kinds is stringently regulated. It does away, as far as humanly possible, with the traffic in narcotics by unscrupulous physicians and by unscrupulous dealers in drugs. There is no need to go into this question closely now or to analyze the phases of the law which Judge Collins, through his own efforts mainly, has caused to be adopted, but we must know and we should realize that he has done a tremendous piece of work in the furtherance of the aims of our organization.

Judge Brady, likewise, as head of the Committee on Legislation, has closely watched all bills introduced in the legislature at Albany.

However, the great things are yet before us. There is much that we can do as an organization. There is much by propaganda that we can accomplish as individuals. One of these, I believe, is the passage of a law whereby judges of children's courts will be empowered to commit boys for definite terms to correctional institutions. Just stop a moment and think of how many occasions

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you have had boys of thirteen, fourteen or fifteen before you charged possibly for the second or third time with an offense, maybe not of great gravity, but indicating that the boy has not had inoculated in his system the proper ideas of right and wrong, yet with all that, a virile, potentially good American boy. It is not right to commit that youngster to an institution for an indeterminate period. It possibly would result in his becoming a more useful and better boy, and eventually a good citizen by a definite commitment to a correctional institution for a period, let's say of one or two or six months, giving him a chance to cool off, to consider and reflect that the offenses which he has committed are grave, but that he still has a chance of reformation. I have seen too many instances as doubtless all you have of boys who have been sent to an institution and there caused to remain for two, three or four years, coming out far worse than when they went in. That is one proposition on which we may well give reflection and thought.

Again, there is the subject that Judge Hart mentioned this morning of the issuance of a bulletin through the auspices of this organization. That has more meat in it than would first appear. At the present time, the practice among the so-called inferior courts is anything but cohesive, or coordinated, if I may use that word. Would it not be far better and of greater assistance to us in the solution of our problems if we had presented to us once a month, a bulletin in which would be incorporated decisions of novel impression by the various magistrates of this State. How often have all of us been forced to write an opinion on a very vexing question of law based on some practically obsolete section of the Penal Law? Would it not be a vast benefit to those who have not yet passed on that question were we to be properly informed of that judge's decision? This would eventually, I believe, result in an official record made of magistrates' decisions so that it would in time tend to create among the lower courts of this State a uniform system of practice which we greatly lack now. For instance we will go to the court of the justice of the peace in some community who has the power to commit for assault in the third degree, for a period of six months, or of imposing a fine of fifty dollars, which is the very limit of his jurisdiction for

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all offenses. Across the canal or across the river where a certain other community exists, for the same offense, had it been committed ten or fifteen feet on the other side that offender might have been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, plus a $500 fine. I believe this disparity should be eradicated.

I believe strongly in the adoption of a law prescribing uniformity of procedure in all courts of this State dealing with misdemeanors. I do not believe Judge Smith or Judge Jones should have different authority, different jurisdiction, or different methods of handling any case that comes before them. It should be the same. That is a goal to which I believe this organization and we as individuals should aspire.

Possibly the courts and we as magistrates can render great assistance in overcoming this overwhelming problem that faces this country,— the Americanization of our people. It has come to be a great topic of late, an absorbing one, an important one, one whose consequences are so far reaching that sometimes we are unable to grasp the true significance of it. Mr. Justice Hughes in a recent address before the State Bar Association remarked that little did people realize the tremendous power now imposed in the magistrates of our police courts; little did people realize the tremendous opportunity for doing good constructive work that lies in such magistrates, and little did they realize the tremendous opportunity for doing evil that lies within the power of those magistrates. He remarked in that address that the magistrate's court is often the first opportunity that an alien or an ignorant native has of getting in touch with our law and our system of procedure. On the manner in which the magistrate handles that case will depend in very many cases the subsequent citizenship of that individual. Surely, the poor ignorant laborer who appears for the first time in a magistrate's court and there faces a stern, unsympathetic, grouchy individual who imposes without much hesitation or without a proper hearing a stiff sentence, does not create in his mind a very healthy conception of what this country means. If, on the other hand, we attempt to elucidate to that ignorant foreigner his rights, his duties to the people, the duties of the people to him, and expose to him as far as may be within our power the simple propositions of law that may govern

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his case and permit him to go about his way, providing his offense is not too serious, with a reprimand, or under possible probation, he will have inculcated in his mind a healthier and better conception of our government and of our courts than he otherwise would have. It is a great problem for us.

I have talked with judges from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Albany, Jamestown, Binghamton, and other places, and they all agree with me that the greatest problems that confront them are those connected with juveniles, and secondly, with aliens or ignorant, illiterate natives. So I think we should charge ourselves with the duty of handling those cases with the greatest circumspection so we can do our part in the great work of Americanization.

We certainly are fortunate in being able to meet under these auspices. After having seen the many evidences of the great work of the State Probation Commission, always so excellent in its treatment of us, I must make a special mention of our secretary, Mr. Chute. We have great cause for congratulating them and thanking them and telling them how we do appreciate their efforts. Before I sit down, I think we should also at all times voice our appreciation and show our appreciation for the people who are our sovereigns, and show them always in our work on the bench and in our willingness to cooperate with them in worthy movements of our ability and intention to give real, human and humane services.

HON. WILLIAM H. HILL, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, BINGHAMTON: When the invitation was first extended to me by Judge Hart I was somewhat reluctant about accepting owing to the fact that I was greatly burdened with political cares which demanded a great deal of time and attention, but upon second thought I recalled the opportunity of your organization and also of the splendid administration that has been rendered the city of Binghamton by your worthy President, and also of the excellent work that he had rendered me during my campaign, and so I finally made up my mind to do the only decent thing that a public servant could do under the circumstances, and that was to lay aside all personal and political and social cares and to appear before you

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as an individual deeply interested in your splendid State organization and the great good that you people are accomplishing in the positions that you occupy for the people of the great State of New York.

I couldn't help but think when the judge from Westchester County was speaking how nice it would be if I happened to be a lawyer and was familiar with the workings of your organization and the great good that your are accomplishing, but under the circumstances I must dwell in generalities entirely. I tried as best I could, although I have been in public life for a great many years, to keep just as far away from lawyers as possible, and yet some of my very intimate friends happen to be and they are here this evening as the honored guests of Judge Hart gathered around this festal board. If there is one thing, Speaker Sweet, that I would like to get away from — occupying as I do somewhat of a responsible political position — it would be to put judicial politics where it couldn't be reached by the ordinary politicans. I see here a great many aspirants for the Supreme Court justiceship in this district, and how fine it would all be if we could hand each and every one of these gentlemen the position, but unfortunately we must make a selection and we can only choose one man for the position. I am glad that this is not a political gathering. Judges, as a rule, do not play politics. Too much partisanship stunts character. The narrow-minded, shriveled-up individual of to-day is the fellow who goes up and down this great country of ours injecting partisanship into everything he does. I know there are times, it happens right here in Binghamton, when it is necessary for us to draw party lines, but after it is all over I am glad that decent people can lay aside party affiliations and meet together in congenial friendship on occasions like this. I am happy to be associated at the speaker's table with my good friend, the Speaker of the Assembly. I was associated with him four years in Albany, and I want to say to you good men and women that he has always stood for the things that are clean and right and noble and progressive in American life, and while I am not willing to make any promises this evening, yet I think if you people would organize yourselves, irrespective of party, and go back home and work with your constituents and see that the grand old Republi-

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can party should nominate him as their next candidate for Governor, the State of New York wouldn't suffer to any great extent.

One of the great needs of our country at the present time is the need of men; that is manly men; men who have the courage of their convictions, who dare to face the wrong with the mighty knowledge of the right and to wipe out through a united individual effort the evils that exist in society, and you people, representing as you do this great State organization, have a great work to perform in this direction.

We Americans are a proud, happy and contented people; we are proud of the vast realm which we designate as our country; we are happy in the institution under which we enjoy all the blessings of liberty, and we are contented with our growing prosperity and power, and it is not infrequently that we hear some typical American who has been reviewing the elements of our national greatness, exclaim that this is God's country, which expresses to the fullest degree his satisfaction with his native land. And you know he is not so far out of the way either, my good friends, for what country ever had a grander heritage than ours, lying between two great oceans, filled with mines of golden ore and beds of coal, and underneath us seas of oil, enough to light the whole world, with a soil yielding abundant harvest, and every source of wealth at our command? God's country! Yes, it is the land that he has set apart and dedicated to freedom and to Christianity, and no matter how humble our vocation in life may be there is a great work for each and every one of us to do if we will but put ourselves to the test. Every one of us ought to be so devoted to our life's work and we ought to have so much enthusiasm therein that its prosecution would be a joy and delight. No man ought to grieve in this world because his calling in life may be humbler than others. Laborers are needed in every good business and their work contributes to the general welfare. We have got to find out the things in this life for which we are best fitted, the thing that we can do better than anything else, and then give ourselves without reserve to that.

Your splendid organization would not be the grand success it is to-day if your worthy President and the men behind it gave it their half-hearted service. So we have got to get down to the bot-

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tom of our work and rise up to the height of our ability and thus fill our occupations. That and that alone should be the acme of our aspirations. Before leaving this phase of my thought, however, I want to caution you against some dangers that may lurk here. We should never let our aspirations in life become so inordinate as to ride down honesty, integrity, manhood and womanhood. We should seek our own building up but not another's overthrow. We should build our own throne and if by fair and legitimate means we can build higher than another, that is our privilege so to do, but we should not think of tearing his down because it may be higher than ours. Honest, open, manly competition is honorable, but the defeat of another through trickery or chicanery is a victory of far less value to us than fair defeat. We should always be animated by one sentiment and inspired by one principle, and that sentiment should always be a noble one and that principle always a divine one. The happiness and the hopes of every community are bound up in the maintenance of a growing, healthy and undying devotion to those cardinal principles of self-government that create a feeling of love and devotion among all classes of people. If we accomplish that feeling of loyalty and expect to see the product of fruitful efforts, we must first create within ourselves a feeling of love for our neighbors and friends; we must expect to carry our full burden of the common load, shirking nothing, evading nothing, daring all in the cause of good government which means preservation of industrial peace, the securing for all upright citizens the right to live in safety within the limitations of law. When a man creates in this world, he creates in his own image; you cannot bring a clean thing out of an unclean. The man who changes his mind when he is wrong is wise, but the fellow who changes his mind when he is right, is generally married.

We should always be creators of public sentiment and not be created by it. We should be thankful when it is pure, but firm when it becomes reverse.

We are living in a great age; we are living in a great country and you happen to be holding your convention at a great time. The month of February! Stop and think of the great things being accomplished on the other side; stop and think of the great

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men who happened to be born during this month. One hundred and nine years ago the twelfth day of this month, there was born a jurist in the little cabin in Kentucky,— a man, who was perhaps the greatest of all Americans; he was great as a rail splitter; he was great as a student; he was great as a lawyer; he was great as a debater, and under the Providence of God he became a great emancipator. A generation has passed since Abraham Lincoln died but his name is and forever will remain the priceless heritage of all Americans. Through his indomitable courage, this glorious nation of ours was preserved and the establishment of the republic with human slavery as its corner stone was obliterated. Obedience to law and freedom of all were the predominating features of his life and administration, and although the crowning point of Lincoln's career will always be the emancipation of the slave, yet, as the years come and go and his sublime character is studied again and again, other features than this most remarkable one will tend to bind him closer to the minds and hearts of the American people. No greater honor could be paid this true American than to recall his words of wisdom and eloquence. When but a young lad he, in company with a young companion, for the first time in his life visited a slave market, and was there brought face to face with the evils of human slavery. There they saw men, women and children sold like cattle; they heard the sad cries of mothers as they were led away from loved ones, and the mournful lamentations of children as they were separated from parents. The coarse remarks of the auctioneer were more than Lincoln could stand and he turned from the accursed spot and hurried out into the pure light of day; he remarked to his companion, "John, if I ever get a chance to hit that institution, I will hit it good and hard, by the eternal God." He did get a chance, and although it came many years after he made that assertion, he hit hard and slavery was buried so deep that it never recovered. After the war had ended and peace had come with its sweetening influence, Lincoln stood with outstretched arms ready to bind up the wounds and reunite a republic torn asunder by the cruel war. Here was the most perplexing problem to be solved, but momentous as it was, it could be trusted to the man who only a few years before said to the people of the South, "We are not

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enemies, but friends; we must not be enemies; though passion may have strained, it cannot break the bonds of affection, the mystic cords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot's grave throughout this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched again, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature. Then here his personal effort ceased. The hand of the assassin sent a cruel bullet into the form of this peerless statesman and he died a martyr to this country and its cause. The whole world wept over his bier. It is idle to speculate as to the future had he lived, but possibly that assassin's bullet saved him from difficulties too vast to surmount. It is difficult to compare him with other Americans, as he stands out in public life so prominent, and yet we love to link the name of the immortal Washington, whose birthday we declare to-morrow, with that of Lincoln. Great men appear in groups and in groups they disappear from the vision of the world. We think of Washington and his generals, and Lincoln and his cabinet, and we place the laurel on the brow of the Father of his Country and upon the head of the Saviour of the Republic.

In times of peace, when genius is not aflame and true greatness is not apparent, we often wonder where the great men of our country are, but when the crisis comes as it did come only a few years ago, then it is that God lifts the curtain of obscurity and reveals the man of the hour. It was only a few years ago that we looked upon one of the world's great figures today as at the head of one of our great institutions of learning. We didn't think at the time that God had a special work carved out for that man on earth. Within a short time he was nominated and elected as Governor of one of our great states and he served with ordinary ability, and then in a short time after that, one of the great parties saw fit to nominate him as candidate for President of these United States. He was elected, and for four long years he tried as best he could to keep the country out of war; and then we had another election and much to the surprise of some of the gentlemen who are assembled here this evening, he was re-elected. While I differ when it comes to party politics from the President of the United States, yet I don't want to be placed in the same category with those who back in the days of Washington and Lincoln criticized those men,

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because I am a little fearful that possibly the historian of the future when he pens the history of the present, might inscribe the name of Woodrow Wilson in letters all of gold and declare him with Lincoln and Washington the triumvirate and the three greatest of all Americans.

Nations, like individuals, have an organic being, a spiritual attribute, a soul, if you please. We think of the human life in the term of years, but of nations in terms of centuries. A nation comes into being pre-determined by the character of its component parts, but prominently affected by the conditions of its being, its struggles, the natural advantages strewn along its pathway, and by the full measure of its appreciation of the responsibility and obligations which are the counterpart of the possibilities of achievement. As a matter of close observation, those who live rightly up to their fullest ability, are those who pass the three score years and ten, while those whose lives are ill-spent and in whom the vital force languishes are often falling by the wayside long before their allotted span. In this the life of the nation is symbolized and typified. Therefore, if the life of the nation is to be clarified in its intellectual achievement and moral advancement, every vital force must be taxed to the limit of its possible attainment; every single unit of our hundreds of millions of people must express, so far as possible, the best and most there is in it if the nation is to reflect in the high degree the unmeasured riches of the mental resources of the composite whole. The failure to accomplish this result in Great Britain and among our own people is chargeable to the delinquency of democracy. Great indeed are the gains of the human race due to democracy, but we have failed in the efficiency from a governmental point of view, as compared with autocratic powers, and it remains for the United States to demonstrate to the world with all the advantages of a democratic republic preserved, that we can surpass because of these very advantages the best that autocracy has or can achieve. A free man, a man religiously free, intellectually free, and physically free, is the corner stone of this republic.

When I stop and consider, as you men and women must have considered, the splendid work that has been carried on by our formal representatives abroad, it makes but very little difference to

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us whether we are Republicans or Democrats, because we were Americans long before we expected to be partisans, and we are going to stand for the things that we believe to be in the interest of humanity. I want to be recorded here tonight, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen and ladies, as favoring the League of Nations, because I believe if that is brought about, although I may differ from other members of my party, from many of the strong leaders, yet I believe it is in the interest of humanity, and if it means the prevention of wars in the future, then I want to be recorded on the side of right.

THE PRESIDENT: I regret to have to announce that the next speaker on the program is unable to be with us. I received by special delivery yesterday this letter. He says:

> "I exceedingly regret being compelled to advise I will be unable to be in Binghamton on the evening of the 21st instant for your annual dinner. It looks now as though I would be compelled to be in New York for the week-end on some matters which it will be impossible for me to postpone to another date. If, however, anything should turn up in the meantime enabling me to go to Binghamton I will be very glad to be present at your dinner.
>
> Trusting my inability to be with you will not in any way interfere with the successful carrying out of your program I am with every good wish,
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> HARRY C. WALKER,
> *Lieutenant Governor.*"

HON. THADDEUS C. SWEET, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY: When I received your kind invitation, through your President, to meet with you tonight, it seemed almost impossible for me to accept, but knowing as I do the excellent work and effort on his part associated with you, I felt I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to show my appreciation of that excellent work by refusing to come to you on this evening of your annual convention.

Congressman-elect Hill has referred very kindly to my legislative effort. He has been very generous in that reference, but

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I want to say to you that my part in the program of reform legislation for the uplift of our fellowmen was in the support of him that led the effort, and as we lose and shall miss him in our councils at Albany, I am glad that he has been called to the higher field where I know it is but a step higher to the attainment to which he is sure to gain in his work in the national capitol.

On an occasion such as this, in your efforts and your labors in the building of a better citizenship, for a better State and nation, it seems entirely fitting that I should for the moment refer to an incident of commercial activity. As it has been referred to sometimes as my side line of business, I am a paper manufacturer. In the paper manufacture of white and colored specialties we have had to deal with the problem of colored dye-stuffs. Prior to the war, it was conceded that the German people excelled the whole world in the production of dye-stuffs, dye-stuffs that were fast to light, that were permanent; but when the war broke out some four years ago, the German Empire being involved in that world struggle, the supply of dye-stuff to this country was almost momentarily cut off. Necessity, the mother of invention, started the chemists of America to the task of finding substitutes, and in so doing they did substitute the colors which we had formerly received from Germany, some of them inferior in quality, but at least they did develop in this nation to the satisfaction of the world and to the knowledge of the German people that America had presented at least three colors that were not only fast to light, but would not run—the red, the white, and the blue.

It is only of late years that it has become the practice to operate one mind with mental food obtained from many. More and more citizens and executive officers of this republic, through interchange of ideas, are obtaining the best results. We are beginning to appreciate the advantage and value of counsel. We live in a "get-together" country; in a "get-together" era. We get together with our business associates, with our political friends and with our neighbors. We get together with those who can help us with a line of reasoning from different angles.

There is no more striking example than that provided by this gathering. Until you came together periodically to discuss matters of mutual interest, there was little opportunity for the heads

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of the magistrates' courts in the remote sections of the State to obtain the fruits of experiment and suggestion as obtained in the magistrates' courts of the Metropolis, which are the busiest courts in the world. That you have all profited through your organization there is no doubt.

I know of no medium through which greater influence is exercised on the juvenile mind than through the self-sacrificing labors of the gentlemen who preside over the magistrates' courts. Seeking a subject for discussion here tonight my mind went back to my own boyhood days and what a powerful mentor for the youth of my day the members of this organization have proved.

A man's early training, the advice and counsel he receives from the sweet lips of a noble mother, stimulates him to seek the higher levels of this life. There are many boys and girls who find themselves before the bar of justice who have never benefited by these earlier influences. There are boys and girls who are brought into the magistrates' courts who have never known a mother's love or had a mother's care.

I can perceive your great usefulness in the interest of society. I can understand what a world of good you are accomplishing. I know that you scrutinize these pitiable cases in your courts with infinite patience. I know that you have remodeled the lives of many boys and girls with your knowledge of human nature and that kindliness of spirit which becomes a part of the men who pass upon the destiny of their fellow creatures.

To the bar of your courts may come a youth trained only in the vices and sins of the world. His mind is diseased. In his heart is a bitterness for the law which he believes has ensnared him. He has never known kindness or favor. He has been buffeted by the world until his very soul is scarred. He is there with all the animosity his heart can hold, on the defense against everything that is clean and everything represented by law and order.

To the innermost recess of that burdened soul your kindly inquisition penetrates. From a rift in the mind of the prisoner you catch a suggestion of a gleam that tells you that the soul is not entirely dead. It is an easy matter to make the boy pay the penalty for his crime, to send him to a reformatory where he is

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associated with types of criminals past all reclaiming. It is no idle task to take this youth under your protection, gain his confidence through kindness and suggestion and transform him into a clean human being.

Thousands of these cases in which you gentlemen have become interested have never seen public print. There are citizens of the great Empire State, engaged in lucrative business, walking the streets of the prosperous cities with heads erect and conscience clear, who, but for your consideration and charity, would be eking out sordid and hopeless lives behind the bars of a State institution.

There are heroes lying buried in the crimson soil of devastated France who were able to obtain immortal glory through your humanity and friendliness. There are crippled soldiers in this country and returning to this country with a prayer on their lips for the opportunity you gave them to become men. There are heroes returning from the shores of stricken Europe with hearts full of rejoicing for the great mercy when in that crowded court-room you tempered mercy with justice and exclaimed: "Go, my boy, and sin no more."

In all walks of life there are men and women whom you have redeemed, and it has been an arduous, self-imposed task. The human elements in you have created peace and amity in hearts which had known only bitterness and self-execration, and with what pride you must review your labors. What a tremendous safeguard you are to all of our sacred social structures. Gentlemen, I honestly envy you.

There is part of your work in which I am earnestly interested. From time to time, as Speaker of the Assembly, I have considered legislation to restrain reckless drivers of automobiles. Here you are destined to play a great part in the safeguarding of the public. The pedestrian has rights which the driver of automobiles must respect. There is hardly a day in the year that there is not recorded a death or serious injury to several from automobile accidents.

The careless drivers of automobiles provide a problem for the courts and Legislature. These accidental deaths are becoming more numerous each day. The day is coming when the driver of

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an automobile with homicidal tendencies must be sorted with the criminals in the homicidal class. My interest still centers in a spectacular case in Syracuse. An aged man was run down and killed. His executioner sped silently away and the police have been unable to obtain a clue to his identity. The chauffeur of that car might just as well have shot down his victim with a revolver.

This class of criminals must be suppressed, and it is you gentlemen who will suppress him. The danger is not alone a danger to the pedestrian, but a grave danger to every man who drives a car over the roads of New York State. This type of criminal is a fanatic, and he has a lopsided brain. His only thought is to annihilate space, regardless of the dead and dying he leaves in his wake. He must be classed with the most vicious of destroyers, and I sincerely trust, gentlemen, that you will earnestly discuss the means within your power, and if you have not that power, the Legislature will provide it for you to aid the State in getting rid of these speed fiends.

Severe punishment for every violation of the automobile laws will be an object lesson to thousands of men and boys who operate automobiles beyond the speed limit prescribed by law.

I wish to offer you tonight my hearty cooperation in the passage of legislation that will assist you in the work of your courts. You are doing a noble, uplifting work, and in complimenting you for the standard to which you have lifted the magistrates' courts of New York State, I can only say in closing that this opinion is general.

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FOURTH SESSION

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1919

THE PRESIDENT: I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Llewellyn Legge, Chief of the Division of Fish and Game of the New York State Conservation Commission, who will speak to you on the subject of game law enforcement.

GAME LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. LLEWELLYN LEGGE: Under our American scheme of institutions we are blessed with three distinct divisions of government — the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The legislative department enacts the laws which are enforced by the executive and such laws are administered and interpreted by the judiciary.

The Conservation Commission is but one arm of the executive department. This body is charged with the administration of the laws affecting our wild life and the care thereof.

You, gentlemen of the judiciary, are charged with administering, among others, the penal provisions of the Conservation Law and interpreting the various provisions of the same.

For a better mutual understanding of the subject of conservation, permit a slight explanation:

Conservation — the protection or preservation — of wild life is no modern institution, much less a present fad. Since the days man began recording his actions and impressions, it has been practiced in one form or another. The pages of history are replete with discussions and references to the fowls, fish and animals of the air, water and forest.

It is also true that the protection of wild life is not of recent origin (for during the reign of William the Conqueror the king's forests were cared for by "rangers"), but what may be termed the scientific or intensified conservation had its inception within the memory of the present generation.

The generally accepted basic principle of conservation is to devote the surplus of our wild life to the use of the people, after

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making due allowances for subsequent sufficient reproduction. In other words, it is the maintenance of a suitable brood stock which will produce a quantity of which the people may, with safety, draw the surplus to supplement their food supply, and furnish them with a certain amount of sport without impairing the investment or the principal.

In ancient times, invariably, all wild life was the property of the crown in the same manner as an ordinary chattel, such as a cow or a pig. The ruler (the crown) was vested with the absolute power to determine who might be, or who should not be, permitted to go forth in quest of it.

It is interesting to follow the various stages that the ownership of wild life has gone through. Confining ourselves to the English-speaking world, we note a gradual shifting from absolute crown ownership to something akin to "communal" ownership, as at present strikingly exemplified in our State ownership. It appears that as governments became more democratic, the ownership of wild life changed from individual (crown) ownership to a joint ownership by all the people.

Under our system of democratic institutions the title to all wild life is lodged in the state, in its sovereign capacity, to be devoted to the uses of all its people. In order that a wise and beneficent use may be made of it, the state has decreed that certain of the species must not be taken at any time, while others may be taken during certain fixed periods. These periods are commonly called the "open" and the "closed" season.

Roughly, wild life may be divided into four classes: First, those animals which properly may be termed "economic aids" of the country and more particularly of the farmer; second, those suitable for human consumption; third, those of commercial value (fur-bearing, mainly) and, fourth, the vermin. Those animals in the first three divisions are protected during certain periods while the last are not protected at all.

The reason for protecting at all times the animals included in the first group is that they are insectivorous birds — aids of the farmer — or that they are song birds. Those in the second group, mainly used for food purposes, are protected during specified seasons of the year to insure proper reproduction, to prevent extermination. Those in the third group (mostly fur-

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bearing) are protected to allow not only reproduction, but to permit the fur to be taken when it is in prime condition.

Conservation being as ancient as mankind it, therefore, presents no new problems except that of a more universal observance thereof by a recognition of the underlying principles and a stricter application of the administrative and penal provisions.

Having fixed in our minds a few of the rudimentary principles, it is well to consider the means which are applied in actual practice. The frailty of human nature is a most important factor, for wherever a bird flies, a fish swims or a quadruped romps, the law is liable to be violated. No person has yet devised a law which is self-operative, or one that enjoys universal respect and observance.

It is only in recent years that the conservation of wild life has been recognized as an economic factor. Heretofore it was considered a joke and the laws governing it a dead letter, sort of an ornamental, nonobservant force, respected by those so inclined and violated by all others with impunity.

The country has finally awakened to the importance of enforcing the laws protecting wild life. The gigantic strides, which were quickened by the rousing of the public conscience and the creation of a healthy public opinion throughout the land, have attained an impetus heretofore unknown. Now the enforcement of these laws is regarded in the same light as the enforcement of the laws against theft.

The statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture disclose that the yearly loss to agriculture and to the forests and timber interests due to obnoxious weeds, grubs and injurious insects, in round figures, is about $1,000,000,000. The majority of the animals protected under the conservation laws are destroyers of these parasites which ravage nature's bounties. For instance, the stomach of a single cedar waxwing contained 100 kanker worms; one cuckoo had eaten 250 caterpillars; 454 plant-lice were found in the stomach of one chickadee; a nighthawk had made a meal on 60 grasshoppers; a flicker had devoured 1,000 chinch bugs; a scarlet tanager was seen to eat 630 gypsy moth caterpillars in eighteen minutes, or at the rate of 2,100 an hour; while a Maryland yellow-throat ate 3,500 plant-lice in forty minutes, or at the rate of 5,270 an hour. The stomach of

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a bob-white contained 5,000 seeds of pigeon grass and a mourning dove had eaten 7,500 seeds of the yellow wood sorrel.

Many of the species of hawk and owl are destroyers of the small rodents, particularly the field mouse, which does untold damage not only to the crops in the field but in the storehouse or granary. Therefore it is at once apparent that our wild life must be protected, not only as a forceful economic measure, but also for scenic beauty's sake, too.

Insofar as human nature will permit, no community may boast of as good-natured and actual compliance with the laws safeguarding wild life as the State of New York. It boasts of a systematic and a codified law that is undoubtedly superior to any. It has a personnel, charged with administering its provisions, that is second to none.

A man who is a " bulldozer " will never succeed in any calling. It is essential that he understand human nature, that he know how to handle people with the least amount of friction, and, above all, to enforce the law rigorously and flavor it with an application of common sense that will marshal public sentiment behind him. No matter how severe, or, how often, is the punishment visited on the offender, the people of a community will always stand behind an official from the moment they are convinced that he is impartial, fair and just not only to the defendant, but to the State.

It is to weed out the conscienceless violators and eradicate the many nefarious practices that the State of New York maintains a body of men called game protectors. The sums disbursed in furthering the ends contemplated by law are well spent for this force puts the fear of the law in the hearts of the transgressors which serves as a warning to others. Due to the intensive work by this organization, the wild life conditions in every section of the State have been improved.

Many persons read the conservation law in a cursory manner. This naturally leads them into difficulties. A member of the Commission office force thought it would be a generous act to present to a friend a few copies of the Conservation Law. He lives in a nearby village. Selecting three copies of the 1918 game law, bound in different colors, one red, one blue and the third green, he sent them to his friend who in due course of events received

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them. A short time later the sender visited his home and was greeted by his friend, "Jack, I got those books you sent me. I enjoyed them very much. The blue one I have read through, I am half through with the red, and I intend to read the green. If you have any more please send them to me." Please remember all three copies were alike!

Many persons still cling to the fallacious belief that wild life is the property of the captor. This is true in a limited degree only. Before an individual becomes the absolute owner of an animal protected by law he must have complied with certain prerequisites — the time of hunting, the manner of taking and in the number taken. These limitations are thrown about our wild life to prevent reckless slaughter and destruction and for the additional reason that human experience has demonstrated that they are vital to continued existence thereof in sufficient numbers.

It may be true that certain of the provisions of the Fish and Game Law commonly so-called are stringent, but please bear in mind that each prohibition was devised to meet an existing condition — a reality — created by the violators themselves.

The principle of our laws is to treat all persons alike. That is the corner stone, the very foundation of our institutions.

It is in this connection that the minor courts, the magistrates' courts, must step in, for upon them devolves the duty of administering the law justly, sensibly and impartially. This is no easy task — it is a real responsibility — and no one may shift the burden. We may talk all we please about the integrity of our highest courts, but in the last analysis the problem simmers down to this — the great majority of the people are intimately acquainted only with the so-called inferior courts and they look to them for a fair, equitable and sensible administraton of justice and they form their opinions of our basic institutions from their workings. All of our courts must fairly represent the Republic as the embodiment of the spirit of justice.

Therefore it rests upon you to Americanize the foreigners in our midst by a sensible and proper interpretation of the law, and when meting out punishment, to temper it with that degree of mercy contemplated by human experiences.

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This is no easy problem, but it is a real task, a man's job. As Charles E. Hughes recently said, "A petty tyrant in a magistrate's court, the refusal to grant a fair hearing to either the complainant or to the defendant, the impatient disregard of the rights of either party breeds contempt for our courts as well as for our institutions."

The general laws have placed in your hands powers that you must exercise. These have been broadened or enlarged by the various laws which have for their object the attainments of specific states.

Reports are frequently received that certain few magistrates refuse to hear or adjudicate particular classes of transgressions of our laws and among these are violations of the Conservation Law. The judge who shirks the responsibilities of his office is unfitted to discharge the duties of the high position to which he has been elevated, and such refusal ought to automatically disqualify him. He has sworn that he will justly administer the laws enacted by the people through their duly accredited representatives and to uphold the Constitution. He should make no mental reservation when he takes the oath of his office.

It is really a serious proposition, and those of us that are in daily contact with the various problems realize and appreciate the resulting chaotic conditions. The law must be greater than the man or else our scheme of government immediately tumbles down. The man must carry out the mandates of the State's electorate in the manner and the spirit which the laws contemplate.

Aside from its importance as an economic factor, conservation, as a legal problem, is looked upon by the courts as being a proper and legitimate exercise of the police powers of the State. This question has been decided time and again, not only by the various courts of this State, but repeatedly by the United States Supreme Court. It, therefore, resolves itself into no academic question, but on the contrary, into practical force in the daily life of all our people.

In conservation matters you have before you two interested persons — the defendant and the State. The State is, generally, represented by a game protector of the Conservation Commission.

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You must bear in mind that the defendant is a most interested party, that the game protector is your aid — that he is a servant of all the people of the State — and that as such he has no interest in the controversy except to present all the facts he possesses to you, so that you may arrive at a just conclusion. On the other hand the defendant has everything at stake — the protector has nothing. These important matters I ask you to keep constantly in mind and all of you are well aware of them, for they have an important bearing in all cases.

It is well to understand that the Commission strictly admonishes its game protectors with the duty of examining into the facts in every case reported to them for prosecution, to determine and to satisfy their own minds that the individual they are about to accuse did actually violate the Conservation Law before instituting an action. They must not speculate as to whether or not the defendant did violate the law. They are required to produce evidence of such force and of such character that it will show that the defendant actually committed the violation which the protector is about to present to a court for its determination.

There is another matter to which I invite your attention and in which your cooperation is sought. Persons who complain of violations of the Conservation Law are universally called "squealers." This is an odious term which no person desires applied to himself. Thus many violations go unpunished.

If a person enters a bank, and a highwayman forces his way into the bank, holds up the employees and makes his "get away" with a large sum of money, and that person witnesses the entire transaction, he is a witness. When the case is brought to trial, all the persons who witnessed the hold-up are termed "witnesses." This is entirely correct and proper, but what distinction can exist between a person who witnesses a hold-up in a bank, and the person who witnesses the killing of a doe deer, I cannot understand. Both testify to what they have observed. Therefore, correctly, each should be termed a witness.

It is because persons dislike the odium which attaches to the word "squealer" that they refuse to enter complaints against persons violating the Conservation Law. It is also one of your duties to help us to eradicate this misapprehension which will in

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the long run act very favorably toward conservation. Your aid is solicited to root out this misconception of facts.

As in all factors of daily life, the frailty of humanity enters. Possibly to the mind of the untrained observer a certain given statement of facts would not appear nor appeal as a violation. To a trained mind the very same statement of facts would appear as a gross violation. Therefore, you must determine impartially whether or not the evidence adduced in the case, by the game protectors of this State, does or does not constitute a violation within the contemplation of the law.

The Conservation Commission, just as any other body charged with the administration of a law, does not ask you to determine that a man is guilty, unless the evidence contains such facts that it will convince you that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. But when you find that the defendant is guilty, and it is shown to you that he is a wilful violator, the mere fact that he is influential in his own community, or the fact that he has friends in his community who are influential and intercede in his behalf should not deter you from imposing a sentence befitting the violation.

Naturally there are two classes of violators. Those who violate unintentionally, and, on the other hand, we have those who violate the law wilfully.

The law, and very wisely too, has placed in your hands the ultimate punishment to be visited on a wrongdoer. This is only proper and just. A disinterested official must be the judge of the facts and of the punishment, because the prosecutor's point of view may be warped or prejudiced.

The man who violates the law unintentionally should receive a certain amount of consideration in the imposition of sentence if you determine that the facts presented to you do constitute a violation, but the man who is a wilful and persistent violator, one who knows the law or who attempts to devise means by which to circumvent the provisions of the law, should receive exemplary punishment befitting his intention.

For, after all, the criminal law or the law of penalties, if we may so call it in the civil law takes nothing else into consideration but the intent. The doing of the act is the demonstration of his intention.

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There are many persons who during winter evenings at club meetings preach conservation. At night, or the next morning, they go out and violate the same law on which they delivered long and eloquent discourses the night before. These men do it with the idea of out-witting the protector. They take the chance of being caught. If such a man is apprehended and you find that the evidence presented to you shows clearly that the defendant is guilty, that type of man should receive substantial punishment,

In some rare instances we find that people will go out and violate the law in order to provide necessities of life for their families. If you are convinced, after hearing all the testimony, that is the fact, leniency should be extended. No one seeks nor asks that a man who is in actual want should be punished as severely as a millionaire should be punished if he is caught trapping birds on his farm in order to satisfy the cravings of a fastidious appetite of himself or his guests.

You gentlemen have within your power the making or unmaking of the institutions of this State. If you administer the provisions of the laws as contemplated by the framers thereof, you are rendering a service to the State. If, however, when cases are presented to you which the evidence shows are clear-cut violations, and if by some pull at the string of the heart or through some outside influence you dismiss the case, you immediately place the law in disfavor in your community. Ordinarily, if a man violates the law he does it with the express intention to violate. If he had no intention to violate and it was an accident, and that is his defense, it may be considered by you when you impose sentence, for we all know from our experience that accidental transgressions do occur.

We all appreciate that it is a hard task for any justice to determine equitably many of the complicated statements of facts presented to him in a case, but all we ask and all that the State asks, is that you fairly and impartially consider the evidence and solely from the evidence adduced, that you arrive at your verdict. It is an ancient axiom that you cannot reach practical results through an avenue of dreams. We are all working and striving for the betterment of mankind. During the war those men who protected our wild life rendered just as useful service as the men on the

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firing line. We owe a debt of gratitude to both. Those who were on the other side we can never repay, but our men over here, the men in the State service who day after day tramped the woods and patrolled the streams, we can repay by giving them our support in their work. Wild life is an important factor in our daily life.

The Conservation Commission solicits the cooperation of your good offices in carrying out the spirit of the law—nothing more or less. This is in keeping with the purposes of our government which seek to keep each division independent of the other, but intends that they should harmonize and work together. The executive must not encroach upon the prerogatives of the judiciary nor must the judiciary transgress the sacred precincts of the Legislature, but all three can function harmoniously.

We all realize that only by mutual cooperation, by team work, can the beneficent aims and ends contemplated by the various statutes be attained. You, gentlemen, learned in the law, can far better appreciate this than any layman, like myself.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me pleasure to introduce to you as the next speaker of our morning session Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, Chief of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the New York State Department of Health, who will address us upon a subject in which every one of us is vitally interested,—The Relation of the Court to the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

THE RELATION OF THE COURT TO THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

(Moving picture film, "Fit to Win," furnished by the United States Public Health Service, was introduced and shown by Dr. Lawrence.)

DR. JOSEPH S. LAWRENCE, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: I have an opportunity in my present capacity to come before almost every type of organization of the State and I usually do so with fear and trembling because of the great importance of my subject. I am very proud to be able to be here and I am exceedingly anx-

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ious to hear the discussion you are going to make of the laws which I shall enumerate. I hope to get from your personal criticisms of these laws suggestions as to how they can be made most effective. This knowledge I want to carry through the state, because the enthusiasm that is now working up perhaps has never been equalled by any health measure. Men and women everywhere are studying the matter. They are coming to me and to members of my staff for assistance, and I know many times we are tempted to go into fields where we have no business whatever; tempted to make suggestions and do things that we have no right to do, but we do it in the height of our enthusiasm and the enthusiasm shown around about us. I will just review in a moment or two the laws that have been passed recently by the legislature tending toward our present studies. The first law was a modification or amendment to the domestic relations law, inserting a clause asking each applicant for a license to make affidavit that they had not been infected with a venereal disease, or, if they had been infected, that they had a laboratory examination made within the last five years which showed them to be no longer infected. That was the first venture in this direction, and you know as well as I perhaps that it did not succeed as abundantly as it should have. It didn't get the response that it will get in the future, because people didn't know what venereal diseases were. They did know such a thing as gonorrhea existed; they did know such a thing as syphilis existed, but they didn't know all the train of conditions that follow such infections. That although the initial trouble passed away in a week or two, other related disasters might come afterwards. The doctors by their diagnosis camouflaged the true status of these later troubles and I don't attempt to defend them other than to say they did it for charity's sake; they did it out of mercy for those afflicted and for those who were bound to suffer in the future. They thought they couldn't tell a man that he wasn't cured of gonorrhea, except when it was in the acute stage, and thereby insist that he shouldn't get married. Very many men could not have gotten married because the gonorrhea they had contracted in boyhood days when at school hadn't passed away. As we know now, their wives were infected later; they didn't know that they infected their wives because the physicians out of

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mercy didn't tell them. The illnesses that women suffer, in some instances, have been definitely but innocently given them by their best meaning husbands. Now, there is where the law, of course, could not carry. Men didn't know what the venereal diseases were; the clerk of the court when he would ask the applicant for a license whether he had such a disease, he would say perhaps he had had a slight discharge at one time, or a touch of it. Touches of it are not anything more than just the disease. The disease is a miscrobic disease and whether you have a pronounced discharge or slight discharge you have the disease and until the organism is killed you persist in having the disease. The same thing is true with syphilis, so that part of the law, while it means well, is mighty difficult to carry out.

We pass on to the next one. The next was a regulation, 29-a of the Sanitary Code, which classes syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid with the infectious diseases and outlines the duty of the physicians in connection with these diseases, asking that the physician instruct each patient who comes to him with such a disease, what the disease is, the nature of it, how it is communicated and can be communicated, and how long and difficult it is to cure. The physicians put up a howl, as you can recall, they said we cannot do that; we will lose all our practice; we cannot tell all the people who have syphilis and gonorrhea what they have; if we do we will lose our heads, because some of the very best people are apt at some time to contract one of these diseases and we must continue to camouflage it. The other day in one of the larger cities of the state a man said, we cannot take these venereal diseases into our hospitals. If we do, immediately the people will leave our hospitals; they will be afraid of being infected. While he was talking with me, I knew he had, as a surgeon, in one of those hospitals a case of gonorrhoea in a very acute stage. He had put it in under some other diagnosis, but he didn't for the life of him dare to come out and say truly why the person was in there.

The physicians have gradually gone on and something has been done, and in our later days now when we are spreading knowledge of syphilis and gonorrhea broadcast, the work will be easier.

The next measure was passed the first of September, 1917, and was an addition to the Penal Code, 1142-a. This is an important

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law, a very important law, and I wish to make a very powerful appeal that you gentlemen discover ways by which it can be put into effect more efficiently than it has been in the past. One of the greatest evils in the past was the quack advertising he had cures; cures for men's weaknesses and diseases, when he couldn't perform cures and hadn't been performing cures. He makes capital of every physiological condition. And there is the druggist who treats behind the counter. He injects some zinc sulphate, some highly constricting matter, that does dry things up, but some years afterwards the patient suffers from a stricture, all because his gonorrhea wasn't properly treated and strictures avoided in a large measure. None but licensed physicians should be permitted to treat either syphilis or gonorrhea. Another law was passed later which assists and makes this more effective.

The next measure was passed on the 10th of April, 1918; Chapter 177 was amended so that all examinations made by a laboratory should be reported by the laboratory worker to the health officer in the district from which the specimen came. That was to cover diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., and it covers just as well gonorrhea and syphilis. The physicians are not obliged to report to a health officer the presence of syphilis and gonorrhea in their private practice. A physician must report tuberculosis; he must report diphtheria; he must report smallpox; he must report pneumonia and influenza, but must not report syphilis and gonorrhea, but he is obliged to take proper specimens and send those to the laboratory. The laboratory must make the necessary examinations and report to the health officer and thus he is informed of those in his district who are infected. All these records must be kept secret, as you know, but if a person breaks the instructions of the physician or doesn't follow treatment, then the health officer is supposed to be notified by the physician of that fact, and the health officer is obliged to secure treatment and secure such person under proper isolation. The laboratory part of the law hasn't gone into effect universally as yet; it is gradually being put into effect; we are acquainting the laboratories that such a law exists and getting their cooperation as rapidly as we can.

The next was the law, Chapter 264 of the 17th of April, 1918, which is our venereal disease law. It provides in section 343-m

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for the examination of suspected persons, care of infected persons and requiring treatment to be given every person who is infected; treatment for those who cannot afford to pay, and that treatment should be given only by licensed physicians or by a prescription signed by a licensed physician which is only to be filled once.

On the 30th of April, 1918, Chapter 342 was passed establishing the present bureau, and on the 15th of July, 1918, the Sanitary Code was amended, regulation 2-a, providing for the submitting of specimens to the laboratory for examination, and likewise regulation 25 covering needless exposure. This last is a very important regulation. If a nurse or if a parent exposes a child to an infected person, or if some person who is infected carelessly throws about their soiled clothing, is not such person liable on that score, may I ask? Discharges should be properly sterilized as are the discharges from typhoid fever, because it is just as serious a menace to public health.

There are the special rules and regulations formulated by the Public Health Council, defining what shall be a proper specimen. I have here in bulletins copies of all these laws and regulations. If you haven't had them on your desk, I should be glad to have you get them from me.

What can we as physicians do and how can you help us? These are the things: First, persons who come to your courts, we feel, if we are interpreting the law right, should be examined by an intelligent, trustworthy physician; not looked at, but proper specimens taken from him or from the bodily discharges. They should be carefully examined and if found infected, then treatment should be provided for them by the health officer, or if they are capable of paying for that treatment themselves and willing to do so, let them go to a private physician and get their treatment. That would be far better than turning them over to the health officer and making public charges of them. But treatment can be provided for such persons as can not secure it for themselves; the State will furnish the amount of drug that is necessary. We are establishing clinics in all the larger cities where these people can be treated.

Prostitutes: Of course, they must be examined. It isn't enough to have one examination either. The person with gonor-

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rhea may have the infecting organisms so far back towards the bladder that it is difficult to get at it. Some laboratory methods must be employed to bring up the infecting organism. Yet it may come out at almost any time. Those persons cannot be considered safe, unless given repeated examinations. The clandestine prostitute is, if possible, worse than the professional prostitute, because it is the professional's business. It is to her interest that she should be well and she will therefore take more or less care of herself. The clandestine prostitute doesn't think about making a living of prostitution, and takes less care of herself. Both of them need thorough examination and careful treatment. This should be done by the proper kind of physicians. These examinations that were made and certificates given prostitutes in the past had to be done by men who couldn't think much of their personal standing or profession. The professional man in medicine today, who thinks anything of his practice, won't have anything to do with prostitutes; he turns them out of the office in a minute, but they ought to be treated. If necessary, that man who makes these examinations ought to be on the city budget, or else they ought to be turned to some public clinic where a thoroughly reputable man is in charge. The examinations should be made carefully and a laboratory is absolutely necessary to complete these examinations. A physician cannot tell when an acute case of gonorrhea is before him; he can frequently see that it is gonorrhea, but it is much better to have it confirmed by a laboratory examination and that divulges the secret.

Now, for treatment. The following methods of treatment are being urged: Open clinics. We are attempting to establish these in all the larger cities. There are ten cities in the State where clinics are now either operating or else they are just ready to operate. Some have expressed a willingness and it is a matter of equipment that is holding them up. It is difficult to get the proper equipment at the present time because the army has commandeered all available.

Hospital departments should be provided for those who cannot be treated at home. Syphilis and gonorrhea usually do not make their patients very ill. They can work in the factory and take their treatment in the evening. That is perfectly satisfactory and

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should be encouraged. There are a few times they cannot do this but they may be in such an infectious state that it is almost impossible for them to keep from infecting others. Such cases should be sent to hospitals. Usually a week or two are sufficient to pass the infectious stage. They are not cured, but can go to work with safety to the other members of their squad. If they report regularly for treatment, they can be cured eventually.

Then, for those who cannot be trusted, we have at the present time places only for girl patients, and those are the reformatories; Bedford Hills with a capacity of four hundred, another at Albion with a possible population of two hundred; and the Training School at Hudson with a possible population of four hundred. You know the institution at Bedford will take any type of girl from the age of 16 to 32. Albion will do the same, only Albion would rather have the less wicked girls, those who have been fewer times before the court. Hudson takes the girls from 12 to 16 and they take not only infected girls, not only prostitutes who have committed some crime, but also girls who are exposed to vicious circumstances or surroundings, they will take and care for them.

In addition to that, I would like to tell you of another dream we have in our Bureau and that is that we should be in a position in the future to take care of the girl who will be caught at times who hasn't any vicious inclinations. She hasn't started out on a life of crime, but is just tempted to go wrong once, as many boys have been, and in going wrong that once happened to be caught by the law or who may be infected and come under the law as an infected individual who cannot be trusted with her liberty. There are such girls as we know. Some have good homes and are properly treated and never go wrong again, but there are other girls who haven't any such good homes; they go wrong once and they would go right after that if they could. It is almost an injustice to put those girls in Bedford, Albion or Hudson among the confirmed criminals who have been arrested a number of times. We would like to have and we are now ready to petition the legislature to grant us such a place as Valatie for this purpose. Valatie was a home for inebriate women, but it was not a success, and it was given to us temporarily, and we have appointed a physician, Dr. Carey, as warden, but we haven't the legal author-

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ity to commit anybody there. We have also put there a laboratory and equipment for treatment. We want to establish a sanitorium after the same manner as the tuberculosis sanitoriums were established, but it will be necessary for us to have power of commitment, because, as I said, these diseases are not ill and we cannot hold them. We will have to have the means of holding them while in the sanitorium. We plan to treat them intensively and scientifically and surround them with the best social service influences. If we can re-establish their physical health, can reassure them absolutely that they are just as well as before infected, we have gone a long way towards re-establishing their self-respect. But so long as a person knows that he is not as well as his neighbor, so long as he has a dread or fear that he may contaminate someone else, or that he is not well, of course he feels much like a hypocrite, and it is difficult for him to come back into the social life. If we can make them well, we have gone a long way towards re-establishing the type of girl who had no home influence or whose home influence would not have helped her regain her self-respectability. We should like your co-operation and support to our petition for such bills and when we have the place we should like, you are to send us the proper type of girl. A great deal of judgment and care must be exercised in choosing the type of girl who goes there so we can keep the standard above that of the ordinary reformatory.

Next are the suspected individuals. They are people who are suspected of passing veneral disease. The law says they should be apprehended by the health officer and treated and not allowed to run loose. It is difficult for a health officer to get John Jones and have him examined, because the health officer will say, "Suppose he is not found infected; then he can sue me for false charges or for slander or injury to his character." There is a way that a certain corporation counsel suggested to me, and I would like you to discuss it and tell me whether you think his suggestion feasible.

Two persons have come to physician A in the town with an infection. The physician asks of the first: "Where did you get your infection?" Usually at that time they will tell and this girl said, "I don't know, but I was out with John Jones

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about two weeks ago." And then along comes another girl a week later, and the physician says, "Where did you get your infection?" "Well, I was with John Jones." Now, the physician has two statements that John Jones has infected those people, or they suspect him. He cannot go and get John Jones because these people do not want to give an affidavit, but why cannot he take that charge to the magistrate in his district and place it before the magistrate and say, "Here are two charges from persons who are infected, and both have accused John Jones of infecting them. Can't we have John Jones brought in and examined? Cannot the magistrate on the strength of that say, "Yes, John Jones should be examined." Can't he send word to John Jones to appear at the health office for an examination? If John Jones fails to respond to that, can't the magistrate have him brought in for contempt of court, because he refused to take notice of the mandates of the court? I invite discussion on that.

That closes my discussion of the law, and I have just one more suggestion and that is that medical prophylaxis itself is not one hundred per cent sure. Our army has the lowest record of venereal disease of any army ever assembled. I do not believe it was due to medical prophylactic measures; I believe it was due to prophylactic measures of a different type, which were educational. They gave lectures like this. They had no end of workers who tried to show the men where they got their infections. Eighty-five per cent who were found to be infected within the first month, it was shown got their infection on the way to camp and not after they were in camp.

A great factor the army had in making for efficiency was the recreational convenience. They had the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Red Cross organizations, with their moving pictures, their huts, where they had pool tables and where it was possible for men to enjoy themselves. The average city or town to-day has too few places where the young people may exercise or have good times in a thoroughly justifiable way. Too many times the young people must steal away for their enjoyment, for their pleasures, and after having stolen away, of course any kind of an evil influence can spoil the whole bunch. We should have more playgrounds, more public houses for sport, poolrooms or

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playgrounds, such as they are planning here at this community center. These must all be effectively chaperoned.

Then comes the needs of the young people which should be carefully studied. Proper influences and environment should be placed about them. They must be educated in the proper usage of their bodies. This is an educational problem which must be intelligently, faithfully and honestly handled. During the month of January we sent out over fifty-three thousand pamphlets to fathers and mothers and boys. We also sent literature to institutions, to ministers, to give to their congregations, to every type of assemblage. Where there was someone who was interested, and requested it, we sent information. With our lectures and literature we are doing much to give the people correct knowledge. As they obtain this, we feel obedience to the law to be more certain.

HON. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN: I don't exactly know how to open this discussion except to say that I am now heartily in favor and back of all the propaganda that has been put forth by the army and by the Health Department in the State and the Public Health Commission, and I have not always felt this way about the problem. I never gave the matter very much thought up to a short time ago; before that I considered the propaganda unimportant. I went away to boarding school when ten years old and never came back home except for vacations until I was twenty-two, and then I immediately served about four or five months in the Spanish War in Porto Rico. I never realized the seriousness of venereal disease, but I certainly knew all about it. I learned questions of sex in school in the worst way that they can be learned and not in the right way, that is, from my parents; not that they were at all narrow-minded; they simply considered that those questions were not questions for children.

I never realized the prevalence in New York City of venereal disease until I was magistrate. I was a magistrate exactly one month before I realized what a terrible condition of affairs existed, but I didn't know how to stop it and there wasn't very much propaganda on the subject. Strange to say, in advocating a question of this kind public opinion is the most important thing in the world. Still, public opinion has done more to keep

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us in ignorance of the dangers of venereal disease, up to a short time ago. I remember during the administration of President Roosevelt, when the Atlantic fleet was sent around the world, one of the navy physicians, with the idea of preserving the health of the navy, introduced a prophylactic pack, and there was such an uproar by the same people who are now advocating prohibition that it was impossible to have this as part of the regular equipment. The navy's object was, however, accomplished by offering a man prophylactic treatment and punishing him for any infection contracted if the treatment was not taken. That I know to be true; and but for the opposition mentioned, they would have furnished the packs to each man. Public opinion at that time had the idea that the person who became infected got what he deserved. I think that that state of affairs would have existed until to-day if we had not gone to war with Germany, and the great curse of venereal infection became known to the army doctors. Certainly it wasn't very long after the selective draft went into operation that the army learned the terrible condition of affairs they had to combat, and it became necessary to appropriate millions of dollars more than they could have dared to appropriate for a campaign of that kind in peace times.

There is a great deal we can do of course to help, but I think the magistrates and judges ought to confine themselves to devoting all their efforts in enforcing the laws on the subject. The laws that have been mentioned are most important. The most important one is the law which was passed last year, and never in the world would it have passed had it not been for the war. That is what put the law through and it is a splendid law.

As I understand it, under the law, our duties are these: Suspected cases are to be reported to the health department of the city. We do this in New York through our probation department. The other section of the law is that having to do with a person convicted under certain subdivisions of the Vagrancy Law. When you have a conviction under the latter, you are bound not to allow the person to go out of the jurisdiction of the court until examined by the board of health. A terrible situation occurred in New York, a difficult problem for the board of health, in that the magistrates had been giving too short sentences in the work-

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house. When a woman had been found infected, they gave one month and the treatment sometimes takes longer than that. You cannot get these women to understand that after they have served the month there is any more hold on them and when transferred to the Riverside Hospital become very refractory. I think the magistrates are now sentencing them for longer terms, so that the length of their commitment will approximate the necessary time for cure, as far as they can do so. That is something we have to do and we can help a great deal by informing the board of health, and we ought to do it, and in doing it we have got to use a great deal of tact, and this is especially so in the country. For in the country, if the board of health got to prescribing, publicly, treatment for venereal diseases, it would cause a great deal of notoriety, which, of course, at this time would have a bad effect, although I think that the benefit derived from the treatment is worth it to the community.

Of course, in the city when a venereal treatment is given there are very few people who know about it. But, certainly, the justices of the peace and police justices in the rural district by using ingenuity and a little good counsel can co-operate with reputable physicians whereby cases brought to their attention in the court or on probation could be treated without the patient having to undergo undue publicity. This compulsory examination law, when we first look at it, as lawyers, we jump to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional. We certainly know that a member of Congress said, "What is a constitution among friends" — what is a constitution against public opinion? There is no constitution if public opinion is strong enough, and I don't think that the constitutional question will ever be raised or would embarrass us very much.

I saw in a clipping from the magazine published by the Bureau of Social Hygiene an excellent letter written by the Department of Health to the magistrates and judges of the State of Massachusetts asking for co-operation, and in one short paragraph is summed up not all of our duty, but an essential part of it. The letter says: "From a health officer's standpoint, to place on probation a person suffering from venereal disease without requiring that person to take prompt, regular and effective treatment, or

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to place a person charged with offenses against chastity on probation without first ascertaining whether or not that person is capable of communicating a venereal disease, is a failure to properly protect the public health." We have lots of opportunities to properly protect the public health if we do those two things, and I think it is our sovereign duty to the public to do, and it is our sworn duty to carry out the second section of the law about having those examinations in the cases of vagrancy; I think it is just as much our duty also to report as many cases as we can and report them tactfully, and in as kind a manner as possible to the boards of health and to the health districts.

JUDGE LEWIS: I don't think there is a magistrate in the State of New York but that is anxious and willing to help along this movement that is being made so widespread in this matter of venereal disease, and I think sometimes magistrates are criticised when in fact they shouldn't be. The question of getting these proceedings initiated is the one that bothers the magistrates more than anything else. This last law that has been mentioned here giving the health officers the right to initiate those proceedings seems to be a way out of it by cutting a good deal of this red tape. Under that law a magistrate cannot order the examination until the person brought in has been convicted either under subdivision 3 or subdivision 4. Most of the magistrates have to deal that way. When a woman is picked up and brought in under the vagrancy section, if she appears with an attorney and fights the case, then the people prosecuting are obliged to prove their case of vagrancy before the court is in a position to order any examination at all. If they work the other way through the health department and have these people held pending an examination, I don't think it would be a difficult matter in any magistrates' court in the State of New York to have the police department or anybody else bring in one of these women running around the streets. Then if the examination shows that she did have this disease, she could be convicted under the vagrancy section. When they try to reverse that process and the people are brought in and all the protections are thrown around them and they have to be convicted of the crime itself before the court can order these examinations, it is

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a far more difficult matter. We have had the question up in our city time and again.

It occurred to me that if it could be arranged so that the health department could start those proceedings for the purpose of having those examinations made, it would be an easy matter for the magistrate to deal with them; but so far as getting orders or ordering anybody to come, or issuing a warrant under the code as it stands, the magistrate must necessarily have the proper information laid before him in order to issue any warrant. Of course, a mere direction he may send out may be regarded or disregarded as the person feels, and in the case that the doctor cited about some physician going to the magistrate and saying that this man or woman is infected with the disease, I don't think there is a magistrate in New York State who would dare to issue a warrant on any such information as that. The question of examination would have to be taken up before. The persons charged or suspected are brought in and convicted of the crime before the magistrate is in any position to order an examination at all.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: We are not confined entirely to those two sections because the one who drafted that law was clever enough to say, "any other offense of similar character." I have been trying to reach keepers of disorderly houses and men in the back rooms of saloons who solicit; they should be examined. I know many of those men are infected with venereal diseases. You don't have to convict of vagrancy; you convict of keeping a disorderly house. You cannot bring pressure to bear until you have secured your conviction.

JUDGE CHARLES H. PIPER, NIAGARA FALLS: Dr. Lawrence is wrong when he states that the Girls Training School at Hudson can accommodate 400 and the girls can be sent there. For ten years I have been trying to get girls into Hudson and a few have been received. Within two months I committed a girl to Hudson and I was informed by the superintendent, Dr. Bruce, that they have a long waiting list and couldn't take the girl. I was obliged to release the girl. The New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson is not properly equipped to take care of the girls. If you have a girl fifteen years of age, a prostitute, or a wayward girl, a girl coming under any provision of law who

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should be sent to that institution or some similar institution — that being the only institution it is the only place she could be sent — if you convict a girl to-day and telegraph to Hudson that she is in the custody of the sheriff or police matron, you will get a letter from Dr. Bruce in which she will state that there is a long wating list and telling you to put the girl in some detention home until she is able to accommodate her. You may have a detention home. We haven't. If you have no detention home the girl must be turned out because the Legislature of the great State of New York does not provide a proper place for girls of that character and age.

MISS MAUDE E. MINER: Why shouldn't a resolution come from this body? Isn't it a matter of education in order to get the proper provision in these reformatories? We suffer from the same thing not only in the institutions for the younger girls but in the private institutions for the older girls. Some of us feel that the care of women and girls infected with venereal disease ought to be the charge of the reformatory and the problem of the reformatory and not the problem of the detention hospital. That hasn't been very clearly set forth and some health people feel that it is a matter of the detention hospital. We have an illustration of that in New York city at Riverside Hospital where 200 women are being held. In other places the proposition has been met and has been carried out, and now the institution at Valatie has been transferred for the detention of these women. As a matter of fact, for those who are delinquent, it is far better for them to be cared for in an institution for delinquents, and in view of the public opinion that there is on this subject and with regard to the care of those who are defective delinquents, it would seem a very wise time to strike for the additional provision in such institutions as Hudson, Albion and Bedford and if such addition is needed it is more needed in Hudson than in any other place.

JUDGE PIPER: I don't speak with regard to venereal disease alone. A girl cannot for any reason be placed in the institution at Hudson because they haven't the accommodation. We have had a committee on the New York State Training School for ten years and resolutions have been passed at every session and

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the Legislature has been appealed to; we have asked the aid of the different Governors and the minutes of this organization are full of resolutions asking relief for that institution and we haven't gotten it. The only thing to do is to keep agitating the matter and maybe ten or fifteen or twenty-five years, after five or six or ten thousand girls have gone to the bad, the Legislature may pay a little attention to this matter.

JUDGE SHOVE: I wish to second the remarks, and in addition to say, you might just as well take the bull by the horns and say that the physicians are trying to hide behind the screen and make the courts the medium of all reform. The courts have no technical or medical knowledge or information sufficient to allow them to cope with venereal disease without the trained knowledge of the physician. Venereal disease should be treated the same as any other communicable disease and be reported by the physician to the health department. The physician is the man who knows it exists and where it is, and instead of being a privileged communication to a physician, it should be reported and quarantined if necessary or advisable, and the physician should be allowed to give evidence in court when a case of syphilis is found to exist among dissolute men or women, so that it will not be peddled further. Which would you rather your child would have, scarlet fever or syphilis? They will quarantine scarlet fever. But in venereal disease the doctor says nothing; is not permitted to say anything; and there is no way for the magistrates' courts to find the evidence to convict under the laws that are aimed at this disease; if this disease is to be coped with by way of enforcement the disability of physicians to give information must be removed and he compelled to report. The State departments lack the means to carry out the laws they purport to represent, as in case of drug addicts; there are no institutions where they can be sent as suggested in the law, except private institutions, which charge such prices that no one can be sent there except at from $75 to $100 per week. These are only for the rich who sincerely wish to be cured; the courts cannot commit at public expense to such places, as they are not obliged to receive them. The government has seen fit to appropriate vast sums to carry out this work, and we do not make it possible to

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profit thereby, as the real worthy cases cannot be reached on account of lack of institutions prepared to treat this class of case.

JUDGE JOHN J. BRADY OF ALBANY: It would appear to me that probably at this late date we are working with tools that are old and of no consequence as far as gaining the desired effect are concerned. Years ago there was not in existence many of the things we are discussing as very important to our various communities. Twenty years ago, who would think in dealing with the ordinary case in police court to learn whether the defendant was a drug addict or troubled with venereal disease or what not; we would simply send them to jail if the facts warranted and that was the end of it. In the interim people of intelligence and interest have by agitation made clear the necessity of doing things in a systematic way. I think from what I have observed that all these things are necessary and that we will never gain results unless that which the judge has referred to is brought about and some positive means be offered so as to secure the results we desire to obtain.

You men who have attended these meetings heretofore have heard several of the magistrates talk about this drug law. I have personally gone through the experience of trying to find a place for the drug addict. Although the law was there I couldn't find the place to which to commit, and the same condition exists to-day. I believe that eventually it will be absolutely necessary for the State to provide an institution for the care of drug addicts and the class of people of whom the doctor and the judge of the Court of Special Sessions spoke this morning. Hospitals, as a rule, do not want them. We will have to have a place for the drug addicts. Let them be detained as the law intended that they should be. Think of sending the drug addict to the hospital and have the medical examiner certify to you in two weeks that the person committed by the court is in condition to be discharged! We are reaching the point where we are not desirous of sending to State institutions women afflicted with venereal diseases. Miss Miner stated it would be the proper thing to have them treated in these institutions, but there ought to be places in institutions where treatment of that kind alone is the principal

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business of the institution. So too with the drug addict. They ought to be placed in institutions where they will be detained for a sufficient length of time. Detention is necessary; treatment is necessary, and above and beyond all that, they should be waited upon and treated by people who are there desirous of obtaining that which all hope will be obtained — the recovery of the patient.

I have suggested to unfortunate women who were brought into court charged with vagrancy, pending their examination, that they submit to an examination and in several cases they have very willingly done so. If they desire to go to their physician they are permitted to do so, or he is called. If they will permit a physician designated by the board of health to make the examination we have one to call upon and we get the information before we arrive at the date of the hearing. Many of these women will be glad to submit to an examination if they are sure they are going to have a clear bill. Perhaps some of them will object and have their counsel there to see to it that their rights are not interfered with.

I shall be pleased when the time arrives when institutions of this character are in existence and unfortunates of this class are properly attended to.

THE PRESIDENT: I want to name our two committees that have to work this afternoon and report this evening.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: Judge Dooley of Brooklyn, Chairman; Judge Babcock of Batavia, and Judge Shove of Oneonta.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS: Judge Appell of Mt. Vernon, Judge Piper of Niagara Falls, and Judge Gardner of Elmira.

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FIFTH SESSION

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 22, 1919

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE LAWS AND PROCEDURE RELATING TO CHILDREN'S AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE INTERPRETATION OF SUBDIVISION ONE, SECTION 899, OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

HON. JOHN J. BRADY, POLICE JUSTICE, ALBANY: This question is one of the most important and interesting ones that the magistrate has to deal with. We probably have more cases in violation of this section than any other section of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In addition, these cases have such a bearing upon that which is all important to the community, the home and the children. After all, the welfare of the home really means the welfare of the community and the welfare of the State, and if there is anything we can do to keep the home together and make it that which it should be, in keeping with the laws governing our actions on that question, it behooves us to bend our very best effort in that direction.

This section is familiar to all magistrates who deal with delinquent husbands. Such magistrates must, in handling such cases, have become acquainted with its limitations. "Its purpose was to compel a husband to support his wife and family by summary proceedings, and thereby prevent their becoming a public charge." (Weigand v. Weigand, 103 App. Div. 42.) This case cites the leading decision in this line, namely: People ex rel. Commrs. of Charities v. Cullen, 153 N. Y. 629. In the case of People v. DeWolf, 133 App. Div. 879, the court cites the above principle and adds, "not to settle matrimonial differences or as a substitute for an action for separation."

That the purpose of this section is as above stated seems well settled, and decisions almost without number might be quoted along the same line. As a consequence it now appears that where a wife and her children are left to their own devices by the husband, provided they have enough "grit" to struggle along without public aid, no action against the husband under this section will

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lie. Peo. v. Crouse, 86 App. Division, 352, says: "the evidence shows she has been earning sixteen dollars a month as a domestic servant, and there is no evidence that she is ill, or that there is any reason why she may not in the future continue to find employment, and as the purpose of the section is to protect the public from such a charge, rather than to adjust domestic relations, there is further reason for reversal of the judgment."

This decision was quoted with approval in People v. Smith (1910) reported in 139 Appellate Division, 361, a case arising in our court at Albany, where the husband was only giving toward the support of his wife and two children about fourteen dollars a month, a case in which the court calls attention to the fact that at the time of making the complaint the wife had in her possession three or four dollars, as having a bearing upon the danger of her becoming a public charge.

It would seem, therefore, that there can no longer be any doubt as to the interpretation which must be placed upon this section of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the many and varied ways in which there may be offered a defense there is no need to speak, for time would not suffice. As I said before under judicial interpretations of this subdivision, there must be proved first a willful "abandonment" on the part of the husband, and actual dependency or danger of immediate dependency on the part of the family.

However the courts have stated one or two matters to be a defense of which I wish to say a few words.

First, Adultery: Perhaps the leading case reported on this question is People v. Brady, 13 Misc. 294. This case also arose in the Police Court, Albany. The defendant was charged with a violation of this subdivision and section and for a defense offered to show that his wife was guilty of adultery. We refused to permit the testimony on the theory that he was bound to support his wife, notwithstanding adultery, until he was freed from that responsibility by a court having competent jurisdiction to grant such freedom.

There was no claim made that defendant had supported his wife and he was convicted. He appealed, and the appellate court reversed the conviction, and in doing so had this to say: "The

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contention of the counsel for the People that defendant should secure a divorce, and that until he procures one he must be under penalty of imprisonment to support his wife, is not founded in reason and is against current authority. * * * The *injustice of such a doctrine is apparent when we recall that the husband in a divorce suit must not only pay his own lawyer, but his wife's, and poverty is no answer to a motion for counsel fees, etc. If therefore, the husband is without means for a divorce suit, unless he can defend himself against these proceedings by showing * * * his wife's adultery, he must always give up his earnings to support a prostitute, else remain a prisoner in the penitentiary.*" Please bear in mind the reasoning of the justice rendering this decision, for later I wish to call attention to it.

The other defense is this: "There is no abandonment when the husband lives apart from his wife in obedience to a judgment of separation from bed and board obtained at the suit of the wife." (Settled in the Cullen case and several later cases.) We, in our court, have frequently been asked to issue a warrant against husbands under these circumstances, but decisions seem to preclude us from such action.

Now, should the law be amended? We magistrates preside at the only court easily accessible to persons without means to bear the expense of litigation. The women who come to our courts for relief are, in a large measure, women who are not public charges and not likely to become such, because of their pride and willingness to work to the utmost; nor are they as a rule women who are seeking "separation from their husbands." We find that as a general thing, they come to the court ready to assume their duties of wife and mother, asking only that they be supported by their husbands in accordance with what is earned. Is it not a substantial injustice to say to such a woman: "So long as you can support yourself, so long as it is not necessary for you to apply to the public authorities for charity, so long as your body and soul are held together by your own efforts, there is nothing we can do to compel your husband to aid you, *you must go to the Supreme Court.*" And yet that is just what we must do if we are to live up to the decisions laid down by the higher courts.

Just here I want to call your attention to the reasoning in the

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Brady case. The judge said it would be injustice to compel a husband to assume the cost of an action for divorce in order to relieve himself from supporting a wife guilty of adultery. Surely then the rule should work both ways, and the injustice is quite as great which compels a wife to sue for a separation which she does not want, and bear the expense of attorney's fees in such an action. It may sound well to say that her attorney can secure an order compelling her husband to pay counsel fees, but the fact remains, that in the average case which we are called upon to consider the husband is not good for counsel fees, and therefore it is almost impossible to get a lawyer.

Now referring to the other defense that of a judicial separation. It seems to be settled that if a husband fails to pay the sum directed by the court as counsel fees or to his wife, he may be punished for contempt by imprisonment. However, it seems to be likewise settled that when one is punished in this way for contempt, he can not again be similarly punished. I know of at least one case arising in our jurisdiction where a man took advantage of this, refused to pay counsel fees or alimony, was committed for two or three months and then found himself free from responsibility. Under such conditions should not the wife have the right to seek relief somewhere?

There is now pending in our Legislature a proposed amendment to the State Constitution giving the Legislature authority to create either alone or as part of existing courts, Domestic Relations and Children's Courts and to extend to them broad jurisdiction, including equity jurisdiction. This if eventually incorporated in our Constitution might correct the condition with which we find ourselves faced to-day. But that will take years at best. In the meantime should we not ask to have this section amended so that the Magistrate's Court will have the power to grant relief in cases where the husband and father is neglecting his responsibility, notwithstanding the fact that his wife is willing to work and earn a living rather than become a charge upon the public?

Then too there arises the question of jurisdiction. The decisions are far from clear on some situations. Suppose a man deserts his wife in Buffalo, and three years afterward he is located in Binghamton? Should she not have the right, if it appears that she is

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then living in Binghamton to cause his arrest there, even though the original abandonment took place in another city? Or even if she be not living there should she not have the right to make a demand then and there for support and on his failure to accede to her demand, be entitled to relief in the Magistrate's Court?

Another problem which arises frequently in Albany. Should a man be permitted to offer a woman a home with *his* people, when his wife and his people are not congenial, when he is able to provide her a home at another place? Of course this may frequently be dealt with under the cases which permit the magistrate to determine whether an offer is made in "good faith," but frequently such home is offered in perfect good faith, and I have often thought that some way should be found to prevent a man from subjecting his wife to surroundings which only tend to cause friction and unpleasantness.

These are some of the problems we magistrates must meet, and I am frank to say that I am not prepared to recommend a course to be followed to reach the results we wish to attain. However, I believe they are fruitful subjects for discussion by you men gathered here, and the result of our discussion may point the way to a means of applying the law with greater equity, and may bring us to the point where we can formulate an amendment or amendments which will aid us in dealing with the classes of cases arising under this section.

JUDGE APPELL: Based on my personal experience, I would say in answer to Judge Brady's question: "Is a change needed in this law," unequivocally yes. It is a strange coincidence that my experience in these particular lines of cases has been almost identical with that of Judge Brady for we have been discussing the question for the last hour or so and find that both our thoughts and our decisions in the matters where the testimony has apparently been practically the same, have been identical.

About a month ago in the Domestic Relations Court, I convicted two defendants who were charged under section 899 with being disorderly persons. The testimony in both cases was practically the same. The men had been earning approximately $20 and $25 weekly. Each left a wife and child and had expended their income almost wholly for liquor and showed a

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great unconcern and a distinct refusal to adequately support their families. This abandonment had taken place for several weeks. The wife in each case was too proud to apply for charity to the authorities. She was too full of pride to go to court at first to seek relief, so she took what she thought was the wiser course in the dilemma and went to work. In one case, the wife earned $9 weekly and in the other case $11 weekly. After working for several weeks they came to court and sought relief. A warrant was issued in each case for the husband and the defense was put up that a conviction could not be had by virtue of the fact that the wife was not apt to become a burden on the public, the record showing, of course, that she had been earning for several weeks this small weekly stipend. I held that it is not either the theory or the practical intent of the law to compel a wife to work for herself when her husband is able to do so and where the support is not adequate, taking as a basis his earning capacity and the situation to which he had elevated his wife. Both cases were appealed and in each instance I was reversed, the theory of the appellate court being that the wife, by virtue of her earning capacity, as proved by her present wage, would not admit of her becoming a public charge.

We don't like to take issue directly with the appellate courts, but I for one cannot and will not subscribe to the doctrine or theory that a wife abandoned by a dissolute husband of fair earning capacity should be forced to go out and eke out an existence. The courts seemed to disregard the theory of adequacy. It seems that the appellate courts believe that if the wife is earning just enough to keep body and soul together, apparently regardless of the husband's income, still he is not bound to support her if she is earning enough to keep out of the poorhouse. I think a situation like that presents to us considerable food for reflection and should be an entering wedge for us to assist in alleviating this gruesome condition. By analogy we might say that if a husband was earning ten thousand dollars a year and refused to support his wife and if she had the courage to go out and earn ten or twelve dollars a week, he would be absolved from supporting her unless she be forced to apply to the civil courts in a suit for separation. I don't think she should be forced

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to seek a separation; she may not want one. I think that is a problem that will admit of a great deal of discussion on our part.

I also agree with Judge Brady's ruling relative to a case wherein the husband had abandoned a wife, we will say in New York, and subsequently maintained his domicile in Albany, and then when the wife applies for relief there I believe she is entitled to it. I think, however, she is entitled to it only after first making her foundation by making a demand and getting a refusal on his part. Because of the theory that the domicile of the husband is the domicile of the wife, Albany is the domicile of both in that instance. If there were lacking a demand and refusal, her only remedy would be in the jurisdiction from which the original abandonment took place.

JUDGE HAGER: I concur in Judge Brady's and also in Judge Appell's ruling in regard to the case Judge Brady cited, where the husband coming from New York to Albany, he would take jurisdiction. We have many cases of that character. I had a case in the fall where the husband during this war period had moved from Detroit to Buffalo, leaving a wife and children in Detroit in a home furnished, but sent no money to the home in Detroit. The wife learned of his being in Buffalo and working in the ammunition factory. She packed up her belongings and brought her family to Buffalo, where she obtained a warrant for her husband's arrest as a disorderly person. The husband raised the defense that he had furnished a home in Detroit and left his family there; but he had sent no money, and I ruled against him. We have these cases frequently, especially during the war period. In Buffalo we have the Curtiss plant and several large ammunition factories. Many men have moved to Buffalo and when they arrived they seem to forget all about the wife and children in some other city. I think we would be perfectly safe in taking jurisdiction.

I am surprised about what Judge Appell said of being reversed on the case he just cited. It seems to me it isn't good law — if the higher courts are going to take that view. The theory, of course, is that it is a taxpayer's proceeding brought to spare the taxpayer the expense of supporting the family. It seems to me we ought to have some amendment made so as not to compel the

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wife to go into a court of equity, which is an expense and a long-drawn out proceeding; the wife perchance might starve while that proceeding is pending if aid is not given. They want immediate relief and they want three meals a day; they cannot wait until the higher court, with all its intricate machinery, works out a program for taking care of the woman and family. I have maintained in our court that we need not wait until the woman is starving; until she is caused to humiliate herself by going to the poormaster and asking for relief; a woman has some self-respect and will not do that. Many would rather starve and die before doing that. When they come to our courts for immediate relief we should grant it and it seemed to me that the appellate court is in poor business. I shall continue and all of us should, in granting this relief. If the defendant wants to go to the expense of appealing, well and good.

JUDGE DOOLEY: If we consider the organization of our courts, we can see where the line of demarcation comes in and the reason for the decisions of our higher tribunals. Our constitution provides that the so-called inferior courts shall not have any equity jurisdiction and therefore it relegates to the courts of record, to our supreme court, actions for separation and actions for divorce. We inherited the Poor Law from England. Our original statutes did not provide for the support of the wife or the children. After our republic was organized and the statute of the State of New York passed, in 1786, I think one who did not provide for his wife and children was treated as a vagabond and there was no provision to protect the public or the wife or children through process to compel their support in our courts. I think in 1789 there was a provision put in our revised statute which provided that in order to protect the public power was given to cause the arrest of the neglectful husband or father who failed to support his wife or children. Therefore, the foundation of the statute, so far as the jurisdiction of the inferior courts is concerned is that the abandoned wife or children are, or may be liable to become, a burden upon the public, and we must always have that in mind.

I think we are progressing from what were the early decisions of our courts, because there has been an amendment to our Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to the undertakings for sup-

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port. The undertakings under the Code originally provided that it should be for the protection of the people and the amount should be paid over to the commissioner of charities or overseer of the poor; that is, where the bond is exacted. To-day, the provision of the Code in respect to such undertakings is for the benefit of the wife or child. So that progress is made in that regard.

In regard to the point made by Judge Brady regarding the wife coming into the city where the husband is located. In the City of New York our charter provides that if a wife is in the city and the husband can be found therein, then our courts are given jurisdiction to issue process and try the defendant if the wife is about to become a charge. The case of the People versus Cullen was an action of separation in which the complainant, Mrs. Cullen, got a decree of separation from her husband and a certain amount of alimony was allowed her. Subsequently, that amount was not paid and a proceeding was instituted in one of our magistrates' courts under the statute for non-support and the case went to the Court of Appeals on an appeal and the Court of Appeals held that the wife must be satisfied with the provisions made under her particular decree in the court of record and therefore the magistrates' courts had no jurisdiction to intervene. I had a case in which a decree of separation was issued on behalf of the wife, in which the allowance was made for the support of the wife and child. Proceeding in our court was for the support of the child and the defense was there raised that the rights of both the wife and child were covered by the decree in that particular action. The defendant in that case had suffered contempt of court; he had been in our city prison three months for failure to pay alimony money under the decree of separation and therefore could not be tried for the non-support of the child in our magistrates' court, that our court had no jurisdiction. We held and the Court of Appeals sustained us that the decree did not affect the rights of the child and therefore the child was entitled to support from the father. (See People v. Soriano, 216 N. Y. 720.)

With reference to the suggestion made about the wife being bound to live in the home of the parent of the husband, there is

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a case in the Court of Appeals which holds where the husband offers a fairly good home and things can be made pleasant for the wife, that the husband has a right to fix his own home. But Judge Crane, in a case in our Supreme Court, Second Department, Special Term, held that the wife is not bound to live in the home of the parent of the husband where her life was made intolerable, and therefore that she had a right to go into the court and ask for relief under our statutes.

The amendment which has been referred to by Judge Brady provides that the constitution, article six, be amended so that the domestic relations courts and the children's court shall have equity jurisdiction. If that amendment be adopted then our domestic relations courts will have all the power that the legislature sees fit to entrust to them with regard to those matrimonial and non-support cases. As the law stands to-day, of course, our Magistrates' Courts cannot have any equity jurisdiction. I would like each of the members of the Association to do their utmost to familiarize their respective constituency as to this amendment so we can make sure of its adoption by the people. If it is adopted, as I said before, it only requires our energy and effort to get the legislature to bestow all the power that is necessary to give ample, full and complete justice in these cases to the Domestic Relations and Children's Courts.

JUDGE BRADY: I want to call your attention again to the fact that it would appear that the opinion of the Appellate Division in the Smith case is the law at the present time. I am very glad to follow the lead of the distinguished gentlemen who have spoken and go on convicting the defendants, but I know what the outcome will be. I will probably be told that the Smith case has been passed upon by the appellate division of the department in which I preside and that is the law. I hope we are not losing sight of the fact that after all this is a summary proceeding and there ought to be some value then to the complainant that it is a summary proceeding.

As to the complainant in the case seeking charity or aid from the Charity Department. It seems to me that in the case of the woman coming from another city, if the law said that it was necessary that she be dependent on the community, or likely to

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become dependent on the community, she would first have to seek aid from the charity department, and the charity department wouldn't give her aid if she went there, because they would say, "You are not a resident of the city and you haven't been here for a sufficient length of time to gain a residence, therefore, we cannot help you," and she would be deprived of the help there. Then she might reason she is likely to become a charge and if the case came to court her attorney would use the fact that the charity department had refused aid as a defense saying she was not within the jurisdiction.

Recently there was decided in Rensselaer county by County Judge Russell, a case reported in the last advance sheets. The accused, under section 899, was brought to Police Court in Troy and Judge Byron convicted the defendant who was a man of more than ordinary means, who lived in Troy with his wife and who saw fit to leave her. He was able to maintain a good home for her, but refused to live with her, and frequently he aggravated the woman and annoyed her and taunted her by saying, "Go on, you can get a divorce whenever you want to. I will give you the evidence." She replied, "No, I don't want a divorce; I want my home; you married me and I want to live in my home." "Well, I am not going to support you; I am going to destroy this home; I will get a room for you in the hotel, and he did secure a room in a third or second-class hotel." He didn't secure the best room in the house, as the evidence showed, but it was back in some out of the way place on one of the floors and the room furnishings consisted of a couple of chairs and a bed. He was going to give her a certain small sum of money and this was going to be her home. She refused to go and remained at her home and he refused to support her. His defense was that he offered her a home, and the point in that case was a bona fide offer. The judge ruled it was not a home and the man was convicted and the matter was brought to the attention of the county court and County Judge Russell rendered an opinion that I think is very good law. I call your attention to that point; I think it is worth while reading. It seems to be good law; it seems to be the reasoning of a man with legal temperament, and it seems to be the action of a man that is just and fair. I think that so far

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as we are concerned if anything at all can be done to bring this thing to the point where these unfortunate people would be granted an opportunity to gain their rights without having recourse to that which they are unable to secure, we should do all that is possible to secure such action.

Take, for example, the matter of divorce. There are any number of women who do not believe in divorce; there are any number of women who will not agree to a separation unless there are grounds offered in the proper tribunal to show that they were responsible. These women should not be compelled to maintain themselves and their family because of their not being inclined and not able financially to seek aid in the courts.

The law says that the man must support his wife and family according to his means, and if he fails to provide for them and fails to assume his responsibility, the fact that he has been in prison two or three times need not release him of the responsibility. The only thing that will relieve him of that responsibility is the fact that he may become absolutely destitute; he may become finally incapacitated or unable to do it, or death may remove him. Other than that, his responsibility rests with him during all his life.

JUDGE NOONAN: I think that in construing this particular section of the Code of Criminal Procedure we ought not to worry very much about the unfortunate predicament of people who have means to get their rights adjudicated in other courts. This section is of enormous importance to those people who haven't the means to go into court for a separation. It is mighty important in readjusting family relations. There are times when perhaps technically a woman isn't entitled to the extreme relief granted by the statute. I think it should be more flexible.

I think too, we have in the interpretation that has been given to this statute by the courts, a good example of a statute being perverted from its original intent by judicial construction, because that section is in the alternative, and it says: "persons who actually abandon their wives or children without adequate support or leave them in danger of becoming a public burden, or who neglect to provide for them according to their means." As a

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matter of fact, you might as well leave out that middle clause; it doesn't add anything of value to the statute. If you had the first and last provisions only, you would have a better statute than you have at the present time. It isn't a good thing to advocate strong-arm decisions, but I think we are not going to be condemned very severely if we sometimes strong-arm things in the interest of abstract justice. Of course, no one is in favor of any strong-arm methods that do an injustice or harm to anyone, but, as Judge Hagar says, we keep making these orders and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not appealed from. We continue to get substantial justice done by simply applying the statute the way it reads, but it would be better if we could get it amended by either striking out that middle clause or putting something in to show just exactly what the legislature intended to do.

THE PRESIDENT: The point raised by Judge Noonan is the exact reason that I suggested this special subject for discussion. I believe that the decision of the appellate courts on these cases has been the cleanest case of judicial legislation that was ever seen in the State of New York. If English language means English language, that section reads in the alternative. The courts have plainly interpreted it in the conjunctive. Where you have a case like that of an appellate court laying down judicial legislation, I believe that Judge Appell and Judge Hagar are very much justified in strong-arm decisions in which they ignore to a certain extent the holdings of the appellate courts. I also believe, as Judge Noonan suggests, if the legislature amended that section, it would be made clear that the interpretation of the court was getting away from the intent of the section and it would help us out greatly in very many cases we have under that section.

Judge Kernochan has handed a telegram to me from Judge McAdoo who is unable to be with us to speak on the subject on which we hoped to hear from him. He says: "Pressure of my work here, to my deep regret, makes impossible presence at conference. Had hoped to forward paper on subject assigned. Highly desirable in interest of consistent, impartial and intelligent enforcing of the law that laws and procedure be unified. Present jumble of laws antagonistic, overlapping, misconstrued, and with procedure differing in geographical and political divi-

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sions highly unjust to all citizens of the State. Suggest committee on unification of these laws be appointed. Wish conference all success and am at its service." (Signed) William McAdoo.

Judge McCloskey, who was to have led the discussion on Judge McAdoo's address, has very kindly consented to substitute for Judge McAdoo and give us a talk on this subject, and I know from correspondence and talks with him that he has some excellent ideas.

THE NEED FOR REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF OUR CRIMINAL LEGISLATION INCLUDING A UNIFIED AND UNIFORM STATE MAGISTRACY

HON. FRANCIS A. MCCLOSKEY, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY: I had expected, as the President has indicated rather discursively and rather briefly, to discuss the points that I anticipated Chief Judge McAdoo would make. His absence not only robs each of us of the pleasure and the knowledge that we would have obtained from his discussion of this question, but it leaves me in a very embarrassing position. I am as one who has a large staff that he expects to lean heavily on and who is suddenly robbed of it.

If judicial experience were my sole or indeed my chief qualification for a discussion of this subject, I should hesitate a very long time before discussing it; but it happens that a fairly active and I think I may say, catholic practice at the Bar covering some thirty-five years has brought to me conclusions that my judicial experience, brief as it has been, have simply emphasized in my mind.

From 1778 to 1829, a period of practically fifty years, the first fifty years of the existence of this State, we had eight official and unofficial, codifications of the general law, and of these, only one had any claim at all to being a scientific production, and that was the revised statutes of 1829. It was the work of Butler, Duer and Spencer,— men who intellectually were of a stature that raised them above their fellow members of the Bar at that time. They attacked their problem in a scientific way. They endeavored to get a survey of the entire subject that they were

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to deal with, — the general laws of the State, — before they undertook to build their structure. The work was so analytical and so thoroughly well done that notwithstanding the efforts of the Legislature, it endured for something like sixty years, but in the end it had to succumb.

As Mr. Birdseye in the introduction to his chronological or analytical index to the Code of Civil Procedure says, the tinkering of it was so frequent and so extensive that it lost its scientific value, and so in 1889, it was found necessary to have a further revision of the statute and in that year there was created by an act of the Legislature a board of statutory revision. The act emasculated the board of its powers in its very birth. It was charged to revise and consolidate laws on four subjects,— powers of supervisors, certain corporations, (except trust companies and other banks, I think) taxes, and the laws relating to the poor, whom we always have with us. But there was a rider in the bill. If those four subjects had been the only subjects that justified the appointment of this Commission and the creation of it by the Legislature, I think the Commission would never have been appointed, but there was a rider. The bill went on to say then, the Commission might revise and consolidate *any other laws* that they thought needed revision, and they abandoned the original purpose of their creation and they undertook to revise and consolidate all the general laws of the State. They adopted a plan which they admitted was not as scientific as that of the revised statutes; in other words, they adopted an alphabetical arrangement of the topics. Of course, an alphabetical arrangement is an excellent thing in an index, but it seems to me that is about the only scientific place where an aphabetical arrangement is logically to be placed. However, whatever their plan was, and that was the plan, they started with the Agricultural Law and gathered together under the Agricultural Law every statute that at all related to that and so through the alphabet. They didn't report either the Penal Code or the Code of Criminal Procedure. So that had they adopted a scientific plan for so much of the work as they did attempt to accomplish, it wouldn't have benefited us today at all. But they were limited in their powers. The substance of these laws

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that they were to consolidate and revise was not at all to be affected. In other words they were made practically to do a clerical work and they literally obeyed the injunction not to have anything to do with the substance of the laws.

Fifteen years later, the Legislature created another board, — the Board of Statutory Consolidation, which has given us the general consolidated laws we are now working under, and the act which created that Board was equally as vigorous of robbing them of their power as the former had been. They were directed to follow the plan and scope of their predecessors, and they did it. Of course, being directed to follow that plan and scope, they did over again with some minor modifications precisely the work that their predecessors had accomplished. They were forbidden to change the substance of the laws except as to procedure. As a matter of fact, this later board did report the Penal Law, but following the plan and scope of their predecessors, they simply took the sections of the Penal Law as enacted in 1881 and re-cast the sections in alphabetical order, and their work also became practically clerical work. It wasn't revision and consolidation; at least, from a scientific point of view. It is unfortunate that the one field that they might have ploughed, because of the power and discretion given them, the Code of Criminal Procedure, they didn't touch at all.

The result of this sort of revision and consolidation has been that all the inconsistencies, all of the obsolete provisions that existed in the old laws were carried over into the new. As they didn't have the power to do anything except follow the plan and scope of their predecessors, they didn't take out of the Agricultural Law, for instance, or of the Conservation Law that Mr. Legge so admirably expounded for us this morning, they didn't take out of those general statutes the penal provisions that do not belong there and put them into the Penal Law where they do belong.

Governor Smith, in his inaugural address, called attention to the fact of the existence of this evil when he said in the Agricultural Law there were penal provisions that ought not to be there and he was going to endeavor to put them where they belonged in the Penal Law.

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But the reform should go further than these two general statutes, in my judgment. There should be taken from the Penal Law the adjective provisions that do not belong there. You will find at least a dozen sections in the Penal Law relating to evidence. You will find some of those provisions repeated time after time. And from the Code of Criminal Procedure should be taken, in my judgment, the substantive provisions that do not belong there. Section 887, for instance, if it doesn't define a crime, at least defines something that most people look upon as a crime and that doesn't belong in the Code of Criminal Procedure. It belongs in the Penal Law. And section 899, that Judge Brady has so emphatically discussed this afternoon, doesn't belong in the Code of Criminal Procedure but in the Penal Law. Now, may I not remind you of this particular feature of 899, and I am now referring to my brief judicial experience. I was sitting in what is known as the Ninth Judicial District in Brooklyn along the South Brooklyn waterfront. Two detectives came in with two prisoners. These men had been arrested by the detectives on a ferry boat plying between Brooklyn and Manhattan for playing three-card monte, and the two prisoners at once upon being advised of their rights to counsel said they wanted to telephone counsel — we have to instruct them of all their rights — so they telephoned for counsel and he came. He said, "I move for the discharge of the prisoners because you have no jurisdiction." Judge Garretson of Kings county has held, and I think his argument was original, that under section 900 upon a complaint under oath being made to the magistrate a warrant must issue and unless you get your warrant, you haven't jurisdiction. I said to the prisoners, "You are discharged," and I said to the detectives, "The next time you ask them if they won't please wait there until you come back to court, file a complaint and get a warrant and go over and get them." That is the practical situation. In some instances they have procedural provisions, and if they put the provisions into the Penal Law that belong there, and the provisions into the Criminal Code that belong there, we won't be at sea.

Now, for instance, in the Conservation Law that Mr. Legge told us about this morning, there are not merely provisions con-

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cerning crime, but there are procedural provisions which regulate the action in court. Of course, we don't have much to do in Brooklyn with the Conservation Law, but it seems to me that the underlying causes of these defects in this system of legislation are two-fold,— atomism and special legislation. A learned writer speaking of education says it is atomistic, because educators believe that by merely putting the subjects of the curriculum together they can make a vital, living system of teaching. So as to law. Simply putting a lot of things together doesn't make a living being. Then, there is what I believe is the evil of the special legislation. There has during the last fifty or sixty years grown up, at least so far as New York city is concerned, the legislative practice of farming out the police power. Corporations and societies are created for purposes admirable in themselves and then these special acts make a violation of them at least a quasi-criminal thing and they give to the society or organization the power to initiate a proceeding and to share in the fine, and that sharing in the fine imposed by a judicial officer was very severely criticised by the Page Commission in its report upon the Inferior Courts Act when it reported to the Legislature.

There is a final phase of this topic that I should at least make an effort to say something about, and that is the unification of the State magistracy. I have suggested to the President not a well-thought out plan, and let me say to you in advance that I claim no originality in the suggestion that I made to him; it was borrowed from the Bulletin of the American Society of Chicago, and also from a report of an address made by some New York lawyer before the American Academy of Political Science, I think in 1904. The New York lawyer advocated the abolition of all the courts in this State except the Supreme Court; the amalgamation into that of all of the other courts, so that inevitably you would be in the right church even if you happened to be in the wrong pew; you were in the Supreme Court and if by chance you got into the City Magistrate's Court you would simply be told to go upstairs to the municipal branch, that they would take care of your case there. As I say, the suggestion was made in Chicago and I believe they have attempted to have a unified system in that city. The plan that occurred to me — it is too much of

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a proposition for any one man to undertake — my idea was that there be established, or, rather, that first the magistrates' courts of the State of New York be separated into five divisions: First division, the magistrates' courts in the cities of the first-class; the second division, the magistrates' courts in the cities of the second-class; the third division, those in the cities of the third-class; the fourth, magistrates' courts in towns, and the fifth, magistrates' courts in villages.

Having thus separated the courts, I would apply to each court exercising like functions a like name. I wouldn't have a police judge or a justice of the peace of a city judge or recorder or city magistrate; I would have them all one name, just as our Supreme Court. A gentleman who sits in the trial term in Buffalo is not a judge, while the man who sits in Brooklyn is a justice; they are all justices of the Supreme Court. I would at least start with that harmony of title. Then, I would have selected in some way from each of these five divisions representatives who would come to a central body, the State Board of Magistrates, corresponding very largely to this body and exercising only administrative powers and those of a limited character, the making of rules, for instance, the making of reports to the Governor annually.

Now, as to the making of rules. The central board, the State board of magistrates would elect first a president out of its own membership, and he would appoint a secretary, the secretary's charges and all other legitimate expenses to be a State charge. Then, this body receiving reports from the five divisions might be able to formulate a set of rules, for instance, or to make recommendations, but they wouldn't be effective until transmitted to the particular divisions and there ratified by the local body. In other words, to be effective in New York city or Buffalo, it would have to be adopted by the municipality before it became effective. It would simply be a recommendation, and I think perhaps with this as a basis some harmony of jurisdiction might ultimately come.

DEVELOPMENTS AND NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL HYGIENE

MR. EVERETT S. ELWOOD, SECRETARY, STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION, ALBANY: We realize that you magistrates are on the firing line so far as the discovery of mental defect is concerned

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and we can simply trundle up the ammunition, so we want to know what kind of ammunition you need.

Mental hygiene is a very broad term. Formerly it was applied only to mental diseases, but since it seems to include feeble-mindedness and allied subjects fairly well, it has been broadened by popular use to cover both mental disease and defect in all phases.

I shall relate briefly some of the more recent developments and needs and then ask you for a statement of your needs. The war has had a great influence on the whole field of mental hygiene, and has brought about some very interesting developments in this field, particularly during the period that this country has been engaged in the conflict. The war has helped promote prohibition and thereby has promoted mental hygiene, for as you know, seven or eight per cent of first admissions to State hospitals for the insane are due entirely to the excessive use of alcohol. Approximately ten per cent more are there because alcohol was a contributing cause and an exciting factor. Ten years ago we said that fully twenty-five per cent of insanity was due directly or indirectly to alcohol,— ten per cent directly and fifteen per cent indirectly. These figures have to be greatly reduced now, showing that reduction in the consumption of alcohol does reduce the amount of insanity.

The war has resulted in bringing about the most effective campaign against venereal disease ever waged and in doing that, it is helping in the promotion of mental hygiene. Seventeen or eighteen per cent of all first admissions of men to the State hospitals are suffering from what is known as general paralysis or paresis. This is due in all cases to the earlier attack of syphilis. Approximately seven or eight per cent. of first admissions of women are suffering from general paralysis, so that the eliminating of syphilis will reduce the first admissions to our State hospitals each year by about twelve and one-half per cent. That represents approximately nine hundred people a year in the State of New York, inasmuch as our first admissions are nearly seven thousand.

The war has been the means of demonstrating the great value of psychiatry. Some of you may have seen in the current press a report by the Division of Psychology of the United States Government of the mental examination of over a million and a half

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soldiers. As a result of these examinations they were able to determine which men could stand the most difficult places in modern warfare. The men were divided into groups according to their mental make up and capacity to withstand severe stress and strain. The men who were somewhat below par in mental capacity and mental resistance, were placed in those branches of military service where they would not be subjected to the terrific strain of combat work in the front line trenches.

The general practitioner has been slow to accept the findings of the psychiatrist or specialist. That is so in other professions than medicine. The old-time army surgeon could not quite convince himself that a big, robust, splendid specimen of humanity was not mentally capable of going right to the front and keeping his wits about him. The records show that in over four thousand cases, the psychiatrists had ruled against putting the men into action, and against sending them overseas; but the old army surgeons overruled the psychiatrists and claimed that these men were simply malingering and should go to the front with the others. Consequently, when they got over on the other side and into front line duty, these four thousand men promptly developed mental trouble. After this unfortunate occurrence, the findings of the specialists were followed as a matter of course.

A physician in charge of the mental disease section of the hospital at the big aviation camp at Mineola, reported against three out of five men who were about to take a trial flight one afternoon. He said that he wanted to continue his study before recommending that three of these men go up; he thought they were not perfectly normal mentally and that there was considerable risk in sending them up in the air. He was overruled and the five men went up; two of the three men not reported favorably came down, losing their lives and crushing their machines, so after that whenever the psychiatrist recommended against sending a man aloft he didn't go aloft. And if aviation requires such a brand of mental fortitude and capacity as the studies of these men would indicate, I am afraid it will be some time before we are all in the air.

Another very important piece of work along the line of mental hygiene which the war has brought about, is the work that the Red Cross is planning to do with thousands of returned soldiers who

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are coming back with nervous or mental disease. This organization has already offered to advance sufficient funds to the Mental Hygiene Committee in New York city to undertake the work of giving these men the right kind of medical and social treatment, helping them to make readjustments and get started again in their respective communities. This undertaking will undoubtedly save a large number of them from drifting on into chronic types of mental disease and becoming patients in our State hospitals for the insane.

The war, on the other hand, has limited much of our mental hygiene work. It has limited our work with mental clinics. The department of the State hospitals for he insane had established twenty-seven clinics throughout the State for nervous and mental disease and these were supplied by physicians from the State hospital staffs. The war took so many physicians that many of these clinics had to be discontinued, and not all have been resumed. Out of two hundred and two positions in the thirteen State hospitals on January 1st, only one hundred and nineteen of them were filled. So you can see the difficulties that the hospitals are up against with respect to medical service and the impossibility of extending the mental clinics at the present moment.

Last year you had two very excellent talks on the feeble-minded phase of this subject by Senator Sage and Mr. Hastings of New York. Senator Sage related some essential needs of the feeble-minded and one of which was an institution for defective delinquents. Your work demonstrates so forcibly the need of such an institution that I need not dwell upon that factor. It has been suggested, and I fail to see why it is not a wise suggestion, that a reclassification of some of our present institutions might be made and one of them set aside for the treatment of this type of case.

Another thing that was recommended last year was a commitment law. Your body recommended it, I believe, and has supported it for some time as one of the greatest needs in dealing with the mental defective. Such a bill is at the present time before the Legislature which provides for the commitment of the feeble-minded to institutions by any judge of a court of record upon the examination and certification of two physicians. My attention was called to resolutions adopted by your body last year urging the

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passage of legislation allowing the inferior criminal courts to commit those charged with being feeble-minded for observation to the proper institutions giving the authorities of such institutions the power to apply to courts of record for final commitment of those persons adjudged by them to be feeble-minded. I believe that is a provision that the bill now before the legislature does not contain, but it provides for voluntary admission to those institutions upon application of the parent or guardian of the child. It also provides that a judge of a court of record may commit these children to custodians, either parents or otherwise. This is an excellent clause for as we know many of the feeble-minded do not need institutional treatment. Many of them can be fairly useful in the community if given some custodial care, and at the same time some direction.

A word as to present needs in the field of mental hygiene. The extension of clinics for the examination and in many cases, treatment of both the mentally diseased and mentally defective type of case is urgently recommended. The shortage of physicians in the State hospitals makes it impossible for this department to do much more of this work until additional physicians are secured. Col. Salmon, Director of Psychiatry in the A. E. F., France, reports that early treatment way up near the front lines in curing a very large proportion of the mental cases developing in the trenches. He has succeeded in locating a psychiatric hospital nearer the front than has ever been accomplished before. Had these cases drifted on for some time, had they become more depressed mentally, had their fatigue been more extended, and had their medical treatment been delayed by sending them to a base hospital way back from the front, many would have degenerated into permanent cases of insanity. It is just as important to furnish early treatment to mental cases arising in civil life.

At a conference recently held in Albany between the representatives of seven State departments, it was decided that a plan of co-operation should be developed for establishing additional mental clinics throughout the State. Some of these will be located where they can be of great service to you magistrates. It was suggested at this conference that such clinics should be directly connected with the courts.

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Another need is the development of a big psychopathic hospital in the city of New York where much research work can be done in discovering the causes of some of the forms of insanity which are very obscure at the present time. Such an institution would also develop new and more effective forms of treatment.

Mental hygiene is helped by psychopathic wards or pavilions in connection with general hospitals in our large cities. Buffalo is planning an admirable ward for mental cases. Other cities that might be mentioned in this connection outside of greater New York are Yonkers, Syracuse and Albany. Such wards provide facilities for observation and prompt treatment of many cases which cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy in an hour or two of examination even by an expert physician, and which could not be persuaded to go to a State hospital for treatment.

The extension in the public schools of classes for defectives is going to promote mental hygiene and should be of some assistance to the work of your courts. Socrates said, "Know thyself," and in dealing with the problem of the delinquent be he normal or defective, that brief saying contains much sound wisdom and advice. If you could know these delinquents and if their career up to the time they come before you could be recorded, as will be the case, we hope, in connection with these educational classes, you would then have before you something which would be a help and guide in determining the disposition of the case.

We know that many individuals have a certain aptitude for a certain line of work; we know some have great mental resistance and capacity, and some have less mental resistance and capacity; some can adjust to certain conditions if they are fairly simple, but when unusual stress and strain come upon them, they break down and go to pieces. These educational classes can help determine to a great extent what the individual is fitted for, the kind of work in which he can hope to make some success and good adjustment. Many individuals are not fitted by birth, temperament, mental capacity or otherwise to go into the legal profession or the medical profession or any profession, but would make excellent artisans; they have a practical bent; they like to work with their hands. If such persons are steered into that line of work many mental breakdowns and many criminal careers will be prevented.

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A very valuable study has been made by the special committee of the State Commission of Prisons under the chairmanship of Mr. Wade. The work was largely done by Dr. Anderson and his conclusions are well worth careful consideration. I wish to call attention to two or three of his principal findings. One was to the effect that eighty-seven per cent of all felons who entered the penal institutions of New York State during 1917 were repeaters. Most of these, he claims, have some mental disease or defect which is becoming more and more confirmed, as are their criminal habits, also fifty per cent of all cases in these institutions in New York State have some mental or nervous abnormality, and from twenty-five to thirty per cent of all cases in penal institutions are feeble-minded. This emphasizes the need of better classification and a sorting out of the feeble-minded who can never be cured by punishment or in any other way. Their treatment should be good custodial care, and a practical training in the simple lines of mechanical work. A jail sentence means that they are eventually liberated and returned to the same environment, often resulting in the commission of the same or a similar offense, another day in court and another sentence. Dr. Anderson estimated that every time these repeaters beat their retreat back into the institutions, it costs the State two million dollars to push them through the courts and secure their convictions.

This work of classification could be accomplished by the establishment of clearing houses, one at Sing Sing for men and one at Bedford for women, in charge of physicians well trained in mental diagnosis.

JUDGE HAGER: I was appointed chairman of the committee of this Association on the Care of the Feeble-minded and I have prepared a report to be read this evening, but I thought Mr. Elwood would like to know that I have had Mr. Wade's report of the special committee appointed by the Prison Commission before it was printed and I have stolen a lot of his thunder for my report. I have been in consultation with Dr. Matzinger of Buffalo, and I prepared an amendment to the act pending before the Legislature, section 31, which gives the justices of the Supreme Court, the courts of record in the cities and the children's court power to commit. Why they left us out I cannot state. I prepared an

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amendment and numbered it 31-a which gave us the same power given to the Children's Court magistrates, the Supreme Court and to the other courts of record. I conferred with Senator Gibbs, our Senator in Buffalo, and told him I was coming here and would submit the amendment to the section to this body. He said, "I wish you would give me that copy right away," so I did. I had it prepared and gave it to Senator Gibbs and he submitted it to Senator Sage. Senator Sage said he would be very glad to include it in his bill, now pending. I have taken time by the forelock without asking permission of this distinguished body. I thought it might be well to be on the job while this bill was being considered in the Senate and they have the amendment.

The purpose of the amendment is to give us power to commit suspects for ten days for observation before and after trial and conviction, and I have made it State-wide for the justices of the peace. A magistrate can submit the case to two competent physicians in his community if he wishes and the services shall be assessed as it is assesed in the act where the Superintendent of Poor has power to petition. I have embodied that in this amendment and I have referred back to those sections which give the Superintendent of the Poor, the Probation Officer and the different officers designated in the act power to petition in a proper case and have the examination made by two competent physicians, and the expense must be borne by the township, or as it is designated in the act itself. The same procedure would follow as though a Superintendent of the Poor or a Probation Officer made the petition with proper notice. No injustice can be done, if the person is not feeble-minded or mentally defective.

MR. ELWOOD: I am very glad to know that. I think possibly the way it happened the inferior courts were left out was due to the fact that those who drafted the law modelled it very largely after the Insanity Law, and that limits it to courts of record. It seems to me the easier we can make it to commit, the better, either in insane cases or feeble-minded cases, so long as no injustice is to be worked and so long as it is limited to men of standing, as is true of magistrates.

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AMERICANIZATION THROUGH THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS

MISS KATE HOLLIDAY CLAGHORN, DIVISION OF LEGAL PROTECTION AND CORRECTION, COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF METHODS OF AMERICANIZATION, NEW YORK CITY: The question of Americanizing the foreigner seems to be taking of late a very prominent position in the thought of all of us. This question has always concerned us to some extent, but our experience of the last four years has been impressing us most vividly with the necessity of assuring ourselves of unity of spirit in our country, so that in times of crisis we should act together as one people, and not be distracted in thought and divided in action.

And so we have sprouting up on every hand to-day committees of citizens organized to promote "Americanization," official agencies extending their scope to bring it about, legislation introduced to further it. Your Association is showing its interest by discussing illiteracy and by inviting me here to address you on another phase of the immigrant problem.

My interest is at present centered in my connection with an extended investigation of methods of Americanization now being carried on by the Carnegie Corporation. The purpose of this study is to find out what is being done in all fields to assimilate the foreigner, to describe fully the methods found most effective, and to make recommendations for furthering them. My part in that investigation is to study the immigrant in his relations with our laws and our courts, and this is what brings me to you. And please understand that I come here, not to instruct you upon this topic, but as a learner. In fact I accepted the kind invitation of your President to address you, on the express understanding that the "address" was to be just the presentation of a question which I hoped to have answered from the depth and breadth of your experience in the discussion which was to follow.

For beside the special knowledge you have of the problems of the courts, as Magistrate Cobb has said in a letter to the Acting Chief City Magistrate of New York, "there are few who have greater opportunity to observe the foreign born population than the magistrates, through whose courts there annually flow thousands of foreign born."

Now I am going to state the problem as it appears to me, and am

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going to ask you, in the discussion, to correct me when I am mistaken, and to provide me with the information I need to press home in the final report I am to make the truths the public ought to know.

It may be asked "What has the immigrant's experience with law and the court to do with Americanization?" It seems to me a great deal. To a considerable extent the laws and ordinances that the immigrant has to obey, the officials entrusted with administering the laws, the courts to which the immigrant brings his wrongs, or to which he is brought as an offender, represent the country itself to him, and to the extent that he does not understand the laws, is not willing to abide by the decision of the courts and feels that substantial justice is not done him, in so far he fails of being the good and loyal citizen we should like him to be.

Our legal agencies then may decidedly help or decidedly hinder the assimilation of the foreigner, as they do or do not inspire a feeling of confidence and loyalty in the foreigner. And among these agencies the court of minor jurisdiction is perhaps of the greatest importance, as I am sure all who are here to-day fully appreciate.

Let us turn now to a consideration of some of the elements in the problem. If we look up the statistics of crime we are at first sight startled at the apparently much higher rate for the foreign than for the native born. The statistics of prisoners committed in 1910 show that out of 100,000 of the native white population 371.3 commitments to prison of native whites had taken place during the year; for each 100,000 of the foreign white population 746.6 commitments of foreign-born white had been made. The rate for the foreign born was just twice as great as for the native born. If we stop to think, however, that criminal conduct is most prevalent in the male sex, and in early adult life, and that the foreign born show a larger proportion of young adult males than the native, we can see why their rate may be higher than that of the native born without any real increase of criminality. Let us then compare the same age period and sex for the native born white and foreign born white, respectively. If we do so we find this interesting result. For every 100,000 native born white males between 25-34 years of age, 1241.3 commitments of native born

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white male prisoners of that age were made; for every 100,000 foreign born white males of the same age, 1277.7 commitments were made—practically the same proportion. For the next higher age period, 35-44, the ratios are respectively, 1337.2 for the natives, 1469.2 for the foreign, making the proportion of the foreign 1.1 times that of the natives.

This not only shows that after making proper allowance for sex and age differences the crime rate for the foreign born is not appreciably higher than for the native born, but indicates an interesting difference in the nature of the crimes committed, and why the courts of minor criminal jurisdiction are so important in the Americanization problem. The more serious crimes are more frequent in the younger age period; the less serious in the older age periods, and the foreigner shows a lower proportion of major offenses to minor offenses than does the native born. The difference would be even more striking if we should include the minor offenses punished by fine or suspended sentence, not included in the statistics of prisoners at all.

The magistrate's court then deals with this mass of minor offenders, who form the greater proportion of all foreign violators of the law, and who are presumably more amenable to influence than the major offenders who are found in the upper courts. Therefore there is a special opportunity before this court for influencing the foreign-born. The remarks of ex-Justice Hughes on this subject have already been alluded to in these meetings, but I should like to quote them here more at length.

He said: "I never speak of this work of our higher courts without the reflection that after all it is the courts of minor jurisdiction which count the most so far as respect for the institutions of justice are concerned. . . . We are fond of speaking of Americanization. If our Bar Association could create a sentiment which would demand that in all our cities the police courts and minor civil courts should fairly represent the republic as the embodiment of the spirit of justice, our problem of Americanization would be more than half solved. A petty tyrant in a police court, refusals of a fair hearing in minor civil courts, the impatient disregard of an immigrant's ignorance of our ways and language, will daily breed Bolshevists who are beyond the reach of your

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appeals. Here is work for the lawyers. The Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals will take care of themselves; look after the courts of the poor, who stand most in need of justice. The security of the Republic will be found in the treatment of the poor and the ignorant; in indifference to their misery and helplessness lies disaster."

Now to come to practical methods of carrying out this task. First there should be — and this is necessary in all work with the immigrant, outside the court as well as in it — a real appreciation of differences in habits of thought, of traditions, of customs, between the immigrants and ourselves, and between different nationalities of the foreign born. A recognition of the fact that individuals are different, and consequently require different treatment, and that understanding of these differences is necessary as a basis for treatment, is at the basis of our probation system, which we feel is of constantly growing value. But in all the interesting discussions on the individualization of treatment that I read in reports of the Probation Association and your own Magistrates Association, there is hardly a word about these striking group differences due to birth and rearing in a foreign country. Is it not time that we began to interest ourselves in these differences?

Many offenders get into court because they have been used to entirely different laws and regulations and methods of procedure at home. In some respects our law and procedure is less stringent and formal than in the old country, so that the immigrant does not feel so deep a degree of respect as for his own institutions; on the other hand, some matters not regulated by law at home, are offenses in this country, and the foreigner is haled to court for something he did not know was wrong. This difference between the old and the new works out in many ways that I cannot take time to enumerate, and no doubt you could adduce many examples I know nothing about.

In the next place, we are likely to hinder progress by approaching this task in the spirit of patronage. It is a deep-seated primitive instinct to assume that "our" race, "our" people is superior. With us in America that is strengthened by the fact that we— sons and daughters, or great-grandsons and great-grand-daughters of immigrants ourselves— are on the whole more prosperous, bet-

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ter educated, than the immigrants who have just arrived. But we should remember that however "inferior" one may be, it arouses resentment and hostility to have that fact thrust upon one. We shall meet with greater success by emphasizing good qualities and possibilities rather than shortcomings.

We should also remember that this poor, ignorant, often degraded foreigner who comes into relation with our laws, is not just himself alone, but is and feels himself part of the group he has come away from—the nation that gave him birth, with all its peculiar gifts of nature, its development of culture, its age-long history.

We have seen something of the working out of this in the sudden and magical transformation of plodding and despised "Hunkies" whom we did not take the trouble to differentiate into the various national personalities that misplaced term covered, into the flashing and romantic bands of the Polish legions, Czecho-Slovak armies, Jugo-Slav volunteers, all inspired by a glorious past, looking forward to a glorious future. And more often than we realize, deep in the heart of the poorest Greek or Italian peddler we bring into court for blocking the way with his push cart, is a vivid reflection of "the glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome." This may sound a little high flung to you who have had dealings from the bench with these people, but I am sure that they have their race pride as we have ours, and there is something in each race to justify it.

Just what concrete things can be done in the courts to further Americanization? Evidently what is needed to remedy the ignorance that brings many into court is education. Can this be given in the court? It would not be surprising if magistrates overwhelmed with the rush of cases before them should say that this is an impossible task. But I was very much pleased to learn from answers which I received to a questionnaire sent to the magistrates of courts which presumably dealt with foreigners, that a great many of those who were so kind as to reply to me, considered it part of their duty to instruct foreigners in the meaning of our laws and ordinances, from the bench. And here at these meetings magistrates have most definitely accepted the responsibility.

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The kind of sentence rendered is also in part educational, and when sentence is suspended, an opportunity for education by the probation officer is given.

Then there are all the steps in court procedure, and the attendant circumstances that can be of such a nature as to make the foreigner feel he is getting a square deal, or the reverse. The kind of sentence rendered plays a part here also.

May it not meet the ends of justice, for instance, and have a better effect on the offender, to let him, where circumstances warrant, pay fines in instalments rather than clap him in jail for non-payment of fine, and give him the jail stigma, which the well-to-do offender can easily avoid?

Some of the bad features in court procedure at some times and in some places are, lack of opportunity for the non-English speaking foreigner to make himself understood, ignorant or dishonest interpreters or none at all. Then there is the tribe of unscrupulous lawyers, their solicitors, the "runners" and "ambulance chasers," and there is the professional bondsman. There are, also, prejudiced and unscrupulous court officers — police, prosecuting attorneys, and even justices themselves. So far as the defect is personal, there is nothing to be gained by discussing the matter in a meeting like this. The remedy here is for each community to choose its officials more wisely. But so far as it is a question of organization we may well discuss it.

Great advance has certainly been made in the inferior courts of this State. Investigators who knew the lower courts a few years ago say now that they hardly know them for the same. This means that they are in line for a still greater development, and an even more successful performance of their task of rendering that even-handed and intelligent justice which is going to make better citizens. Won't you please tell me, so I can set it forth in my report for the benefit of others, what you think can be done through the magistrates' court to make a good loyal citizen of the foreigner, what each one of you has already succeeded in doing, what your methods were, what further improvements you would recommend in the courts by changes in procedure or through legislation, what cooperation from the community you have received or would appreciate, and in short, anything that will throw light on this very pressing problem?

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JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: I was going to say to Miss Claghorn that my recollection of the report of 1917 of the City Magistrates' Court in New York shows that there were brought before the forty-two judges there some two hundred and fifty thousand persons charged with crimes,— felonies and misdemeanors — and those petty offenses punishable by a magistrate. But of these two hundred and fifty thousand that were brought before the City Magistrates' Courts in New York city, a great many of them were repeaters. That number is equivalent, I think, to the population of Rochester, but you mustn't think we are worse down in New York than Rochester; we simply have more of them. Many of them are repeaters. My analysis, as I recall it, of that report showed about fifty per cent of them were alien-born, and my brief experience on the bench, plus such study as I could make of the report, because the matter couldn't be classified, convinced me that about fifty per cent of those offenders had been guilty not of crimes; that is, they had not evidenced any malice towards society or the individual but were guilty of petty offenses, a violation of regulations of the police, fire, health and other municipal ordinances. In other words, their offenses were offenses of ignorance.

I have said in my letter to you, Miss Claghorn, which you haven't seen yet, that I didn't believe this Americanization work was a judicial function except by incident here and there, but it had occurred to me that perhaps while the judicial officers couldn't be utilized very much for the purpose of Americanization, the courts might. If the court-room at the time when not occupied for judicial purposes were utilized for addresses to the foreign population upon these municipal regulations and our habits of life, it might be of some benefit. They would be brought into direct contact with the court into which they would be brought if they violated the law, and some impression might be made.

JUDGE DOOLEY: It has occurred to me on this question of Americanization that we are trying to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. We all know that when the immigrants come here, they stay in groups of their nationality and there is

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no compulsory law providing for their education. It seems to me there ought to be some provision in our laws to compel them to attend school for a certain period and receive a certain amount of education in order to entitle them to remain in this country. If they did not attain a certain standard within five or six years, then they should be deported. If a law of that character were passed and enforced, we would in the near future have a higher grade of intelligence in our immigrants.

In the Domestic Relations Court of Brooklyn we have on an average of one hundred parents a week attend our courts who are mostly foreign-born. They are brought into court because of the non-attendance of their children at school, under section 494 of our Penal Law, which makes it a misdemeanor if the parents in any way contribute to the juvenile delinquency of these children. We hold that parents who fail to send their children to school are contributing to the juvenile delinquency of their children. We impress upon them that it is their duty to see that the children receive the education that our government provides for them. We seek to impress these facts upon them in the easiest manner possible; we do not go to extremes in either imprisonment or fine — I think the maximum fine in the first offense is two, three or five dollars, but if the offense is repeated, we explain to them and urge upon them that our laws must be enforced in that respect and sentence them to ten, fifteen and thirty days' imprisonment, and in one case we did give a defendant six months' imprisonment, but that was a flagrant offense where the parent had been reported on ten different occasions.

I am indebted to Miss Claghorn for the very able address given us to-day. It certainly has given me another view with respect to the matter which is lodged in the mind of our immigrant. There is no doubt that in many respects the laws of Italy and of Russia are more liberal in giving the parents more absolute control over their children than they have under the laws in this country, insofar as they are entitled to their labor at an earlier age. We know in ancient times, the Roman father had the right even to take the life of his child. This view has been inherited by them, and therefore they think they have a right to do as they wish with their child. In our court we try and ex-

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plain to them the fundamentals of our government; the better opportunity the people have in this government of ours to prosper and thrive, and therefore our government gives free education to their children with that end in view, so that better citizenship would follow, and if they failed to take advantage of these rights then it is their fault and they should be punished. Before that punishment is inflicted all methods are availed of that are at our disposal, particularly in respect to the probation officer. We place a great many on probation with the condition that they send their children to school.

JUDGE BRADY: I just wanted to let Miss Claghorn know while there is no direct means of carrying on the work she refers to, yet in some quarters with which I am acquainted, particularly in the court over which I have the honor to preside, we do our share towards helping.

We have juvenile court in Albany on Saturday for many reasons. First, we have the opportunity of having present the truant officers and the children without taking them from their classes and we have the opportunity of having the teachers present. The cases of juveniles brought into court during the week are temporarily disposed of and set over for a final hearing on Saturday. At that time, the probation officer is before the court with a report on each case assigned to him for an investigation. The children are gathered in the class-room, as I call it; we sit there in a friendly, neighborly way, and discuss our little difficulties and try to work out our problems. We find a great many children of the foreign-born. I dispose of all cases of children in the presence of all the other children. I do not indulge in the method of calling the individual case behind closed doors; I make it a point to see that the parents of the child are present, because I want in the first instance to impress the parent with the fact that there may possibly be something that he or she is responsible for in the presence of that child in court. If anything should arise in the disposition of the cases, it gives the court an opportunity to talk on this subject that you have so well enlightened us on, and, to use the expression of the day, "I go to it." I do not allow the child to go from the room feeling that he

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has the right to call the policeman "a big stiff." I point to the policeman as an officer of the law. I explain to the foreign-born child just what that means. When we come to cases that have neglected to attend school, I try to impress upon the foreign parents and the children the value and importance of education, so far as the child is concerned, to himself and to the community at large; and in this respect we have an excellent opportunity to help.

I think that probably the best means to meet the situation is to have the matter attended to through the various schools, districting the city, and it has been done, perhaps, in many other cities as it has been done in Albany, by women who are members of various organizations interested in works of this kind, gathering in groups in the evening in these schools and asking the officials to come and talk to the parents and to the children, as well. It has been my privilege on one or two occasions to very willingly respond to such a call. I think in that manner you get all the children of your city; you get the parents of these children, and you get them to meet people of the community who are interested in them, and by degrees you begin to teach them and train them and show them the value of that which you have spoken of to-day, and the magistrate in that particular is able to help quite a bit.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: I think that a great deal can be done through the probation service also. One of the greatest things we can show to the foreigners brought to our court is that everything carried on there is absolutely honest and above board; that there is no fear or favor in the justice administered. Unfortunately, it has been my experience that very bad information is given to defendants by lawyers who have been unfortunate enough to have their clients rightly convicted. This occurs frequently in the garment strikes. I have been through two or three strikes and some of the strikers have been disorderly and have been punished for it. The lawyers for the striking organizations have gone to their clients and said, "It is too bad; you had no chance before that man anyhow; he is in the pay of the unions, or brought up in such a way that he won't give a common working man a chance," and naturally the man convicted is only too willing to believe that. It does no large harm to the judge, but

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it does a great deal of harm to the judges throughout the whole State and country. One of our judges has been through that recently.

JUDGE APPELL OF MT. VERNON: For the past several weeks I have been devoting nearly my entire time from nine in the morning until five at night in trying cases growing out of garment workers' strikes. Most of these strikers are composed of the Russian Jewish element and are very zealous of what they deem to be their rights. They want all the rights, but are not willing to give rights to anyone else, and just as Judge Kernochan has remarked, their lawyers are very prone to convince them after conviction that it wasn't due to the lawyer's unsuccessful efforts, but rather to the bad example of justice administered. Of course, that is carried forth by these people to their families and acquaintances and their organizations and an incipient propaganda is there and then instituted against the court, generically speaking.

There is one thought I should like to suggest in the furtherance of Americanization. Our probation officers find it exceedingly difficult to further the idea of Americanization insofar as it applies to families of foreign birth, those families which have not yet mastered or even acquired the rudiments of the English language. I would suggest, therefore, that these probationers be placed in the custody and under the immediate supervision of either Big Brothers or Big Sisters of their own nationality. I have done that with some success. The selection of the foreign-born, high type of citizen who understands fully his native tongue, and assigning him to that individual with complete control over the probationer, either in the guise of the volunteer probation officer or as a member of the Big Sister or Big Brother movement unquestionably does work a great deal of good. That individual, speaking the language of the former offender, is better able to instill in his mind a conception of our laws and our customs and our rights and our duties.

MR. CHARLES L. CHUTE, SECRETARY STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: Judge Appell suggests a good solution for the smaller cities, especially. In the large cities like New York, I believe it

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would be preferable if we could have some probation officers of the nationality of the probationers. That is done in one or two instances. They have a very efficient Italian probation officer in Brooklyn and there are two good Polish probation officers in Buffalo, and they get good results because they are specialists and full-time workers with the people whose language they speak. I think in using Judge Appell's suggestion we should be careful to have the volunteers or Big Brothers closely tied up with the salaried probation system and that they should be carefully supervised in order that the system doesn't break down. It has been our experience in some cities that too much dependence on volunteers has been disastrous because you haven't been able to keep the volunteers or Big Brothers consistently on the job, but if they are closely supervised the plan has worked out very well indeed. I think it would be well to have all probation officers learn to respect the customs, religion, habits of the foreigners and make a greater study of them.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: I don't object to your idea of the nationality of the probation officers entirely, but still I think there is a great deal of difficulty in working it out. In New York, it is very hard. One time I tried to put in a system of classifying probation officers, having an expert on pick-pockets, and so forth. And then I have thought of the language and religion idea, but on the language idea in New York you find that one or two races would so predominate, not because they are more vicious, but because they predominate in the population, that our probation officers would be overwhelmed. There would be but one American Probation officer in the whole court, if we followed that out. I do think it is a good plan to have probation officers like our man in Brooklyn, although we do not assign him to Italian cases.

JUDGE HAGER OF BUFFALO: Miss Claghorn asked for suggestions, and the thought of these two gentlemen here in using either the courts or school houses is very good. Most of the modern school houses have assembly rooms, and it has been my privilege to address American audiences on the workings of the city courts and they are very much interested. If that same rule could be applied in the foreign districts by having judges talk to these

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people on our laws, as compared with the laws that they are accustomed to in Europe, it might help some. The Education Department, I know would help in this way; our Superintendent of Education in Buffalo has agreed to do things of that sort and I am sure he would promote that in a moment in Buffalo if he thought it would be of benefit. In that way they would get the best instruction from men who are constantly dealing with minor laws. If necessary, call in some Polish lawyer to talk to them in their native language, and you will get a host of volunteers in Italian and Polish and the other nationalities.

JUDGE SHOVE; The main thing is to first reach the children and the older persons afterwards. Be sure and Americanize every child and then if it is possible, instill in the foreign adult that this country is ruled by a majority and not by mob rule, and eliminate from their mind the fact that because they in their own language clan together, it isn't necessarily true that they are right; that they must submit themselves to majority rule and if that don't coincide with their objection, let someone talk to them in their own language, reasoning it out why that isn't right. Before the Chautauquas this last summer, there was a Chinese orator and he stated in the attempt to make China a republic the Chinese themselves have practically abandoned the idea of trying to change the present population; that they are so instilled with the traditions of China that you cannot get them to think of any change, and so they are making their main effort to republicanize the rising generation and let the old ones die off, and if that is the only solution we will have to do it. Be sure and Americanize those who are born American citizens.

MISS CLAGHORN: Perhaps we under-rate the ease with which these older people take in something new. I mean by that, that many times it is because we don't get at them right with something that is really to their advantage. I find when I talk with foreign people that they really have a pretty keen appreciation of what a just or desirable change would mean to them. I know what you say is true; there is this feeling that they are bound down by tradition and yet I think we are often surprised in individual cases to see how well they will grasp the situation. For instance, a pretty

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poor Italian will size up a practical situation and come around to it. I wonder if others have had that experience, that you can reason with these adults and get pretty good results?

JUDGE BRADY: I think there is another way the courts can help in this respect and it is this,— above all things, impress the foreigner who has reason to have business with your court that your court is a court of justice and that you are firm for that which is right. Go out of your way, if it is necessary, to listen to his complaint, although you may not at the outset think that it has any standing or place in court. Never let him leave you with the impression that he is not being justly and fairly dealt with. There are so many small things that happen and come to the notice of a magistrate in his every day life that really are not part of his court work in which he can play a part.

Yesterday morning before I left home, a group of foreigners, eight or ten, came into court. It seems that they had been sent from New York or Albany up to the woods to work. Their transportation was paid. They were to receive so much pay. They worked so many days and they were given transportation to Albany and there they were without means and there was money owed them by the man they worked for. They were Polish and Lithuanians, a mixed group. The spokesman came to me — someone suggested he go to the Police Court. The Police Court magistrate, usually, I think, not only in Albany but every other city, is the public advisor. In the few minutes that I had to talk with these men through their spokesman, it came to me that a wrong had been done. Finally I found that one of the men interested in the concern was in Albany and I sent for that man, sent an officer for him and told him I wanted to see him, and he came into court yesterday afternoon. I asked if what they said is true and he replied: "Yes it is true, but there has been a difference of opinion between the men in this concern and the money is tied up." I said to him, "You are doing this group of people an injustice and let me tell you that this is one of the reasons why the foreigners at times say they are not being justly treated here, and what wonder the ignorant become radicals; if anything happens you are responsible; it is up to you; it is your duty to see to it that these men are compensated to-day; fight your own battle out with the men

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you had your difference with." Those poor men eventually might have come in as vagrants.

Some years ago I told the story here about something told me by an Italian, a very reputable, good citizen, who bewailed the fact that so many ignorant countrymen of his were being controlled and misguided by his own people who were desirous of keeping them in ignorance. He said, "I will cite you an example. I know of a man who came up the street a few days ago. I think he was going to the postoffice with three or four Italians; he was going to do business for them, act as interpreter. Of course, he was going to be paid. As he came to the city building, he said, 'The Chief of Police lives in here; this is his office; I must go in and see him; he is a friend of mine.' He walked in one door and passed out the other door and never went near the Chief's office. When he came out, he said, 'I talked with the Chief of Police about some matters I have under consideration.' Then he went along the street and bowed and scraped to some official and told the men he knew them, that such and such a man was the mayor of the city, and this man was the judge of the City Court. He said, 'I am an important man.'" Of course, he was impressing these poor ignorant people with his importance and being ignorant of course they considered him so, and consequently he would get just so much more money because he was simply playing this up for the purpose of helping himself.

JUDGE JAMES E. MOORE, PLEASANTVILLE: I am very much in doubt if a great number of our State magistrates, or citizens generally have given much thought to the subject under discussion, Personally I hold it to be the duty of every good American, whenever the opportunity arises, to try and impress upon all aliens with whom he comes in contact the necessity of immediately declaring their intentions, by applying for their first papers, to become citizens of the United States of America, not only in name but in fact.

Large numbers of immigrants of various nationalities, mostly illiterate, not able to understand or be understood in the English language, without the aid of an interpreter, come to this country yearly to better their conditions, enter into competition with American citizens in the matter of labor with possibly no other

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thought in view except the accumulation of good American coin. The principal diet of some of those people is dry bread and water. They usually work a few months until they have secured a sufficiency, take a steamer back home to enjoy their wealth, returning the next season and perhaps many seasons thereafter continuing the same course of action. This is my personal observation for many years up to the beginning of the war. I am not so sure that those conditions prevail to any great extent at the present time. I am of the opinion that it would require more than the mere persuasion of a magistrate to accomplish much in Americanizing that class of aliens.

On the other hand, there are exceptions, particularly among the literate aliens, a great many of whom I am personally acquainted with. Most of this class become Americanized. Their children attend the public schools regularly and become familiar with American customs through association with the pupils there, and acquire the English language and speak it oftentimes without the slightest foreign accent, and children of such parents, born in this country, are among the brightest pupils in our public schools. The one ambition of most of the parents seems to be to educate their children sufficiently to make of them good American citizens. A great many of foreign born, supposed to be Americanized were guilty of seditious utterances and were working to improve conditions favorable to our enemies before and after our entrance into the war, showing a decided preference for their native country as against the country of their adoption.

The German and Austrian aliens and those from the other countries with which we were at war, because they were *enemy aliens* were exempt from conscription and permitted to remain at home free from the dangers of war to enjoy the same freedom of action that every person is entitled to enjoy under our government and its laws. These conditions were practically unavoidable and created a certain feeling of resentment among our people, when they considered the native Americans and the Americanized foreign born who were called upon to give up their positions, to perform a patriotic duty in making various sacrifices for their country.

The aliens referred to, in many instances, because of their ability to fill the positions formerly held by good American citi-

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zens, were given the places. Several showed such contempt for our laws and our institutions and in defiance of governmental authority that they were taken into custody and sent to detention camps for the duration of the war.

I believe a solution of the Americanization of aliens could be made effective if our naturalization laws were changed to compel every alien to apply for his first papers and declare his intention to become a citizen within a brief period after his arrival in this country, and to take up the study of the English language and be required to master the language to such an extent as to be understood and to understand, and take part in general conversation upon every day occurrences, and as a further test to be required to read the Constitution of the United States intelligibly before the final papers making him a citizen are issued. Then if he fails to measure up to our standards and has not attained the necessary qualifications he should forfeit all rights to become Americanized and be deported to his native country at his own expense. This requirement as to acquiring our language and to speak it would also be an incentive to every desirable alien wishing to become Americanized to use every effort to fit himself for the change. If the magistrates of the State of New York by concerted action would talk with and advise aliens who are before them either as complainants, or defendants or witnesses as to the desirability of becoming Americanized it would in some cases perhaps produce the desired result, but in any case would surely be a step in the right direction and well worth the effort.

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SIXTH SESSION

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1919

THE PRESIDENT: Our subject for discussion this evening is one in which all of us are much interested. I take great pleasure in presenting to you now the Honorable Harry D. Sanders, chief counsel of the State Department of Excise.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF SUBDIVISION P OF SECTION 30 OF THE LIQUOR TAX LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION BY THE MAGISTRATE.

HON. HARRY D. SANDERS, CHIEF COUNSEL, STATE DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE: You have selected one subdivision out of subdivisions designated by the letters of the alphabet down to R of one section of the Liquor Tax Law, and there are over forty sections for me to talk about, and it is the one provision of the law on which I have probably expressed more opinions than any other single section in the law. It would be much easier for me if I had been asked to talk about the Liquor Tax Law, because if I went wrong on one I could probably find some other provision to justify my statement, but you have me tied down where I will have to steer a pretty straight course.

I am going to take it up sentence by sentence and read it and then give you my construction.

> "It shall not be lawful for any person, persons or corporation, either having or not having paid a tax as provided in section eight of this chapter, and either holding or not holding a liquor tax certificate issued under this chapter, to sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away liquors in any quantity, to be taken away from the premises where sold, if such person, persons or corporation shall have knowledge or shall have reason to believe that such liquors are to be sold, delivered or given away to or by any person in a city or town wherein the business of trafficking in liquors under subdivisions one, two and three of such section eight is prohibited by reason of the result of a vote on local option questions."

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That provision is fairly plain. There is only one serious question arising as to the construction of it. It is perfectly clear that if liquor is sold in a town where it can be lawfully sold and the person making the sale has reason to believe it is to be taken into a dry town and there sold or distributed or given away, he violates the law. But the question has arisen whether a sale is lawful where the sale is made to a resident of a dry town and knowing that the liquor is to be taken there for the personal use of the purchaser. The question has been raised as to whether that is or is not a violation of this provision. We have held that it is such a violation when we have been asked to rule upon it, but it is a question that is far from being free from doubt and it has not yet been passed upon by the courts, although the District Attorney of Madison County, I think, has indicted a person for a violation where the facts are as I stated, and we expect to get a decision on the question there.

JUDGE SHELDON: I know that is the case; I talked with the District Attorney two or three days ago and he is rather in doubt as to the interpretation of "have reason to believe," how strong the facts must be for us to sustain the indictment.

MR. SANDERS: I don't know very much about the facts of that case, but I advised the District Attorney about it before he got his evidence and I advised him to see that the man who went to make the purchase made it perfectly plain to the liquor dealer that he was going to take it to his home in a dry town. I don't know how plain it was made to him or what witnesses there were to the conversation.

The next sentence,— "and it shall not be lawful for a person to have liquors in any quantity in his possession in any city or town where trafficking in liquors is so prohibited under such subdivision, except when prescribed by a duly licensed physician for the medicinal use of such person or of some other person for whom such liquors were so prescribed."

That is the most drastic prohibition that I know of in the laws of any State in this country. Most of the States that prohibit the liquor traffic do not absolutely prohibit the possession of liquor for the personal use of the possessor. The difficulties that arise

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under this provision are principally those of enforcement. Of course, it is pretty difficult to go into a man's house and get evidence that he is keeping liquor there for his personal use. The search and seizure provisions of the Liquor Tax Law only cover cases where the warrant to make the search and seizure is based upon evidence which shows reason to believe that the liquor is being kept for unlawful sale or distribution. There is under that provision a constitutional question affecting liquors that were possessed at the time of the enactment of this law. Under the Wyhamer Case in 13 N. Y., 1, it is my opinion that that provision is unconstitutional.

THE PRESIDENT: That is, that any person who has liquor in their possession at the time of the enacting of law?

MR. SANDERS: He cannot be deprived of his property by any such provision as this. That is the case in which the constitutionality of the State prohibitory statute of 1856 was determined.

The next sentence relates to the delivery and transportation of liquor into a dry town. "It is hereby further provided that it shall be unlawful for a person, association or corporation to accept for delivery or to deliver liquors in any quantity to any person in a town or city wherein the business of trafficking in liquors under subdivisions one, two and three of such section eight is prohibited by reason of the result of a vote on local option questions."

That has raised a large number of questions, but all of them seem quite easy of solution and we haven't hesitated at all in our rulings on them. The questions have been raised principally by railroad corporations which have had liquor delivered to them for transportation into dry towns and for transportation through dry towns. We have ruled that there was no intention on the part of the legislature to prevent the transportation of liquor by a common carrier from one wet town to another through a dry town, but the question then arose in the case of the wet town, containing no railroad station and surrounded entirely by dry towns, as to how they were going to get their liquor. That was a little bit more difficult. We told them in such a case as that if they could get the railroad corporation to make the contract of carriage through a connecting carrier, an express company or

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truck line, or any other means, into the wet town, that they could do business in that way, but in most instances they couldn't do that, and we have ruled that liquor cannot be delivered in a dry town to a consignee who resides in a wet town and where the ultimate destination of the liquor is in a wet town, because the consignee immediately upon the delivery of liquor to him has full dominion over it; he can change his mind about taking it in the wet town and clearly he possesses it contrary to the language of the statute in the dry town.

The remaining provisions of the section are exceptions to the rule against the possession of liquor.

> "The result of a vote upon a local option question or questions in any city or town or any provision of this chapter or other statute shall not impair or affect the right of a person to manufacture liquors therein nor to possess or store in such town or city the liquors so manufactured, nor prevent such manufacturer from shipping and delivering any such liquors into a town or city in which the sale of such liquor is not prohibited as the result of a local option vote, nor to prevent a transaction of sale, within the town or city where the liquors are manufactured, for such outside delivery."

The only question that has caused any difficulty under that is what is a manufacturer? That is a question that probably will cause considerable difficulty. The dealers in liquor who do rectifying claim that they are manufacturers. I don't know whether they are or not. That is a question that probably would have to be determined upon the facts in each case and I ask to be excused from expressing any opinion upon that.

> "The provisions of this subdivision shall not be deemed to prohibit, in any such town or city, the possession by a duly licensed pharmacist of alcohol to be used as a preservative or solvent in the manufacture and compounding of drugs and medicines, nor the possession of alcohol necessary for any manufacturing process, nor to prohibit the delivery of such liquors in such town or city for such purposes or acceptance of such delivery."

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There is a further exception permitting the use of wines for certain medical purposes.

That brings us down to the procedure in cases of violation of this provision of the law.

Violations of section 30, of which this is a subdivision, are under the statutes to be prosecuted by indictment and by trial in a court of record. The only exception to that is the case of the City of New York where courts of special sessions have jurisdiction to try the offender. The magistrate to whom either an oral complaint or an information is made, if he is not satisfied from the information, is required to issue a subpoena for the witnesses whose names are furnished to him by the informant and examine them and take their depositions and then if the case is made out, issue a warrant and upon the return of the warrant the offender can be brought there either before the issuing magistrate or any other magistrate of the county who gives him a hearing and either discharges him or holds him for the grand jury. Magistrates in New York, of course, have the same authority, but if they do hold them they go to the Special Sessions for trial.

THE PRESIDENT: Here is a proposition I have had come up a number of times. The complaints on these excise cases which are in general use throughout the State set forth affirmatively that the liquors were not in the possession of this individual on prescription of an authorized physician. Now that, as I understand it, is not necessarily affirmative proof on the part of the people. That is a defense to be set up by the defendant.

MR. SANDERS: I do not claim to be an expert on criminal law, but I understand the rule to be that it is necessary to set that up but it is not necessary to prove it. The exception must be negatived in the indictment or the information, but it isn't necessary to prove it on trial. I think perhaps we might call on the District Attorney.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY URBANE C. LYONS OF BROOME COUNTY: I don't think there has been any decision on it, but it is a violation of the general rules of evidence. If it is necessary to allege it, why isn't it necessary to prove it? It is inconsistent in other words.

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JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: My understanding is there are certain allegations of negative facts, the burden of disproving which lies with the defendant, as for instance, you charge a man with selling liquor without a license; you don't have to prove that he has no license. Under the decisions, as I recall them, if he has the license he must prove it. It is the same way in negligence cases. If you sue a defendant and prove that a wagon containing his name ran over the plaintiff and injured him, if that wasn't his wagon he must prove it. All you have to prove is that a wagon bearing his name injured the plaintiff.

MR. SANDERS: That shifts the burden.

JUDGE NOONAN: That same rule is followed in the prosecution under the Public Health Law as to physicians practicing without a license and it is a matter of proof for him to show that he has a license.

JUDGE APPELL: Isn't it necessary, however, for the people to allege in order to make a prima facie case that no license was in the possession apparently of the defendant? I have had at least two of Mr. Sanders' most expert trial lawyers before me trying liquor tax cases and they were always very careful to make that a part of their prima facie case. Otherwise, there were some cases relative to seizure of liquors being disposed of at retail when there was in fact no license at all. That was alleged in the complaint and the information that John Doe was disposing of and trafficking in liquors without being in possession of either a State or Federal excise license, without having the same displayed. Mr. Dorman, who was considered a most excellent lawyer, one of Mr. Sanders' chief aides, was very careful to prove that before me and I would have made it mandatory for him to prove; otherwise, there is a very glaring defect in his proof.

MR. SANDERS: I think Mr. Dorman proved something he didn't need to.

THE PRESIDENT: Here is one more question that has been raised in my court,—the interpretation of what those three words "in any quantity" means. I had a case where a man was arrested; he was picked up as a drunk and found to have a pint

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bottle of whiskey on his person. They brought a complaint against him under subdivision P of section 30, and that question was raised and the attorney claimed that "in any quantity" meant in any considerable quantity; that it didn't mean to be "in any quantity at all;" that the law couldn't possibly have been meant a prohibition against a person having in his possession liquor in such a small quantity.

MR. SANDERS: I will tell you why I think those words are in there. The State of New York only taxes sales of liquor in quantities less than five wine gallons. That is what constitutes trafficking in liquors and the words "in any quantity" were put in there to cover the case of quantities greater than five wine gallons. The small quantity was covered, but it was the larger quantities those words were put in to cover.

JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: The section which defines liquors, as I recall it, says "spirituous or distilled liquors, wines and malt liquors." In other words, there seems to be a classification threefold. As I understand the decisions on distilled liquors, courts will take judicial notice of their being intoxicating; the courts have held as far as malt liquor was concerned that liquor may be noticed as intoxicating and other strong malt liquor, but that near beer, being a generic name for raw beer and other beers which are non-intoxicating, are not intoxicating.

MR. SANDERS: The definition in the Liquor Tax Law doesn't use the word "intoxicating." It merely defines liquors and the definition which I will read is this: "The term 'liquors' as used in this chapter, includes and means all distilled or rectified spirits, wine, fermented and malt liquors." Now, taken literally, a malt liquor is within that definition if it doesn't contain any alcohol.

JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: Isn't it true that the Court of Appeals has held in some of the cases that this was nominally a tax law but that it wasn't legally a tax law, that it was a law against the sale of intoxicating liquors; that the whole history of the legislation showed that what the legislature aimed at was the suppression of the vice that followed the use of intoxicating liquors; unless

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you establish the fact or take judicial notice of the fact that the liquor was intoxicating, no offense under the act was committed.

MR. SANDERS: That is a question that hasn't come up as a practical question during the time I have had anything to do with the excise department.

JUDGE APPELL: Referring to the question of evidence. Do the gentlemen here,—I refer particularly to Judge McCloskey and Judge Noonan and Mr. Sanders— maintain that in this sort of a case this particular evidence would be sufficient? Let's assume John Doe is charged with the violation of the Liquor Tax Law in that he did dispose of liquors without having a liquor tax certificate of any kind. Do you maintain that it is sufficient proof on the part of the people on which they can safely rest their case, by merely proving a disposal by sale, gift or otherwise, of certain liquors on a specified date to a certain person, and rest?

MR. SANDERS: Yes, sir.

JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: I so understand the law. I will be very glad, Judge Appell, to mail you a reference to two or three cases.

JUDGE APPELL: That is not my understanding, although I may be wrong. In every prosecution before me for nearly ten years now, it has always been carefully proved by some witness that an examination was made of the records of the Excise Commissioner and no license was found to have been issued in the name of the defendant.

MR. SANDERS: I might suggest, Judge Appell, that perhaps our counsel down there knew your view of the law.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LYONS: I might ask the judge to send me two or three decisions that have held that way. I would like to read them. In my experience as District Attorney of this county, I haven't had a case yet of selling without a license, so I really never came in contact with it, but if that principle holds true in a case of that character, I would like to ask Mr. Sanders one question. The way we have established our case charging for selling in no license territory has been to show by the City Clerk in the

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city and the County Treasurer in the county the certificate that was filed in their office showing that the town or the city had at a certain time voted no license, by simply producing, for instance, the County Treasurer and establish the fact that he is the County Treasurer of the county and that such a certificate was filed, showing the result of the vote on the local option questions and then putting the certificate in evidence. I had one adversary who claimed it was necessary to establish the fact that the vote was regularly taken; in fact, go through the steps regarding the election, but Judge McCann held that was not necessary. There are one or two decisions that seem to point in that direction, although they are not exactly on that point, and if that was brought up squarely before the courts I don't know what they would decide.

MR. SANDERS: There is one more subject I am going to touch on and that is raised by a question asked me here this evening. That is how liquors taken from a person making sales unlawfully at the time he was arrested should be disposed of. I understand here in Binghamton there is considerable liquor taken from persons who have been indicted and convicted of possessing it unlawfully. There is no provision in the statute, at all, but it seems to me that there cannot be much question of the right of the officers having possession of it to destroy it.

THE PRESIDENT: This is the situation that they are in here. The Chief of Police probably has four or five thousand dollars' worth of liquor and beer that they have taken.

MR. LYONS: The department would like to sell this and apply it on the pension fund.

THE PRESIDENT: I have wondered if it couldn't be taken care of by special legislation so that could be done for the benefit of the police pension fund.

MR. SANDERS: That can be done; I don't think there is any question about that.

MR. SANDERS: I am doubtful as to whether it can be lawfully shipped out of this town now. It wasn't manufactured here; the manufacturer can make a sale in the place where it can be lawfully delivered and shipped to that place.

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JUDGE GARDNER OF ELMIRA: By way of suggestion and not as a general course to be followed, I think you people who have moderate quantities in the possession of the District Attorney or Police Department will find an outlet for it at the hospitals if you use tact. They will be more than glad to have it. That is a charitable proposition, if you care to look at it in that way, to be used in a good way.

MR. SANDERS: There would probably be a technical violation of the law, because even in the hospital liquor can only be possessed when prescribed by a physician for medicinal purposes.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

JUDGE JOHN J. BRADY, CHAIRMAN: Your Committee on Legislation, would respectfully report as follows:

During the year just closed there was much legislation proposed and several bills passed which had to do with matters of interest to this Conference. Among these was Assembly Bill No. 424. This bill provided that male misdemeanants between sixteen and thirty might be committed to Elmira Reformatory for an indeterminate sentence, not to exceed three years.

It appeared to me, as chairman of your committee, that such legislation was distinctly contrary to the opinion of the magistrates as expressed at their various meetings. When a public hearing was held, I therefore made it my business to be present. There were several speakers who vigorously favored such bill; your chairman opposed the measure. The bill was allowed to die in committee.

Senate Bill No. 1101 proposing an amendment to section 494 of the Penal Law, subdivision one, which sought to make it a misdemeanor for any person to purchase any property from children under sixteen years of age without first making diligent inquiry as to the right of said child to sell the property, failed to pass.

Chapter 464 creating a Children's Court for Chautauqua County as a part of the County Court was passed.

Last year we endorsed the proposition that the law should be amended in such a manner as to provide that no boys under twelve

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years of age should be committed to the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, N. Y. This was enacted into law by Chapter 388 of the Laws of 1918.

Chapter 516 of the Laws of 1918 provides that the father of a bastard child may be placed on probation in the Court of Special Sessions of New York City. This law was desired by the justices of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City, as was a law to permit female prisoners to be remanded for investigation and study for a period not to exceed fourteen days. This privilege was granted by Chapter 416 of the Laws of 1918.

Another needed and wise piece of legislation was Chapter 264 of the Laws of 1918, which provides for the physical examination of all persons convicted of being prostitutes or frequenting houses of prostitution.

Chapter 361 of last year's laws amends the Penal Law forbidding pawnbrokers from receiving or purchasing goods from children under sixteen years of age.

Chapters 443, 457 and 467 amend the Penal Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure extending the power of courts to suspend sentence and use probation.

Where public hearings were given your chairman was present, and in several instances communicated with members of the committees having legislation under consideration.

JUDGE MCCLOSKEY: I move that the report be accepted, with thanks.

JUDGE NOONAN: Second the motion:

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the report be received and our thanks extended to the committee. All in favor say aye; contrary, no. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

JUDGE DOOLEY, CHAIRMAN: The only resolution is the one that provides that the Legislature shall have the power to give equity jurisdiction to courts of domestic relations and children's courts. That amendment was passed by the previous Legislature and has already passed the House and has been introduced in the

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Senate by Senator Burlingame of Kings. Our committee through Justice Collins, appeared before the committee in the House and urged its passage there.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

JUDGE HAGER, CHAIRMAN: The care of the feeble-minded has been the subject of much discussion in many states, which is indicative of an awakening of the public conscience to an exception to the maxim that "all men are created free and equal;" that a closer analysis of the persons accused of crime is necessary in the administration of justice in our criminal courts. Too many voices cannot be raised in endeavoring to point a way in solving this problem.

The New York State Association of Magistrates is a powerful organization whose recommendations should be followed. The magistrates in our courts of inferior jurisdiction have more opportunities for the observation of the mentally defective persons residing in the various jurisdictions than any other public officer. The feeble-minded persons are frequently arraigned before the local magistrates on minor offenses, for truancy, violation of the city ordinances, disorderly conduct, as tramps and vagrants, and for misdemeanors. The courts of record never come in contact with this vast population for the reason that the lower courts have exclusive jurisdiction over these petty offenses. Therefore, the local magistrates should be clothed with sufficient authority to have proper examinations made of the petty offenders as to their mental condition whenever the magistrates deem it necessary, and the machinery should be established whereby those found to be mentally defective could be properly cared for.

Many persons charged with felonies are arraigned before our courts of inferior jurisdiction; and, if the magistrates were clothed with power to have examinations of the mental condition of such defendants made, much expense could be saved the State if it transpired that these defendants were mentally deficient, by having them cared for as is specified under the proposed act now before the legislature. The expense of caring for the defendant before indictment and trial, and after conviction is considerable. The State of New York spends vast sums of money in the trial

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of recidivists who should be under custodial care in institutions for the feeble-minded. Of 2,279 felons received in our State prisons in 1917, 87 per cent were recidivists. It is estimated that this particular group of recidivists cost the State approximately $2,000,000 for new trials. The cost of detention, indictment, trial or other disposition of the average felon is estimated at $1,000. One of the largest items in the public budget is used in the fight against crime.

The facts show that 50 per cent of the inmates of the prisons and reformatories in our State exhibit mental abnormalities and need specialized treatment. Twenty-seven to 30 per cent of such inmates are feeble-minded and show intelligence of the average child of twelve years and under.

In the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, out of 335 cases 31.9 per cent were feeble-minded. In the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, out of 185 cases of 33.5 per cent were feeble-minded. These women were all under sentence for minor offenses, and after serving their terms of sentence were again allowed to be released upon the community. Many of them are allowed to marry and bring more unfortunates into the world.

Dr. H. G. Matzinger, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Buffalo, upon the question of heredity, writes: "Let us have done with sentimental delusions that environment and training, no matter how they may improve the individual, can in any way change his heredity. You might as well expect a sour apple tree to bear sweet fruit because you have carefully reared it and have patiently sprayed, pruned and fertilized. There will be more and better fruit, of course, but it will always be sour. Moreover, every seed matured in this fruit will, when planted, grow into a sour apple tree. Just so the characteristics and heredity of the child are determined long before it has a separate existence. The possibility, as well as the limitation of its life are fixed in the microscopic germ cell by the inflexible laws of Nature."

Thirty per cent of the population in the representative institutions for women in the State of New York are feeble-minded. No satisfactory figures are at hand showing how large a percentage of the women prisoners are suffering from other pathological nervous and mental conditions.

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A group of one hundred feeble-minded patients were taken alphabetically from the files of the Municipal Court of Boston. An intensive study was made of these cases. The histories show that these persons had been arrested 1,825 times during the period of five years; placed on probation 432 times; sentenced 735 times, the sentences aggregating 106 years' imprisonment, This, however, did not suffice to change or improve the course of their careers. The investigation showed that the average intelligence of this group of persons was that of a child of twelve years or under.

In 1917, a law was enacted (chapter 238, Laws 1917) creating a Hospital Development Commission for the purpose of examining hospitals for the insane, to devise and adopt plans for the accommodation of surplus criminal and civil insane patients, and to investigate the problem for the proper care of the feeble-minded.

In 1918, an amendment to chapter 238 (Laws 1917) was enacted (chapter 150, Laws 1918) recommending the reclassification of the institutions of the State, except prisons and hospitals for the insane, with a view of the segregation of the feeble-minded. Also chapter 197 of the Laws of 1918 was enacted, creating a commission for the care of the feeble-minded, consisting of three members — the chairman to be a physician of ten years standing, the other two members being the Supervisor of the State Charities and the Secretary of the State Board of Charities. A census of all persons in the State who are feeble-minded is to be made. This commission is also to prepare and recommend to the Legislature a general commitment law for the feeble-minded before February 1, 1919.

In pursuance of this act a bill was prepared and is now pending. An amendment to this bill has been submitted by our committee which is published herewith giving power of commitment to the magistrates of alleged mentally defective persons arraigned before them for observation before or after trial and conviction, in a hospital or other suitable place recommended by the State commission, for a period of not to exceed ten days. The power of commitment by local magistrates is most important. It will in no way create a hardship upon the accused person, but may be of benefit to those found to be mentally defective, and will be of infinite benefit to the community at large.

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An examination of persons thus detained must be made by two competent physicians who must certify and report in writing to the magistrate making the commitment, the result of such examination, and, if the person examined is found to be feeble-minded, an order may be made by the magistrate and a petition prepared as is required by section 31 of the chapter. The accused person is given over to the care of the State and the defendant is thus disposed of in a proper manner, not as a criminal but as a patient requiring medical treatment.

If the physicians' report shows that the accused or convicted person is of sound mind, then the magistrate will dispose of the case according to the law covering the charge in the usual manner.

In June, 1918, the State Commission of Prisons adopted a resolution appointing a committee of five persons to make a state-wide investigation into the penal and correctional institutions and into the clinical work connected with the courts. The chairman of your committee has carefully read this report, and your committee is greatly indebted to the chairman of this State committee for valuable information received and suggestions made by him and received from the carefully prepared report, which has not yet been printed by the Prison Commission.

The report of the committee recommends the establishment of the necessary machinery for the care of the feeble-minded; the creation of clinics in various parts of the State; the establishment of clearing houses in our prisons and reformatoriees and the segregation of mental defectives.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the adoption of the proposed recommendations of the State committee as follows:

First.—That all adult males convicted of felony and not released under suspension of imposition or execution of sentence pass through the proposed clearing house at Sing Sing Prison, and thence be distributed to each of the State prisons and the New York State Reformatory at Elmira in the light of the needs of each case.

Second.—That all sentenced adult female felons and cases convicted of offenses of a lesser degree than felony selected by the court, pass through a clearing house to be established by the State at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford

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Hills, and from this clearing house, after a period of study and reconstruction, be distributeed to other State institutions for women in the light of the needs of each case.

Third.—The prompt establishment of the proposed clearing houses on Blackwell's Island to function for the Department of Correction of New York City in the same way as the Sing Sing and Bedford Hills clearing houses shall function for the State institutions, converting the penitentiary into a clearing house for men and the workhouse into a clearing house for women.

Fourth.— The establishment of a State institution for the care and treatment of male defective delinquents, providing for their commitment, release and transfer. The Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch is suggested.

Fifth.— The establishment of a State institution for the care and treatment of female defective delinquents, providing for their commitment, release and transfer. The New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills is suggested.

Sixth.—The establishment of an institution in connection with the Department of Correction of the City of New York for the care and treatment of male defective delinquents.

Seventh.— The establishment of an institution in connection with the Department of Correction of the City of New York for the care and treatment of female defective delinquents.

Eighth.— That all children brought before the court, charged with delinquency or improper guardianship, be examined mentally, the examinations to be made either in a clinic attached to the court, or in a central clinic to be provided, and those found feeble-minded to be committed to proper institutions if in need of institutional care.

Ninth.—That all adults convicted of offenses less than felony and all adults convicted of felony and released under suspension of imposition or execution of sentence, be examined mentally in the discretion of the judge at a clinic attached to the court or at a central clinic.

Tenth.— The establishment of mental clinics throughout the State as planned by the State Commission for the Feeble-Minded, and the establishment of a psychopathic hospital in New York City as proposed by the State Hospital Development Commission.

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Eleventh.—The creation of a State board to supervise and direct the activities of these mental clinics, thereby securing proper standardization in the way of methods used and results obtained.

Twelfth.—That the Legislature be requested to enact such legislation as will put these recommendations into effect.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. HAGER,
Chairman
FRED E. LEWIS.

Amendment proposed by the State Association of Magistrates to Senate Bill No. 200 by Senator Sage, (A. No. 396 by Mr. Machold) entitled "An Act in Relation to Mental Defectives, constituting chapter seventy-one of the Consolidated Laws". by inserting immediately after section 31 of the bill the following:

Section 31a. Procedure relative to Diagnosis and Commitment of Feeble-Minded Persons before or after Trial. Any person alleged to be mentally defective within the meaning of this chapter arraigned on a criminal charge may be committed before or after trial or conviction in a hospital or other suitable place selected by the State Commission for the Feeble-Minded, for a period not to exceed ten days, for examination as to his mental and physical condition, by any court or magistrate. The examination of the alleged mentally defective person must be made by two competent physicians, duly qualified as required by section 32 of this chapter. The costs of such an examination shall be determined in manner provided for by section 41 of this chapter. The physicians making the examination of the alleged mentally defective person shall certify and report in writing to the judge or justice who committed the alleged mentally defective person in the form prescribed by the Commission for the Feeble-Minded and shall state the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the medical examiners is based as is required by section 32 of this chapter; and, if such examination discloses that the alleged mentally defective person is of such a nature as to require his supervision, control and care for his own welfare and for the welfare of others or for the welfare of the community, the judge or justice shall issue an order as set forth in section 31 of this chapter. If the report of the examining physicians shows that the alleged mentally defective person is not feeble-minded or mentally defective, the judge or justice shall dispose of the said person according to law.

JUDGE NOONAN: I move the adoption of the report.

JUDGE PIPER: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Motion made and seconded that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

JUDGE APPELL, CHAIRMAN: We should recommend and suggest the adoption of legislation which would increase and enlarge the capacity of the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, or create a new institution in the event that it is impossible or impracticable to enlarge the State Training School. We advise and recommend that for the reason that we will all have had considerable trouble at times in securing places for girls who were fit subjects for that institution.

We also suggest and recommend adoption of legislation which would enlarge the State Training School for Boys at Industry or the erection of some institution for boys nearer the City of New York. Until the magistrates in the southern portion of the State were forbidden to send boys to Industry, we were committing youngsters to that institution. That necessitated an undue amount of transportation and it seemed inequitable that we were forced to commit boys to an institution some three hundred and fiftv or four hundred miles away from their homes. At the present time we cannot even commit to that institution by reason of its overcrowded condition, so that very often now a magistrate in the southern portion of the State will be forced to commit a boy to Randall's Island. This I believe most every judge with a heart in his system hesitates to do for the reason that the boy doesn't get half a chance at Randall's Island and the conditions are anything but good when we consider his future. We believe that the more we establish homes and institutions for boys of the farm or cottage type, the better it will be for the boy. Therefore, inasmuch as the School at Industry is now overcrowded, we suggest its enlargement or the creation of a new institution of a similar nature and character.

We likewise suggest and recommend the adoption of legislation which would create an enlargement of the present institutions for the feeble-minded. In the event that we are permitted to ultimately commit misdemeanants to Elmira, we suggest and recommend that we be given the use of Napanoch for feeble-minded delinquents, or, in the event that cannot be done, to build a new institution for feeble-minded delinquents.

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JUDGE PIPER: I move that the report be received and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: Moved and seconded that the report be adopted and placed on file. All in favor say aye; contrary, the same sign. Adopted.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions by Judge Dooley.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

JUDGE DOOLEY: Your Committee begs leave to submit the following report:

Resolved, First.— That we urge the Legislature to pass the proposed resolution amending the Constitution of our State so as to provide that the Legislature may be enabled to pass laws giving equity jurisdiction to Domestic Relations and Children's Courts.

Second.—That we urge the passage of legislation allowing the inferior criminal courts to commit those charged with being feeble-minded for observation to the proper institutions with power to said institutions to apply to courts of record for final committal of those persons adjudged by them to be feeble-minded.

Third.—That we urge the passage of necessary legislation for the adoption of a State-wide system of examining clinics for the feeble-minded.

Fourth.—That section 494 of the Penal Law should be so amended that it will put upon purchases of any kind of property by adults from children under the age of sixteen years the burden of ascertaining by diligent inquiry that such property has been lawfully acquired.

Fifth.— That we approve a bill sponsored by the State Probation Commission and introduced by Senator Walton and Assemblyman Duke, amending section 11-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure to improve the workings of the Probation Law and making the section consistent with the legislation of 1918 and providing for the appointment of county probation officers in each county.

Sixth.— That we favor the amendments to the Motor Vehicle Law suggested by Magistrate Cobb to require examinations and licensing of all drivers and other provisions.

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Seventh.—That a committee of five persons, including the President and Secretary of the Association, ex-officio, be appointed by the incoming President to consider and take such action as they deem best concerning the issuing of a bulletin from time to time during the ensuing year.

Eighth.— That inasmuch as both Hudson and Industry have been unable to receive and care for boys and girls committed to them during the year past, Resolved: that we urge the financial committees of the Legislature to immediately enlarge these institutions or provide new institutions to adequately care for these children.

Ninth.— That we approve the work of the United States Government and the State Department of Health to combat venereal disease and promise our heartiest co-operation and support, and that our thanks are hereby given to the United States Public Service for the film exhibition furnished us.

Tenth.— That we authorize the President to appoint a Committee on the Revision and Unification of the Laws governing the Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction.

Eleventh.— That the thanks of the Conference be extended to the officers of the Association for the intelligent and instructive program with which we have been favored, and for faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices during the past year, and to the respective speakers for the learned and interesting addresses delivered by them.

EDWARD J. DOOLEY,
HENRY SHOVE,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,
Committee on Resolutions.

I move the adoption of these resolutions.

JUDGE PIPER: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of the adoption of the report say aye; contrary the same. Carried.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Nominations.

JUDGE APPELL: Your committee reports that we have chosen for your consideration the following members of this organization

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to hold office for the coming year, and trust that they will meet with your approval.

For President, Hon. Frederic Kernochan of New York.

Vice-President, Hon. George L. Hager of Buffalo.

Secretary and Treasurer, Charles L. Chute of Albany.

Members of the Executive Committee: Hon. Harold L. Hart of Binghamton, Hon. Fred E. Lewis of Utica, Hon. Otis H. Gardner of Elmira.

JUDGE NOONAN: I move the Secretary cast one ballot.

JUDGE BRADY: Second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor signify by saying aye; contrary. It is carried. The Secretary will please carry out the motion. I will appoint Judge Appell a committee of one to escort our newly elected President to the chair.

In turning over the chair, I want to say that I have enjoyed my tenure of office, but I am mighty glad to join the ranks of the ex-presidents.

JUDGE KERNOCHAN: I want to thank you very much for the honor you have conferred upon me. I think you have put a pretty hard task up to me. Each year we ought to have a better convention, if possible, than the year before and you have set a mark for me that will be very hard for me to even equal. I think a vote of thanks to Judge Hart is unnecessary because he knows we do thank him for the pleasant time and very instructive session we have had during the last two days.

Two things have impressed themselves upon me during this convention: One is, the suggestion made at the beginning of the convention of issuing a bulletin. I think that is worthy of a great deal of consideration. The chair will appoint a committee to consider whether we can put it into effect right away or whether it will be necessary to put it off for a year.

As a means of having it done, Mr. Wade has said that the State Probation Commission would be glad to take upon themselves the expense and trouble of circulating the bulletin, but that they would not be able to take upon themselves the expense of printing and getting it out.

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As I said to one or two of the judges here I have been very much impressed with the great good fortune we have in New York in having tools to carry out our work, and I am sorry that up-State so many of the judges have such difficulty in doing what they want to do on account of lack of institutions and lack of staff. I think one of things we should do is to see that the State somehow should provide our judges, especially in the smaller cities and villages, more adequate tools with which to work. I go back to New York feeling we are very much to be congratulated, and are on the whole very well equipped.

I suppose my being President means the convention will come to New York next year. I will try and see that you have as good a time as possible, especially if I can get some of the New York judges to help me out. I already have my eye on Judge McCloskey to help.

The place and date of the next conference will be determined by the Executive Committee. I will make the appointments to the various committees later and notify the appointees by mail.

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BY-LAWS

Adopted December 10, 1910; amended December 9, 1911, and December 7, 1912.

PREAMBLE

The New York State Association of Magistrates is formed to promote an interchange of ideas and experiences concerning the work of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction and children's courts; to develop a consensus of opinion as to the wisest methods and most desirable improvements in such courts, and to promote appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE 1. NAME.—The name of this organization shall be the New York State Association of Magistrates.

ARTICLE 2. MEMBERSHIP.—All magistrates and magistrates-elect of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction in cities and in villages, and all magistrates or magistrates-elect or appointed of children's courts shall become members upon enrolling their names with the secretary; and other persons especially interested in the work of such courts may become members upon being elected by the executive committee. The executive committee, in its discretion, may fix and collect an annual membership fee of not exceeding one dollar, but there shall be no other assessments.*

ARTICLE 3. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.—There shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall serve until the next annual meeting. The duties of these officers shall be those generally required of such officers.

The president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, together with three other members to be elected at the annual meeting, shall constitute an executive committee. At least one member of the executive committee shall be a magistrate of a city of the first class; at least one a magistrate of a city of the second or third class; and at least one a magistrate of a village.

The executive committee shall have general charge of the affairs of the association between meetings; shall choose the time

* It has never been necessary to require any fee.

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and place, and make arrangements for the annual meeting; and shall consider any bills that may be introduced into the Legislature affecting the work of courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction or children's courts, but it shall have no power to act in the name of the association in approving or disapproving proposed legislation, unless authorized so to do by the preceding annual meeting, or by vote of the members taken by mail as provided by Article 4.

Vacancies among the officers or other members of the executive committee shall be filled by vote of that committee.

ARTICLE 4. MISCELLANEOUS.—Whenever a vote is taken on any special subject by mail between meetings the secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed resolution, together with a request for a vote, to each member at least five days before the votes are to be counted, and a majority of those voting shall control the vote.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at an annual meeting, or by a majority vote taken by mail.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority in matters not covered by these by-laws.

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APPENDIX E

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1918

For the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

PERSONAL SERVICE

For payment for services of employees of the State Probation Commission:

Administration	
Salaries, regular	
Secretary	$3,500 00
Assistant secretary	1,600 00
Chief clerk and hearing stenographer	1,740 00
Stenographer	990 00
Wages temporary.	
Temporary services	100 00

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

For the expenses of maintenance and operation of the State Probation Commission, other than personal service:	
Printing:	
General	1,275 00
Departmental reports and bulletins	1,300 00
Equipment	200 00
Supplies	300 00
Traveling expenses	1,850 00
Communication	1,500 00
General plant service	150 00
	$14,505 00
For deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1918.	
Printing:	
Departmental reports and bulletins	1,300 00
Grand total	$15,805 00

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APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COMMISSION REQUESTED FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF 1919

For the Year Ending June 30, 1920.

PERSONAL SERVICE

For payment for services of employees of the State Probation Commission:	
Administration	
Salaries, regular	
Secretary	$4,000 00
Chief clerk and hearing steographer	2,000 00
Assistant secretary	1,800 00
Field agent	1,500 00
Stenographer	1,080 00
Wages, temporary	
Temporary services	100 00

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

For the expenses of maintenance and operation of the State Probation Commission, other than personal service:	
Printing:	
General	1,800 00
Departmental reports and bulletins	1,700 00
Equipment	300 00
Supplies	400 00
Traveling expenses	2,800 00
Communication	1,800 00
General plant service	150 00
Total	$19,430 00
For deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1918	
Printing:	
General	500 00
Departmental reports and bulletins	400 00
Traveling expenses	500 00
Grand total	$20,830 00

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APPENDIX F

SYNOPSES OF ALL STATUTES RELATING TO PROBATION, JUVENILE COURTS, ADULT CONTRIBUTORY DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES ENACTED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1918

The Eighth Annual Report of the Commission for 1914 *contains citations of the statutes relating to the above in all States and Territories in effect on January* 1, 1915. *The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Reports contain the statutes enacted during* 1915, 1916 *and* 1917 *respectively.*

KENTUCKY

Ch. 77.—The judge of the circuit court, having criminal jurisdiction, appoints in counties having a population of 200,000, or more, a Supervisor of parents who are charged with the wilful desertion or abandonment of indigent children under sixteen years of age.

The supervisor, who is appointed for a term of four years, investigates all cases in which any person is charged by indictment or otherwise with having wilfully deserted his or her children. He reports in writing to the judge of the circuit court, the results of his investigation, and when ordered by the judge makes collections from the offenders and the money so collected is distributed for the maintenance of the children. (Salary $1200. Bond given for surety.)

MARYLAND

Ch. 495.—The State Board of Labor and Statistics given power to issue temporary permits to boys over fourteen years of age, who are mentally retarded and are unable to make further advancement at school. Adds Section 36A to Chapter 701, General Assembly 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ch. 153.—Mental condition of persons coming before the courts of the commonwealth may be determined by examinations.

Ch. 199.—Bail or deposits forfeited in cases of illegitimacy may be turned over to probation officers and expended by them, under the direction of the court, for the support of the child. Amends 1913, Chapter 563.

Ch. 257, § 418.—Police, district, and municipal courts, the Boston juvenile court and trial justices may continue to exercise jurisdiction in their juvenile sessions over children who become seventeen years of age or who pass the age limit for bringing the kind of complaint or proceeding before the court, pending adjudication on their cases, or during continuances on probation or after their cases have been placed on files. But no commitment to an institution shall be made in the case of a child over seventeen years of age and the power or authority of the court shall not continue after the child has reached the age of eighteen years. Amends 1907, Chapter 411.

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NEW JERSEY

Ch. 81.—The term "delinquent child" defined so that it excludes cases of improper and insufficient guardianship.

Arrangements made for temporary detention of children, mothers or witnesses in need of temporary detention pending final disposition of the cases. Amends 1912, Chapter 353. (Secs. 5 and 12.)

Ch. 82.—The jurisdiction of the juvenile court may be retained during the continuance of a term of sentence or, if the child has been placed on probation, for the period of probation, notwithstanding such child shall have reached the age of sixteen years during the term of sentence or the period of probation. Where the case of a child was adjudicated before such child reached the age of sixteen years, commitment to an institution may be made although the child has passed such age. Supplements 1912, Ch. 353.

Ch. 83.— County juvenile courts given concurrent jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes involving the domestic relation, or the welfare of children, the jurisdiction over which is now by law vested in any court of the State except the court of chancery and orphans court. Amends 1912, Ch. 360.

Ch. 84.— Parental schools used for detention purposes for juvenile delinquents under age of sixteen. (Formerly eighteen years.) Amends 1912, Ch. 327.

NEW YORK

Ch. 457.—Amending section 2188 of the Penal Law to provide as follows:

(a) That courts may suspend sentence or may impose sentence and suspend the execution of the whole or a part of the judgment and place the defendant on probation for all offenses except those punishable by death or life imprisonment, notwithstanding the provisions of any other general statute.

(b) Suspension of sentence or suspension of the execution of the judgment may be revoked at any time while the defendant remains on probation, even though the period extends beyond that for which he might have been committed in the first place.

(c) Upon revoking the suspension of the execution of judgment, the court instead of simply putting the original sentence into effect for its unexpired period, may modify the judgment already passed and impose any sentence which it might have imposed in the first instance.

Ch. 467.—Amending section 470-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make it consistent with the above amendments to section 2188 of the Penal Law bringing about the changes above mentioned.

Ch. 443.—Amending section 483 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to make it consistent with the two amended sections above mentioned, bringing about the same changes in the law.

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Ch. 464.— Conferring judisdiction upon the county court of Chautauqua county to adjudicate upon cases of children in Chautauqua county under sixteen years of age who are delinquent, neglected, or otherwise subject to the discipline or in need of the care and protection of the State, and upon cases of adults who may be responsible for or contribute to the condition of such children.

No child to be disqualified for any public office nor to be denominated a criminal by reason of an adjudication of this court.

Sessions of the court shall be held at various places throughout the county.

In no case shall any child under sixteen years of age be placed in any jail; provisions shall be made for the temporary detention of children in a detention home to be conducted as an agency of the court, or the judge may arrange for the boarding of such children in a private home, or with any incorporated institution maintaining a suitable place for the detention of children.

The county judge shall appoint a chief probation officer who shall be paid such compensation as the board of supervisors shall determine, and may also appoint other probation officers who may receive salaries or may serve as volunteers.

In the case of a child remaining on probation at its sixteenth birthday the probation may be extended by the court for any period within the minority of such child.

The county judge may appoint a lawyer or other suitable person to act as a referee and to receive no compensation therefor, to hear the case of any child and to make report thereon together with his conclusions and recommendations. After a case has been heard by a referee a hearing by the county court shall be allowed to the child or parent if it is desired.

The court may cause any child within its jurisdiction to be examined by one or more licensed physicians.

The county court shall have power to adjudicate cases of adult contributory delinquency.

Ch. 516.— Providing that in bastardy cases in the New York City Court of Special Sessions, the father may be placed on probation for such period as the court may deem proper during the life of the order of filiation.

Ch. 418.— Providing that female prisoners in the magistrates courts of New York City may be committed to hospitals or other suitable institutions for purposes of mental examination, investigation and study, for periods not to exceed fourteen days.

TEXAS

Ch. 6.— Persons who are not licensed as retail malt liquor dealers and who sell malt liquor capable of producing intoxication, if convicted, are not permitted to make application for suspended sentences and the court is not allowed to suspend sentence upon anyone convicted under this act. Amends article 612 of the Penal Code.

Ch. 26.— Age of juvenile delinquents raised in cases of male children from under sixteen to seventeen years of age, and in cases of female children from sixteen to under eighteen years of age. Amends Art. 1197, Title 17.

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Ch. 52.— Persons who contribute to the delinquency of any minor under the age of seventeen years is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. Amends Chap. 6, Title 15 of the Penal Code of 1911.

VIRGINIA

Ch. 189.— County or city farms may receive juvenile delinquents, provided provisions have been made for separate quarters for the housing and detention of juveniles, and when such farms make provisions for working and at all times keeping separate and distinct, juveniles from adult prisoners.

Ch. 349.— The judges of all courts of record having jurisdiction of criminal cases, police justices and the justices of juvenile and domestic relations courts, may appoint one or more probation officers.

The appointment of a probation officer is made upon the recommendation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Upon the request of the judge making the appointment, the council of the city or the board of supervisors of the county within which such court is located, fixes the amount of salary and makes provision for its payment.

Probation officers appointed by the judge of any circuit court, may be required to act as probation officer for any county or city within the judicial circuit.

After a plea or verdict of guilty in any court having jurisdiction to hear and determine the offense charged, if there are circumstances in mitigation of the offense, and if it appears compatible with the public interest, or in any case after a child has been declared delinquent or dependent, the court may place the defendant on probation under the supervision of a probation officer during good behavior, for such time and under such conditions of probation as the court determines.

Probation officers, when so directed by the court in which they are serving, shall act as a parole officer over persons released from any public correctional institution.

Ch. 416.— Any husband who without just cause, deserts or wilfully neglects or refuses to provide for the support and maintenance of his wife; and any parent who refuses to provide for the support and maintenance of his or her child is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, may be fined, or in the case of a husband or father may be sentenced to the State convict road force for not less than sixty days or more than twelve months, or both; or in lieu of such fine being imposed he may be required to suffer a forfeiture of an amount not exceeding $500, this sum to be paid whole or in part to the wife or to the guardian of the children.

Upon the release of persons sentenced for nonsupport, they are placed on probation upon the terms and conditions prescribed for the probation of original offenders.

The board of supervisors of the county or of the city council, within boundaries of which any work is performed, must pay at the end of each calendar month, out of current funds to the wife of the prisoner

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or to the guardian of his children, a sum not less than twenty-five cents nor more than a dollar a day for each day's work performed by such prisoner.

Proceedings under this act may be instituted by complaint made under oath by any person. It is the duty of the chief of police, sheriff, or probation officer when, in his opinion, a person in his jurisdiction is guilty of failing to support his family, to bring such person before the court.

In cities where juvenile and domestic relations courts have been established they have original jurisdiction in all cases arising under this act.

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APPENDIX G

THE DIRECTORY

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SECTION 1

PROBATION OFFICERS IN NEW YORK STATE

REVISED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS

CITY	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Police	Hill, Mary E	Police Court	Salaried
		Keating, Thomas J	80 Howard St	Volunteer
Amsterdam	Recorder's	Morse, William H	City Hall	Salaried
Auburn	Recorder's	Wallace, Richard A	Savings Bank Bldg	Salaried
Batavia	Police	Mix, Mrs. M. D	Police Court	Salaried
Binghamton	City	Hooton, Madeleine G	51 Fayette St	Salaried
		Koerbel, Samuel J	Municipal Bldg	County
Buffalo	Children's*	Herbert Loepere (chief)	44 Breckenridge St	Salaried
		Carroll, John A	44 Breckenridge St	Salaried
		Fitzpatrick, A. Agnes	44 Breckenridge St	Salaried
		Spitzmiller, Charles H	44 Breckenridge St	Salaried
	(Adult Part)	Stettenbenz, Charles G	71 West Eagle St	Detailed
	City*	Wiley, William E. (chief)	City Court	Salaried
		Pfeiffer, Frederick W. (deputy)	City Court	Salaried
		Chase, Lewis E	City Court	Salaried
		Ernst, Natalie C	City Court	Salaried
		Galvin, William T	City Court	Salaried
		Kennelly, William A	City Court	Salaried
		Mahoney, Joseph P	City Court	Salaried
		Maloney, John P	City Court	Detailed
		Regan, Patrick	City Court	Salaried
		Romatowski, Louis A	City Court	Salaried
		Sweeney, Agnes F	City Court	Salaried
Cohoes	Police	LaRose, William C	180 Remsen St	Volunteer

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Continued*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Corning	City	Dearlove, John L.	Bath	County
Cortland	City	Angell, Walter H.	City Court	County
Elmira	Recorder's	Hulbert, Ray C.	City Hall	Salaried
		Presler, Mrs. Anne M.	City Hall	Salaried
Glen Cove	City	Hamill, Francis J.	County Court House, Mineola	County
Glens Falls	City	Smith, Frank H.	Glens Falls	County
Gloversville	Recorder's	Schumann, Harry W.	41 West Fulton St.	County
Hornell	Recorder's	Dearlove, John L.	Bath	County
Hudson	City	MacGiffert, Wilfred D.	R. F. D. No. 2, Catskill	Volunteer
Ithaca	City	Shaw, Mrs. Katherine H.	610 North Cayuga St.	Salaried
Jamestown	City	Butts, Horace S.	City Hall	Salaried
Johnstown	Recorder's	Schumann, Harry W.	41 W. Fulton St., Gloversville	County
Kingston	City	Rice, Arthur	City Hall	Salaried
Lackawanna	City	Cooke, William J.	City Hall	Salaried
Lockport	Police	Scoby, Arch C.	County Court House	County
Mechanicville	City	Davry, William B.	City Hall	Volunteer
Middletown	Recorder's	Handersen, William A.	Goshen	County
Mount Vernon	Special Sessions	Wood, Mrs. Joseph S.	City Hall	Salaried
Newburgh	Recorder's	Perrott, Emanuel	City Hall	Salaried
		Gordon, Adaline C.	21 Grand St.	Volunteer
New Rochelle	City	Harris, Hugh	23 Lawton St.	Salaried
		Leibfred, John E.	10 Guyon St.	Volunteer
New York	Board of Magistrates:	Cooley, Edwin J. (chief)	300 Mulberry St., New York city	Salaried
	Manhattan and The Bronx	Lavender, Geo. J. (dep. chief)	300 Mulberry St., New York city	Salaried
		Bergman, Louis	70 East 96th St., New York city	Salaried
		Blumberg, Jacob	570 West 183d St., New York city	Salaried
		Broadhead, Mrs. Frances	3070 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, New York city	Salaried
		Conway, John T.	402 West 43d St., New York city	Salaried

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	Cushing, Robert J.	521 East 147th St., New York city	Salaried
	Doyle, Anna	2585 Gr'd Concourse, New York city	Salaried
	Fitzgerald, John P.	1361 Lexington Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Gluckstein Isidor**	540 East 5th St., New York city	Salaried
	Hamel, Charles H.	397 East 158th St., New York city	Salaried
	Hamill, John F.	184 East 72d St., New York city	Salaried
	Hawks, Julian A.	353 West 117th St., New York city	Salaried
	McCauley, Mrs. Carrie	236 East 118th St., New York city	Salaried
	McElroy, William J.	144 Waverly Pl., New York city	Salaried
	McQuade, Rose	2486 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York city	Salaried
	Mackey, Joseph J.	21 North 20th St., Elmhurst, L. I.	Salaried
	O'Kelly, James F.	21 East 127th St., New York city	Salaried
	Shelly, Patrick J.	264 Albany Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Smith, Alice C.	39 Charles St., New York city	Salaried
	Stafford, Maurice E.	15 Claremont Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Weir, Howard P.	307 Lenox Ave., New York city	Salaried
Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond	Coffey, John T. (deputy chief).	44 Court St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Campbell, George E.	930 Ruby St., Woodhaven, New York city	Salaried
	Cooley, Frank	258 East 25th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Coyle, Margaret	1118 Hancock St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Cunningham, Joseph E.	244 East 3d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Fish, Myrtes M.	255 Macon St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Flannery, John J.	1676 72d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Graves, Frank L.	805 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Hardoncourt, Mrs. E. A.	27 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Hayes, John P.	514 Chauncey St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Hickey, Mrs. Mary E.	7 Carnaga Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.	Salaried
	Hodge, William B.	227 Gold St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Holden, Mrs. Marie P.	250 Seeley St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Hughes, Mrs. Myra P.	8693 Twenty-second Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Julian, Lionel	6103 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Keating, John	54 Fort Green Pl., Brooklyn	Salaried

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Continued*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
New York — *Continued*	Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond — *Continued*	O'Reilley, Patrick	209 Taylor St., W. New Brighton, S. I.	Salaried
		O'Shea, Daniel J	827 East 180th St., New York city	Salaried
		Rae, Mrs. Anna I	297 Henry St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Rogan, James F	388 4th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Troy, Matthew J	202 East 28th St., New York city	Salaried
		Virden, Mrs. Margaret V	100 Stuyvesant Pl., St. George, S. I.	Salaried
	Special Sessions: Borough of Manhattan, Parts I and VI	James J. Ryan (chief)	Municipal Bldg., New York city	Salaried
		Allis, William B	15 West 88th St., New York city	Salaried
		Axman, Mrs. Sophie C	1229 Park Ave., New York city	Salaried
		Brennan, Francis J. A	943 Sheridan Ave., New York city	Salaried
		Connors, William A	450 Washington St., New York city	Salaried
		Mahony, William E	435 West 51st St., New York city	Salaried
		Russell, James I	77 West 68th St., New York city	Salaried
		Smith, John T	463 East 139th St., New York city	Salaried
		Swan, James A	3979 Fulton St., Woodhaven, L. I.	Salaried
	Borough of Brooklyn, Part II	Carry Charles G	1100 Clay Ave., Bronx, New York city	Salaried
		De Gennaro, George	1257 Frost Ave., Dunton, L. I	Salaried
		Leitch, Frances E	547 Madison St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Rooney, John T	175 South 9th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Trieper, Theodore C	Cooper St. and Wyckoff Ave. Jct., Evergreen, Brooklyn	Salaried
	Borough of Queens, Part III	Sullivan, Timothy	9 Lewis St., Jamaica, L. I	Salaried
		Leary, Mrs. Lillian M	St. Albans, L. I	Volunteer
	Borough of Richmond, Part IV	Sullivan, Timothy	9 Lewis St., Jamaica, L. I	Salaried
	Borough of Bronx, Part V	Mullins, Michael J	2331 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York city	Salaried

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Children's Court	Fagan, Bernard J. (chief)	137 East 22d St., New York city	Salaried
	Gaffney, Mrs. Anna L. (deputy chief)	137 East 22d St., New York city	Salaried
Manhattan	Marcus, Morris (senior)	137 East 22d St., New York city	Salaried
	Barry, Mrs. Inez A	3622 Willett Ave., Bronx. New York city	Salaried
	Bennett, Theodore	324 East 32d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Buckley, David A	149 East 82d St., New York city	Salaried
	Conaty, Joseph P	289 Fifth Ave., Astoria, L. I	Salaried
	Dolly, Thomas A	86 Kingsland Ave., Elmhurst	Salaried
	Dowling, Joseph F	619 Silkworth Ave., Richmond Hill. L. I	Salaried
	Fasullo, Peter	136 Utica Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Finan, Francis J	212 West 41st St., New York city	Salaried
	Friedman, Rudolph	1547 57th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Grace, Mary A	49 Charlton St., New York city	Salaried
	Hatfield, Mrs. Maria E	546 Dean St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Hayes, Peter A	19 East 128th St., New York city	Salaried
	Henkel, Edward J	516 44th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Heuser, Leonard	513 East 145th St., Bronx, New York city	Salaried
	Higgins, Francis J	137 East 22d St., New Yotk city	Salaried
	Hogan, Elinore	981 Park Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Jossum, Celia	1867 Seventh Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Kelly, Mrs. Ellen D	522 68th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Kelly, George J	3105 Park Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Lazarus, Isaac	141 Stanton St., New York city	Salaried
	McNamara, James E	250 West 123d St., New York city	Salaried
	Medler, Mrs. Mary A	71 2d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Murray, Mrs. Margaret	25 Desmond Ave., Jamaica, L. I	Salaried
	Nyman, Charles S	748 Beck St., New York city	Salaried
	O'Connor, Mrs. Julia McN	305 West 55th St., New York city	Salaried
	Rooney, Michael	43 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Rose, Michael H	1168 46th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Weiss, Sadie	550 Decatur St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	White, Daniel J	137 East 22d St., New Yotk city	Salaried
	Wicks, Milton L.**	137 East 22d St., New York city	Salaried

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS — *Concluded*

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
New York — *Continued*	Brooklyn	Halbert, James B. (deputy chief)	102 Court St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Bodnar, Andrew S.	250 Rutledge St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Boyd, James W	Lincoln Ave., Rosedale, Queens	Salaried
		Clark, Mrs. Mary A	165 East 90th St., New York city	Salaried
		Devine, George A	1241 Taylor Ave., Bronx, New York city	Salaried
		Greenberg, Harry	945 70th St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Lyons, John H	348 1st St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Mallon, Patrick	4 Court Sq., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Medler, Joseph S	71 2d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Nash, Thomas J., Jr	304 Claremont Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Noonan, Joseph E	154 St. James Pl., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Park, Mrs. Marguerite H	1046 52d St., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Shipley, Mrs. Jennie	561 West 175th St., New York city	Salaried
		Taylor, Letitia	822 President St., Brooklyn	Salaried
	Queens	Peppard, Mrs. Josephine D	602 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn	Salaried
		Shanahan, John J	50 Whitney Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.	Salaried
		Steinert, Eugenie M	182 St. Nicholas Ave., New York city	Salaried
	Richmond	Maloy, Mrs. Mary R	2355 Concourse, Bronx, New York city	Salaried
		Roome, Anne V	29-A Hamilton Ave., New Brighton, S. I.	Salaried
		Sullivan, Patrick J	44 Wheeler Ave., West Brighton, S. I.	Salaried
	Bronx	Heineman, Mrs. Sallie A	605 West 142d St., New York city	Salaried
		Probey, Henry A	74 West 52d St., New York city	Salaried
		Ryan, D. F	1190 Clay Ave., New York city	Salaried
		Simon, Herman	917 Whitlock Ave., New York City	Salaried
		Smith, Mrs. Adelaide V	2676 Decatur Ave., New York city	Salaried

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		Smith, Frances E.	354 Putnam Ave. Brooklyn	Salaried
		Twiggs, Florence J.	209 West 102d St., New York city	Salaried
		Woods, George A.	2817 Creston Ave., Bronx, New York city	Salaried
Niagara Falls	Police	Scoby, Arch C.	County Court House, Lockport	County
North Tonawanda	City	Scoby, Arch C.	County Court House, Lockport	County
Norwich	Police	Deuel, John G.	Norwich	Volunteer
Ogdensburg	Recorder's	Nichols, John M.	99 Ford Ave.	County
Oneida	City	Cornell, Mrs. Carrie	56 Stone St.	County
Olean	Police	Salisbury, W. H.	152 West State St.	Volunteer
Oswego	Recorder's	Dempsey, William J.	County Court House	County
Plattsburgh	City	Hennessey, William A.	Marion St.	County
Port Jervis	Justice of Peace	Henderson, William A.	Goshen	County
Poughkeepsie	City	Young, Mrs. Elizabeth	218 Main St.	Salaried
Rensselaer	Police	Keating, Thomas J.	Albany	Volunteer
Rochester	Police	Masters, Altred J.	County Court House	Salaried
		Ottnat, Emma L.	Police Court	Salaried
Rome	City	Morris, David W.	County Court House, Utica	County
		Rosbrook, Anna G.	City Hall	Volunteer
Saratoga Springs	City	Belden, Elmer E.	378 Broadway	Paid by fee
Schenectady	Police	McGinn, William H.	304 Clinton St.	Volunteer
		Magill, Mrs. Ella D.	304 Clinton St.	Salaried
Syracuse	Special Sessions*	Thalheimer, Mrs. Max (chief	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
		Denio, Mrs. Marie S.	302 West Willow St.	Salaried
Tonawanda	City	Murphy, Joseph P.	Buffalo	County
Troy	City	Walker, Nathaniel J.	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Utica	City	Fletcher, Thomas A. (chief)	City Court	Salaried
		Griffith, Mrs. E. W.	1009 Park Ave.	Salaried
Watertown	City	Kellogg, Mrs. Mabel O.	234 Massey Ave.	Salaried
		Nicholls, E. B.	City Hall	Salaried
Watervliet	City	Walker, Nathaniel J.	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
White Plains	City	Decker, Lester H.	County Court House	County
		O'Rourke, Gordon B.	169 Main St.	Volunteer
Yonkers	Special Sessions*	Garrity, James A. (chief)	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried
		Lesnick, Matthew J.	Court of Special Sessions	Salaried

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VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS IN VILLAGE COURTS

VILLAGE	Court	County	Name of probation officer
Fairport	Police	Monroe	Swift, Maynard F.
Herkimer	Police	Herkimer	Thompson, Mrs. Marguerite
Medina	Police	Orleans	Staring, Charles E.
Patchogue	Police	Suffolk	Swezey, Arthur M.
Pleasantville	Police	Westchester	Laire, Charles J.
Scotia	Police	Schenectady	Bard, L. A.
Waverly	Police	Tioga	Howell, Archie

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN COURTS OF TOWNS

COUNTY	Town	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Colonie	Walker, Nathaniel J	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Allegany	Cuba	Trenkle, Charles A	Cuba	Volunteer
		Sherwood, Clarence J	R. F. D. No. 1, Bolivar	Volunteer
Chautauqua	Poland	Neathery, R. W	121 Pearl St., Falconer	Volunteer
Greene	Athens	Griffin, Rev. Geo. T	Athens	Volunteer
Nassau	Hempstead	Macauley, Ella H	Mineola	Volunteer
		Hayden, Mrs. Rena C	Floral Park	Volunteer
Niagara	Lewiston	Austin, Henry T	Ransomville	Volunteer
Onondaga	Manlius	Reed, Iram C	Fayetteville	Volunteer
Saratoga	Corinth	Salisbury, C. E	Corinth	Paid by fee
	Milton	O'Brien, James J	Ballston Spa	Paid by fee
Schenectady	Glenville, Mohawk and Niskayuna	McGinn, William H	304 Clinton St., Schenectady	Volunteer

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS

County	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Supreme and County	Walker, Nathaniel J	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Bronx	County	Grossman, David	County Court, Bronx, New York city	Detailed
		Harris, Harry B	County Court, Bronx, New York city	Detailed
Broome	Supreme and County	Koerbel, Samuel J	Municipal Bldg., Binghamton	Salaried
Cayuga	Supreme and County	Wallace, Richard A	Savings Bank Bldg., Auburn	Salaried
Chautuaqua	Supreme and County	Drake, Henry C	Fredonia	Salaried
	County (Children's Part)	Melching, Hubert W	15 East 7th St., Dunkirk	Salaried
Chenango	Supreme and County	Deuel, John G	Norwich	Volunteer
Clinton	Supreme and County	Hennessey, William A	Marion St., Plattsburgh	Salaried
Columbia	County	Johnson, David H	Valatie	Volunteer
		Walker, Nathaniel J	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Cortland	Supreme and County	Angell, Walter H	Cortland	Salaried
Delaware	Supreme and County	Phelps, Charles H	Sidney	Salaried
Dutchess	Supreme and County	Stark, Charles C	County Court House, Poughkeepsie	Salaried
Erie	Supreme and County	Murphy, Joseph P. (Chief)	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Volz, Edward P. (Deputy Chief)	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Goff, Charles Henry	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Hess, Harry	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Medlicott, Reginald P	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		O'Connor, John J	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Platt, Lewis D	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Smith, Mrs. Dorothea A	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Wozniak, Leon E	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
		Zahm, Robert H	Law Exchange Bldg., Buffalo	Salaried
Essex	County	Nicholson, John D	Elizabethtown	Salaried
Franklin	Supreme and County	King, Floyd P	Malone	Salaried
Fulton	Supreme and County	Schumann, Harry W	41 West Fulton St., Gloversville	Salaried

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Jefferson	Supreme and County	Nichols, E. B	County Court House, Watertown	Salaried
Kings	County	Higgins, John A. (Chief)	County Court House, Brooklyn	Salaried
		Keep, Clifford H	County Court House, Brooklyn	Salaried
		Mahon, Mrs. Marie	County Court House, Brooklyn	Salaried
Lewis	Supreme and County	Donnelly, James J	Lowville	Salaried
Madison	County	Cornell, Mrs. Carrie R	56 Stone St., Oneida	Salaried
Monroe	County	Masters, Alfred J	County Court House, Rochester	Detailed
	County (Children's Part)*	Killip, William A. (Chief)	County Court House, Rochester	Salaried
		Davis, Marion L	County Court House, Rochester	Salaried
		O'Reilly, Helen M	County Court House, Rochester	Salaried
Montgomery	Supreme and County	Morse, William H	Amsterdam	Salaried
Nassau	Supreme and County	Hamill, Francis J	County Court House, Mineola	Salaried
New York	Supreme and General Sessions	Betts, George H	137 West 36th St., New York city	Volunteer
		Hayden, Mrs. Mary A	137 West 36th St., New York city	Volunteer
		Quinlan, Anna V	137 West 36th St., New York city	Volunteer
		Halpern, I. W	32 Franklin St., New York city	Volunteer
		Meyer, Mrs. Gussie	32 Franklin St., New York city	Volunteer
		Reingold, Louis S	32 Franklin St., New York city	Volunteer
		Kimball, D. E	135 East 15th St., New York city	Volunteer
		Rosenthal, Minerva E	135 East 15th St., New York city	Volunteer
		Sprague, Mrs. Mabel F	32 Franklin St., New York city	Volunteer
Niagara	Supreme and County	Scoby, Arch. C	County Court House, Lockport	Salaried
		Mahoney, Cornelius V	702 Cedar Ave., Niagara Falls	Salaried
Oneida	Supreme and County	Morris, David W	County Court House, Utica	Salaried
Onondaga	Supreme and County	Hodge, William F	901 Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse	Salaried
		Downes, Margaret J	509 Park Ave., Syracuse	Salaried
		Winter, Charles W	County Court House, Syracuse	Salaried
		Hunter, Clarence W	Nedrow	Volunteer
Ontario	Supreme and County	Trembly, John F	County Court House, Canandaigua	Salaried
Orange	Supreme and County	Handersen, William A	Goshen	Salaried
Oswego	Supreme and County	Dempsey, William J	County Court House, Oswego	Salaried
		Burch, A. Monroe	Hartwick	Paid by fee
Otsego	County	Van Woert, Lee D	Oneonta	Paid by fee

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PROBATION OFFICERS IN SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS — *Concluded*

County	Courts	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Putnam	County	Trimble, Samuel	Cold Spring	Salaried
Queens	County	Cassidy, James H	99 Hulett St., Blissville	Detailed
Rensselaer	Supreme and County	Walker, Nathaniel J	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Richmond	Supreme and County	Ruggles, William J	Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I	Salaried
Rockland	Supreme and County	McNichol, Michael	Nyack	Salaried
St. Lawrence	Supreme and County	Nichols, John M	99 Ford St., Ogdensburg	Salaried
Saratoga	Supreme and County	Belden, Elmer E	378 Broadway, Saratoga Springs	Paid by fee
		MacNeil, James B	Ballston Spa	Paid by fee
		Melanson, Joseph	Waterford	Paid by fee
		Salisbury, Charles E	Corinth	Paid by fee
Schenectady	County	McGinn, William H	304 Clinton St., Schenectady	Volunteer
		Magill, Ella D	City Hall, Schenectady	Volunteer
Schoharie	County	Amick, Rev. George W. W	Middleburg	Volunteer
		Ottman, Rev. Emory A	Richmondville	Volunteer
Steuben	Supreme and County	Dearlove, John L	Bath	Salaried
Suffolk	Supreme and County	Odell, Charles J	Patchogue	Salaried
Tioga	Supreme	Marvin, Charles D	Owego	Volunteer
Tompkins	Supreme	Hutchinson, Robert A	241 S. Cayuga St., Ithaca	Salaried
Warren	Supreme and County	Smith, Frank H	Glens Falls	Salaried
Westchester	Supreme and County	Decker, Lester H	County Court House, White Plains	Salaried

* Names of volunteer officers are not given.
** Probation officers absent on military duty.

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SECTION 2

PROBATION ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

BUFFALO

BUFFALO PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION:

President, William E. Wiley; Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Maloney, City Court, Buffalo. Established December 20, 1910. Aims to increase the efficiency of probation and to promote friendship and co-operation among the members of the association. Meetings are held monthly at the call of the president.

NEW YORK CITY

THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT (INCORPORATED):

President, Hon. Franklin C. Hoyt; Secretary, Charles A. Taussig, 200 Fifth Avenue; Chairman Executive Committee, Ernest K. Coulter; General Secretary, Rowland C. Sheldon. Object: To unite into an organized body men who are willing to interest themselves, by individual effort, in the welfare of children who have been arraigned in the Children's Court and in all others whose conditions of life call for such care, having in view their equipment for better citizenship.

CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS' LEAGUE:

President, Hon. Cornelius F. Collins; Executive Secretary, Henry McDonald, 1 Madison Avenue; Treasurer, George MacDonald. An association of Catholic men to work among Catholic youth for the prevention of and reclamation from delinquency of every kind.

THE BIG SISTERS (INCORPORATED):

President, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; Executive Secretary, Jeannette G. Sickel; Treasurer, Mrs Williard Parker, Jr., 17 Madison Avenue, New York City. An association of women who individually take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls who have been brought before the Children's Court, and others whose physical, mental and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment.

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JEWISH BIG SISTERS:

Chairman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Schlesinger, 137 East 22nd Street. Does preventive and constructive work with children referred by the public schools, settlements, hospital social service, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Works with delinquent girls who pass through the Children's Court and the children whose parents pass through the Domestic Relations Court.

CATHOLIC PROTECTIVE SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK:

President, Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, and Supervisor of Correction Work for Catholics, Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, 137 W. 36th Street, New York City. Object: Established to do probation and protective work for Catholic juveniles and adults accused of crime or convicted in the courts of New York City. Also does parole work for State prisons and aftercare work with delinquents from the various correctional institutions under State and city control. Sixteen agents.

JEWISH PROTECTORY AND AID SOCIETY (INCORPORATED):

President, Mortimer L. Schiff, 356 Second avenue. Committee on Outside Activities, Chairman, Milton I. D. Einstein; Executive Secretary, Benjamin D. Kaplan. Departments: (a) Jewish Big Brother Association, Chairman, Lawrence A. Marks; the work of the former Jewish Big Brother Association in recruiting volunteer Big Brothers is carried on by this department; (b) Department of Prevention and After Care, Supervisor, S. L. Kaufman; performs the case work of the former Jewish Big Brother Association; (c) Department of Probation and Parole, Supervisor, Irving W. Halpern; furnishes probation officers for Jewish defendants in New York City and also aids discharged prisoners. Supervises work of Jewish chaplains in penal institutions. Acts as parole agent for men paroled from State prisons.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES:

Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood; Secretary, William H. Baldwin, 3d; Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, 127

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East 23d Street, New York City. Established in 1911 to bring about co-ordination and co-operation among existing organizations for improving conditions of negroes along industrial, economic and social lines.

NEW YORK PROBATION AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, George W. Alger; Secretary, Maude E. Miner, 130 East 22nd Street. Established in 1908. Maintains Waverly House at 38 West 10th Street, a temporary home for women released from courts pending their trial, while on probation, or detained as witnesses. Provides training for girls in farm work at Hillcrest Farm, Connecticut. Conducts the Girls' Service Club, 138 East 19th Street and the Yorkville Service Club for Girls, 331 East 68th Street, an employment exchange and Willowbrook Camp. Maintains a mental clinic where girls receive complete mental examinations. District workers do constructive, personal work for delinquent women and girls needing protection.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK (INCORPORATED):

President, Eugene Smith; General Secretary, O. F. Lewis; E. R. Cass, Acting General Secretary, 135 East 15th Street, New York City. Established in 1844. Furnishes probation officers for the New York Court of General Sessions. Has promoted the adoption of the probation system. Does parole work for State prisons and other institutions, maintains departments of relief, employment, legislation and inspection.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CHILDREN'S COURT:

President, Daniel White; Recording Secretary, James E. McNamara; Treasurer, Mrs. Marguerite Park. "An association to promote an *esprit de corps* among its members. To study and confer by means of discussions, conferences and lectures, so that we may be thoroughly familiar with a system whose failure or success depends so largely on the manner in which we apply the methods adopted, and to be able to encourage a wider and more suitable application of the same."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDLY AID TO JEWISH GIRLS:

Department of Court, Probation, Parole and After Care: Chairman, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, 35 West 75th Street, New

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York City. The committee carries on volunteer probation work for Jewish Girls in the City Magistrates' Courts, and also for girls on parole from Hudson Training School, Bedford Reformatory, the Workhouse and Auburn Prison. Three women are employed to care for these girls under supervision of the committee.

BROOKLYN JUVENILE PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Robert J. Wilkin; Secretary, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen; Executive Secretary, Miss Gertrude Grasse, 102 Court Street, Brooklyn. Established in 1906. Assists and extends juvenile probation work by co-operating with the Children's Court, probation officers and with correctional institutions. Provides volunteer friends for children released from probation, and for children paroled from institutions; co-operates with schools and the Children's Court in the care of "preventive work." Maintains an employment bureau for the Children's Court and assists in many ways where a private organization can supplement the work of the court.

PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CITY OF NEW YORK:

President, John Fitzgerald; Vice-president, John Flannery; Treasurer, Maurice Stafford; Secretary, Daniel J. O'Shea.

CIVIL SERVICE PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN FOR WOMEN:

President, Mrs. Marie P. Holden; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardoncourt. Meets on the first Tuesday of every month at 3:30 p. m., at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, for the discussion of probatio work.

RICHMOND BOROUGH PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Morgan M. L. Ryan; Secretary, Mrs. S. McKee Smith; Treasurer, Walter S. Mayer. Meets on the second Tuesday of each month at St. George, Staten Island. Purposes: To

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assist in and supplement probation work in the courts of Richmond County; to aid, assist and advise poor, destitute and homeless children and to promote the general welfare of the children of Richmond County.

SYRACUSE

THE BIG SISTERS:

Honorary President, Miss Aria Huntington; President, Mrs. Stuart Raleigh; General Secretary, Mrs. Max Thalheimer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Charlotte Eberling; Treasurer, Miss Cornelia Hiscock. An association of women, individually to take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls brought before the Children's Part of Special Sessions Court, and any other children whose physical, mental and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment or other conditions. Meetings are held fortnightly.

THE BIG BROTHERS:

President, Robert Dey; Vice-President, Edward H. Dann; Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. Parker. Established 1917. Meets the first Tuesday of each month at the University Club Building, in Fayette Park. Purpose: Through the organized efforts of men interested in making better citizens out of boys, or men, who have come under the notice of the police authorities, to make of them better citizens, and make them more responsible to civic obligations, and through personal interest, to arouse in them a higher degree of personal efficiency and manhood.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Edwin J. Cooley, New York City; Chairman, Board of Directors, Miss Maude E. Miner, New York City; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles L. Chute, Albany, N. Y. Dues, $2.00 per year. Holds an annual conference, usually in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work. Studies and works for the extension of adult and juvenile probation, parole, and juvenile courts, and promotes legislation, State and Federal, relating thereto. Publishes a directory of probation officers in the United States, proceedings of conferences, and other literature.

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SECTION 3

DIRECTORY OF MAGISTRATES AND OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS

Part 1. The Supreme Court — Districts and justices.

Part 2. County judges, special county judges, population of counties, county seats.

Part 3. District attorneys, sheriffs, superintendents of the poor.

Part 4. Magistrates of cities outside of New York City, populations.

Part 5. Magistrates and courts in New York City.

Part 6. Cities — police, charity and school officials.

Part 7. Villages — police justices.

PART I

SUPREME COURT DISTRICTS

I.— Counties of New York and Bronx.

II.— Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

III.— Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.

IV.— Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington.

V.— Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego.

VI.— Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins.

VII.—Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.

VIII.— Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

IX.— Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester.

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PART I

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

(Elected for a term of fourteen years)

NAME	Residence	Term expires
First Judicial District:		
Joseph E. Newburger	Manhattan	December 31, 1919
Leonard A. Giegerich	Manhattan	December 31, 1920
M. Warley Platzek	Manhattan	December 31, 1920
Peter A. Hendrick	Manhattan	December 32, 1920
John Ford	Manhattan	December 31, 1920
Mitchell L. Erlanger	Manhattan	December 31, 1920
Charles L. Guy	Manhattan	December 31, 1920
Francis K. Pendleton	Manhattan	December 31, 1921
Irving Lehman	Manhattan	December 31, 1922
Edward G. Whitaker	Manhattan	December 31, 1923
Nathan Bijur	Manhattan	December 31, 1923
Edward J. Gavegan	Manhattan	December 31, 1923
Alfred R. Page	Manhattan	December 31, 1923
Samuel Greenbaum	Manhattan	December 31, 1924
Daniel F. Cohalan	Manhattan	December 31, 1925
Henry D. Hotchkiss	Manhattan	December 31, 1925
Vernon M. Davis	Manhattan	December 31, 1925
Philip Henry Dugro	Manhattan	December 31, 1925
Thomas F. Donnelly	Manhattan	December 31, 1926
John Proctor Clarke	Manhattan	December 31, 1926
Eugene A. Philbin	Manhattan	December 31, 1927
Bartow S. Weeks	Manhattan	December 31, 1928
Francis B. Delehanty	Manhattan	December 31, 1929
Clarence J. Shearn	Manhattan	December 31, 1929
John M. Tierney	Bronx	December 31, 1929
Edward R. Finch	Manhattan	December 31, 1929
George V. Mullan	Bronx	December 31, 1930
Richard H. Mitchell	Bronx	December 31, 1930
John V. McAvoy	Manhattan	December 31, 1931
Victor J. Dowling	Manhattan	December 31, 1932
Robert F. Wagner	Manhattan	December 31, 1932
Richard C. Lydon	Manhattan	December 31, 1932
Second Judicial District:		
Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	December 31, 1920
Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	December 31, 1920
Frederick E. Crane	Brooklyn	December 31, 1920
Lester W. Clark	Tompkinsville	December 31, 1920
Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	December 31, 1920
Harrington Putnam	Brooklyn	December 31, 1921
Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	December 31, 1922
Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	December 31, 1923
Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	December 31, 1923
Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	December 31, 1925
Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	December 31, 1925
James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	December 31, 1925
David F. Manning	Brooklyn	December 31, 1926
Stephen Callaghan	Brooklyn	December 31, 1929
James C. Cropsey	Brooklyn	December 31, 1930

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SUPREME COURT JUSTICES —*Continued*

NAME	Residence	Term expires
Second Judicial District — *Concluded:*		
William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	December 31, 1930
Edward Lazansky	Brooklyn	December 31, 1931
Lewis L. Fawcett	Brooklyn	December 31, 1931
Leander B. Faber	Jamaica	December 31, 1932
Robert H. Roy	Brooklyn	December 31, 1932
Third Judicial Disttict:		
William P. Rudd	Albany	December 31, 1921
Emory A. Chase	Catskill	December 31, 1924
Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	December 31, 1926
Aaron V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	December 31, 1928
Wesley O. Howard	Troy	December 31, 1930
Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson — Schoharie County	December 31, 1930
Harold J. Hinman	Albany	December 31, 1932
Fourth Judicial District:		
Charles C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	December 31, 1919
John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	December 31, 1921
Edward C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	December 31, 1925
Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	December 31, 1927
Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	December 31, 1931
George R. Salisbury	Saratoga Springs	December 31, 1931
Fifth Judicial District:		
Irving R. Devendorf	Herkimer	December 31, 1919
Pascal C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	December 31, 1920
Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	December 31, 1920
William M. Ross	Syracuse	December 31, 1920
Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	December 31, 1923
Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	December 31, 1925
William S. Andrews	Syracuse	December 31, 1927
Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	December 31, 1927
Sixth Judicial District:		
George F. Lyon	Binghamton	December 31, 1919
Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	December 31, 1926
Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Decembet 31, 1926
George McCann	Elmira	Decembet 31, 1927
Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	December 31, 1929
Abraham L. Kellogg	Oneonta	December 31, 1930
Seventh Judicial District:		
Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	December 31, 1919
William W. Clark	Wayland	December 31, 1920
Samuel Nelson Sawyer	Palmyra	December 31, 1921
John B. M. Stephens	Rochester	Decomber 31, 1927
Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	December 31, 1928
Robert F. Thompson	Canandaigua	December 31, 1930
Adolph J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	December 31, 1930

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SUPREME COURT JUSTICES — *Concluded*

NAME	Residence	Term expires
Eighth Judicial District:		
Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	December 31, 1920
Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	December 31, 1920
Charles H. Brown	Belmont	December 31, 1920
Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	December 31, 1921
John S. Lambert	Fredonia	December 31, 1921
Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	December 31, 1922
Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	December 31, 1923
John Woodward	Buffalo	December 31, 1924
Charles A. Pooley	Buffalo	December 31, 1924
Herbert P. Bissell	Buffalo	December 31, 1926
Harry L. Taylor	Buffalo	December 31, 1927
George W. Cole	Salamanca	December 31, 1928
Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	December 31, 1930
Charles B. Sears	Buffalo	December 31, 1931
Ninth Judicial District:		
Isaac N. Mills	Mount Vernon	December 31, 1920
Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	December 31, 1920
Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	December 31, 1920
Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	December 31, 1922
William P. Platt	White Plains	December 31, 1928
J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	December 31, 1929
Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	December 31, 1929

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PART 2. COUNTY JUDGES AND SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES

(Term, Six Years)

County	Population	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Albany	183,330	George Addington	Albany	1919	Albany
Allegany	40,216	Elba Reynolds	Belmont	1919	Belmont
Bronx	615,600	Louis D. Gibbs	Bronx	1919	Bronx
Broome	90,641	Benjamin Baker	Binghamton	1924	Binghamton
Cattaraugus	72,756	George A. Larkin	Salamanca	1923	Little Valley
Cayuga	65,751	Hull Greenfield	Auburn	1919	Auburn
Chautauqua	116,818	Arthur B. Ottaway	Westfield	1924	Mayville
Chemung	59,017	Charles B. Swartwood	Elmira	1920	Elmira
Chenango	36,648	James P. Hill	Norwich	1919	Norwich
Clinton	47,561	Arthur S. Hogue	Plattsburg	1919	Plattsburg
Columbia	44,111	John L. Crandall	Philmont	1924	Hudson
Cortland	30,074	George M. Champlin	Cortland	1923	Cortland
Delaware	45,995	Andrew J. McNaught	Stamford	1924	Delhi
Dutchess	91,044	C. W. H. Arnold	Poughkeepsie	1919	Poughkeepsie
Erie	571,897	Philip A. Laing	Buffalo	1919	Buffalo
Essex	32,461	Berne A. Pyrke	Port Henry	1923	Elizabethtown
Franklin	46,181	Frederick G. Paddock	Malone	1919	Malone
Fulton	45,625	Frank Talbot	Gloversville	1919	Johnstown
Genesee	40,707	Newell K. Cone	Batavia	1924	Batavia
Greene	30,091	Josiah C. Tallmadge	Catskill	1924	Catskill
Hamilton	4,491	Timothy D. Sullivan	Long Lake	1919	Lake Pleasant
Herkimer	64,109	Charles Bell	Herkimer	1924	Herkimer
Jefferson	81,009	Claude B. Alverson	Dexter	1924	Watertown
Kings	1,798,513	Norman S. Dike	Brooklyn	1919	Brooklyn
		J. Grattan MacMahon	Brooklyn	1924	Brooklyn
		Howard P. Nash	Brooklyn	1924	Brooklyn
		Charles J. McDermott	Brooklyn	1924	Brooklyn
		Mitchell May	Brooklyn	1921	Brooklyn

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Lewis	25,947	Milton Carter	Lowville	1922	Lowville
Livingston	38,427	Lockwood R. Doty	Geneseo	1920	Geneseo
Madison	41,742	Joseph D. Senn	Oneida	1919	Wampsville
Monroe	319,310	Willis K. Gillette	Rochester	1924	Rochester
Montgomery	61,030	Charles E. Hardies	Amsterdam	1924	Fonda
Nassau	116,825	Lewis J. Smith	Hempstead	1922	Mineola
New York*	2,137,747	Thomas C. T. Crain	New York city	1920	New York city
		John F. McIntyre	New York city	1930	New York city
		James T. Malone	New York city	1921	New York city
		Joseph F. Mulqueen	New York city	1921	New York city
		Carl C. Nott, Jr	New York city	1927	New York city
		Otto A. Rosalsky	New York city	1920	New York city
		William B. Wadhams	New York city	1927	New York city
Niagara	108,550	Norman D. Fish	No. Tonawanda	1919	Lockport
Oneida	167,331	Frederick H. Hazard	Utica	1922	Utica
Onondaga	213,992	D. Raymond Cobb	Syracuse	1923	Syracuse
Ontario	54,628	Horace W. Fitch	Canandaigua	1922	Canandaigua
Orange	118,118	Russell Wiggins	Middletown	1924	Goshen
Orleans	33,919	Fred L. Downs	Medina	1923	Albion
Oswego	75,929	Henry D. Coville	Central Square	1920	Oswego
Otsego	48,534	Ulysses Grant Welch	Oneonta	1924	Cooperstown
Putnam	12,767	J. Bennett Southard	Cold Spring	1919	Carmel
Queens	396,727	Burt J. Humphrey	Jamaica	1921	Jamaica
Rensselaer	121,330	Pierce H. Russell	Troy	1921	Troy
Richmond	98,634	J. Harry Tiernan	W. New Brighton	1923	Richmond
Rockland	46,903	Mortimer B. Patterson	Nyack	1924	New City
St. Lawrence	90,291	John C. Crapser	Massena	1920	Canton
Saratoga	62,982	Lawrence B. McKelvey	Saratoga Springs	1923	Ballston Spa
Schenectady	98,625	John J. McMullen	Schenectady	1924	Schenectady
Schoharie	23,005	Dow Beekman	Middleburg	1923	Schoharie
Schuyler	13,954	George M. Velie	Watkins	1924	Watkins
Seneca	25,249	George F. Bodine	Waterloo	1919	Waterloo
Steuben	83,630	Warren J. Cheney	Corning	1924	Bath
Suffolk	104,342	George H. Furman	Patchogue	1924	Riverhead

* Judges of General Sessions of New York County serve for a term of fourteen years.

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PART 2. COUNTY JUDGES AND SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES — *Continued*

County	Population	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Sullivan	38,189	George H. Smith	Monticello	1920	Monticello
Tioga	25,549	George F. Andrews	Owego	1924	Owego
Tompkins	36,535	Willard M. Kent	Ithaca	1921	Ithaca
Ulster	85,367	Joseph M. Fowler	Kingston	1924	Kingston
Warren	32,977	George S. Raley	Glens Falls	1922	Lake George
Washington	46,955	Erskine C. Rogers	Hudson Falls	1921	Hudson Falls.
Wayne	53,476	Clyde W. Knapp	Lyons	1920	Lyons
Westchester	321,713	Frank L. Young	Ossining	1922	White Plains
Wyoming	33,028	James E. Norton	Warsaw	1922	Warsaw
Yates	18,841	Gilbert H. Baker	Penn Yan	1919	Penn Yan

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SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES

COUNTY	Name	Residence	Term expires	County seat
Cayuga	John Tabor	Auburn	1922	Auburn
Chautauqua	Frank S. Wheeler	Jamestown	1922	Mayville
Chenango	John H. Hicks	Norwich	1922	Norwich
Jefferson	Fred B. Waite	Adams	1922	Watertown
Monroe	J. Warrant Castleman	Rochester	1924	Rochester
Oneida	Parker F. Scripture	Rome	1922	Utica
Orange	William H. Hyndman	Newburgh	1923	Goshen
Oswego	George M. Fanning	Fulton	1923	Oswego
St. Lawrence	Charles M. Hale	Canton	1923	Canton
Sullivan	William G. Birmingham	Liberty	1924	Monticello
Tioga	Frank A. Bell	Waverly	1923	Owego
Tompkins	S. Edwin Banks	Ithaca	1922	Ithaca
Washington	Eliot B. Norton	Cambridge	1924	Hudson Falls

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PART 3. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

COUNTY	District attorney	Sheriff	Superintendent of the poor
Albany	Harold D. Alexander	Frank Coss	Alwin C. Quentel
Allegany	Lee Fassett	Adolph Bluestone	Daniel C. Grunder
Bronx	Francis Martin	James F. Donnelly	Bird S. Coler [1]
Broome	Urbane C. Lyons	Bartlett M. Holcomb	George A. Watrous
Cattaraugus	Archibald M. Laidlaw	Raymond T. Mallery	Willis P. Kysor
Cayuga	Benn Kenyon	Thomas M. Walker	Arthur L. Smith
Chautauqua	William S. Stearns	J. S. McCallum	Gerry W. Colgrove
Chemung	E. Watson Personius	H. E. Chapman	George Clark
Chenango	David E. Lee	H. Fred Hovey	Frank J. Quinn
Clinton	Harold A. Jerry	John B. Fiske	James L. Burke
Columbia	John C. Tracy	Orville Drumm	W. Newton Goold
Cortland	James F. Tobin	Rollin E. Wright	Fred T. Newcomb
Delaware	Hamilton J. Hewitt	Wallace L. Van Deusen	James F. Foreman
Dutchess	Raymond E. Aldrich	Cyrus F. Morehouse	Frank W. Hallock
Erie	Guy B. Moore	Fred A. Bradley	William Hunt
Essex	O. Byron Brewster	Fred Dashnaw	Horace H. Nye
Franklin	Ellsworth C. Lawrence	Alfred A. Edwards	Julius Q. King
Fulton	J. William Titcomb	Fred H. Vickery	Mark Dutcher
Genesee	James L. Kelly	David Garrett	John R. Bennington
			Charles F. Lewis
			George H. Craft
Greene	Harrie McK. Curtis	George W. Osburn	Ira T. Tolley
Hamilton	Hartwell E. Gill	Patrick McSweeney	Albert Duane
			Herbert Snell
			Fred S. Burgess
Herkimer	W. Earl Ward	William H. Cress	Myron Casler
Jefferson	Jerome B. Cooper	Michael Gleason	R. S. Dunaway
Kings	Harry E. Lewis	Daniel J. Griffin	Bird S. Coler
Lewis	Fred L. Smith	Nelson J. Peck	Louis T. Strong

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Livingston	William A. Wheeler	Patrick O'Leary	James Green
Madison	Edward A. Kiley	George N. Chapman	Lewis Close
Monroe	John W. Barrett	Andrew Wiedenmann	William E. Porter
Montgomery	Newton J. Herrick	Alfred McGlaughlin	Mortimer Smith
Nassau	Charles R. Weeks	Phineas A. Seaman	Claude C. VanDeusen
New York	Edward Swann	David H. Knott	Bird S. Coler [1]
Niagara	Burt A. Duquette	Charles A. Smith	Alanson C. Bigalow
Oneida	William Ross Lee	Herbert L. Sweet	Joel T. Howe
Onondaga	John H. Walrath	Edward G. Ten Eyck	Henry D. Nottingham
Ontario	Nathan D. Lapham	Reuben H. Gulvin	Fred W. Hollis
Orange	Jonathan B. Wilson, Jr	William M. Leonard	William F. Durland
Orleans	William H. Munson	Isaac Swart	Leigh S. Hill
Oswego	Francis D. Culkin	Loren J. Parsons	C. Adelbert Stone
Otsego	Adrian A. Pierson	Benjamin F. Van Zandt	Melvin J. Esmay
Putnam	Peter A. Anderson	Henry B. Stephens	John Brooks
Queens	Denis O'Leary	Samuel J. Mitchell	Bird S. Coler [1]
Rensselaer	John P. Taylor	Buddington Sharpe	Harry A. Sheldon
Richmond	Albert C. Fach	William K. Walsh	Bird S. Coler [1]
Rockland	Morton Lexow	Alexander H. Merritt	N. Leslie Bedle
St. Lawrence	James C. Dolan	Lawrence A. Fishbeck	Harlow A. Olmstead
Saratoga	Charles B. Andrus	Austin L. Reynolds	Francis J. Dunn
Schenectady	John R. Parker	William A. Cryne	H. J. Chisholm
Schoharie	Claude B. Mayham	George Oliver	Hial J. Rose
Schuyler	Edwin C. Barkman	Lewis E. Kenyon	Charles M. Bronson
Seneca	Leon S. Church	Charles P. Seeley	Chester W. Slaughter
Steuben	Edwin S. Brown	Frank L. Nolton	J. Smith Brundage
Suffolk	Leroy M. Young	Amza W. Biggs	Jonathan Baker
Sullivan	Henry F. Gardner	George N. Hembdt	Fletcher E. Rhodes
Tioga	Nathan Turk	G. Sheridan Bixby	Addison Lainhart
Tompkins	Arthur G. Adams	Charles Green	Daniel Mitchell
			William D. Baldwin
			Walter Mekeel
Ulster	Frederick G. Traver	Wright J. Smith	William S. Hartshorn
Warren	James S. Kiley	Richard J. Bolton	Edward W. Griggs
Washington	Wyman S. Bascom	Fred A. Brown	Milo S. Graham

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PART 3. DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, SHERIFFS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR — *Concluded*

COUNTY	District attorney	Sheriff	Superintendent of the poor
Wayne	Wilford T. Purchase	John Newman	James K. Gatchell
Westchester	Lee Parsons Davis	Charles E. Nossiter	V. Everit Macy [2]
Wyoming	Lavergne A. Walker	John Simons, Jr.	James W. Ives G. Frank Wing Charles Cromwell
Yates	Charles W. Kimball	Case W. Blodgett	John W. Ball

[1] Commissioner of Public Charities for New York City, appointed by the Mayor.
[2] Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.

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PART 4. MAGISTRATES OF CITIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY; POPULATIONS

City	Population in 1915	Title	Name	Term ends
Albany	107,979	Recorder	Edward Easton, Jr	December 31, 1919
		Police Justice	John J. Brady	December 31, 1919
Amsterdam	34,319	Recorder	Walter I. Hover	December 31, 1922
Auburn	32,468	Recorder	Joseph S. Hanlon	January 5, 1920
Batavia	13,278	City Judge	George W. Babcock	December 31, 1920
Beacon	10,165	City Judge	Ferdinand A. Hoyt	March 31, 1923
Binghamton	53,668	City Judge	Harold L. Hart	December 31, 1919
Buffalo	454,630			
City Court		Chief Judge	William P. Brennan	December 31, 1919
		Associate Judge	Albert A. Hartzell	December 31, 1919
		Associate Judge	Peter Maul	December 31, 1927
		Associate Judge	George L. Hager	December 31, 1925
		Associate Judge	Patrick J. Keeler	December 31, 1919
		Associate Judge	Clifford McLaughlin	December 31, 1925
		Associate Judge	Frank W. Standart	December 31, 1923
		Associate Judge	Thomas H. Noonan	December 31, 1921
Children's Court		Judge	George E. Judge	December 31, 1921
Canandaigua	7,501	Police Justice	Philip J. O'Keefe	December 31, 1919
Cohoes	23,433	Police Justice	J. Stanley Carter	December 31, 1919
Corning	13,459	City Judge	John C. Wheeler	December 31, 1921
Cortland	12,367	City Judge	Elmer L. Thompson	December 31, 1920
Dunkirk	17,870	City Judge	Charles B. Anglim	December 31, 1921
Elmira	40,093	Recorder	Otis H. Gardner	December 31, 1921
Fulton	11,138	City Judge	Herbert J. Wilson	December 31, 1921
Geneva	13,232	City Judge	George F. Ditmars	December 31, 1921
Glen Cove		City Judge	William Cocks, Jr	December 31, 1921
Glens Falls	16,323	City Judge	Calhoun S. Enches	April 3, 1920
		City Judge	Fred M. Beckwith	April 3, 1920

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PART 4. MAGISTRATES OF CITIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY; POPULATIONS — *Concluded*

City	Population in 1915	Title	Name	Term ends
Gloversville	21,178	Recorder	Daniel E. Lorents	December 31, 1919
Hornell	14,352	Recorder	Fay P. Rathbun	December 31, 1919
Hudson	11,544	City Judge	John J. Moy	December 31, 1922
Ithaca	16,750	City Judge	Daniel Crowley	December 31, 1919
Jamestown	37,780	City Judge	Edward J. Green	April 9, 1922
Johnstown	10,687	Recorder	Edward Monahan	December 31, 1919
Kingston	26,354	City Judge	Harry E. Scherick	December 31, 1921
Lackawanna	15,737	City Judge	John J. Monaghan	December 31, 1919
Little Falls	13,022	Recorder	Daniel W. Collins	December 31, 1919
Lockport	18,693	Police Justice	William J. Hooper	December 31, 1922
Mechanicville	8,208	City Judge	T. J. Finigan	June 29, 1921
Middletown	16,381	Recorder	Howard M. Starr	December 31, 1919
Mount Vernon	37,583	City Judge	George C. Appell	December 31, 1919
Newburgh	27,876	Recorder	Jacob A. Decker	December 31, 1922
New Rochelle	31,758	City Judge	Samuel F. Swinburne	December 31, 1919
		Acting City Judge	Jacob S. Ruskin	December 31, 1920
Niagara Falls	42,257	Police Justice	Charles H. Piper	December 31, 1919
North Tonawanda	13,498	City Judge	Edward B. Harrington	December 31, 1919
Norwich	8,342	Police Justice	Joseph M. Forsythe	December 31, 1919
Ogdensburg	14,338	Recorder	David H. Corcoran	December 31, 1920
Olean	17,925	Police Justice	Dennis W. Keating	December 31, 1921
Oneida	9,461	City Judge	W. F. Santry	December 31, 1919
Oneonta	10,474	City Judge	Henry Shove	December 31, 1919
Oswego	25,426	Recorder	Joseph H. Gill	December 31, 1920
Plattsburg	10,134	City Judge	E. C. Gordon	January 31, 1920
Port Jervis	9,413	Justice of the Peace	William H. Nearpass	December 31, 1921
		Justice of the Peace	William S. Bevans	December 31, 1919

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Poughkeepsie	32,714	City Judge	Edward A. Conger	December 31, 1919
Rensselaer	11,210	City Judge	George W. Stevens	December 31, 1920
Rochester	248,465	City Judge	William C. Kohlmetz	December 31, 1923
Rome	21,926	City Judge	F. S. Baker	December 31, 1919
Salamanca	8,370	City Judge	John J. Inman	December 31, 1919
Saratoga Springs	13,792	City Judge	Michael E. McTygue	December 31, 1921
Schenectady	80,381	Police Justice	John Alexander	December 31, 1919
Sherrill	1,400	City Judge	R. E. Spaulding	July 8, 1920
Syracuse	145,293	Justice	Benjamin J Shove	December 31, 1923
Tonawanda	9,147	City Judge	Charles J. Knoell	December 31, 1919
Troy	75,488	City Judge	James F. Byron	December 31, 1923
Utica	80,589	City Judge	Fred E. Lewis	December 31, 1919
Watertown	26,985	City Judge	Joseph A. McConnell	December 31, 1922
Watervliet	14,960	City Judge	J. Sydney Forsyth	December 31, 1919
White Plains	19,287	City Judge	Stephen Holden	Indefinite
Yonkers	90,948	City Judge	William F. Bleakley	December 31, 1923

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PART 5. MAGISTRATES OF LOWER COURTS IN NEW YORK CITY

COURT	Title	Name	Address	Term ends
Board of Magistrates.. Manhattan and The Bronx.....	Chief City Magistrate....	William McAdoo.....	300 Mulberry St.....	June 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Peter T. Barlow.....	471 Park Ave.....	April 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	William Blan.....	40 Avenue C.....	August 15, 1919
	City Magistrate.....	Matthew P. Breen.....	409 Edgecombe Ave.....	June 30, 1922
	City Magistrate.....	Alexander Brough.....	234 West 103d St.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park, West.....	July 8, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Joseph E. Corrigan.....	139 East 38th St.....	July 14, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Henry H. Curran.....	31 West 11th St.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Bernard J. Dourcas.....	539 Courtlandt Ave.....	April 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Edgar V. Frothingham...	27 W. 44th St.....	April 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	Charles N. Harris.....	120 East 72d St.....	June 30, 1919
	City Magistrate.....	Frederick B. House.....	435 Convent Ave.....	April 30, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Morris Koenig.....	309 East 4th St.....	April 30, 1925
	City Magistrate.....	John E. McGeehan.....	1970 University Ave.....	August 15, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Francis X. McQuade.....	532 West 111th St.....	June 30, 1922
	City Magistrate.....	Norman J. Marsh.....	400 West 153d St.....	July 14, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Francis X. Mancuso.....	246 East 115th St.....	June 30, 1920
	City Magistrate.....	Thomas J. Nolan.....	9 Madison St.....	June 30, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	Jos. S. Schwab.....	137 West 93d St.....	July 1, 1921
	City Magistrate.....	Charles E. Simms.....	167 Alexander Ave.....	June 30, 1923
	City Magistrate.....	Geo. W. Simpson.....	337 Convent Ave.....	Temporary
	City Magistrate.....	Robert C. Ten Eyck.....	310 Alexander Ave.....	July 2, 1921
Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond....	City Magistrate.....	Mortimer S. Brown.....	110 Hart St., Brooklyn.....	July 1, 1929
	City Magistrate.....	James J. Conway.....	9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City.....	December 31, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Wm. T. Croak.....	Port Richmond, S. I.....	December 31, 1927
	City Magistrate.....	Henry Howard Dale.....	296 Hooper St., Brooklyn.....	July 1, 1920

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	City Magistrate	Charles J. Dodd	845 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
	City Magistrate	Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
	City Magistrate	Thomas F. Doyle	98 Elm St., Long Island City	July 18, 1927
	City Magistrate	George H. Folwell	372 Washington Ave., Brooklyn	December 31, 1921
	City Magistrate	Alexander H. Geismar	1210 82d St., Brooklyn	December 31, 1927
	City Magistrate	John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.	December 31, 1925
	City Magistrate	Francis McCloskey	333 E. 25th St., Brooklyn	September 23, 1925
	City Magistrate	John C. McGuire	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
	City Magistrate	Harry Miller	120 Bergen Ave., Jamaica	December 31, 1927
	City Magistrate	Frederick S. Mullen	203 Major Ave., Arrochar, S. I	July 1, 1926
	City Magistrate	James T. O'Neill	315 84th St., Brooklyn	January 1, 1920
	City Magistrate	Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th St., Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
	City Magistrate	James V. Short, Jr	152 N. 7th St., Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
	City Magistrate	Alfred E. Steers	2694 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn	July 2, 1923
	City Magistrate	John J. Walsh	119 Johnson St., Brooklyn	May 1, 1921
Court of Special Sessions	Chief Justice	Frederic Kernochan	862 Park Ave., New York city	June 30, 1926
	Associate Justice	Clarence Edwards	Elmhurst, L. I	December 31, 1925
	Associate Justice	John J. Freschi	39 W. 93d St., New York city	June 30, 1925
	Associate Justice	Henry W. Herbert	304 West 82d St., New York city	July 9, 1925
	Associate Justice	Moses Herman	Hotel Savoy, New York city	June 30, 1921
	Associate Justice	James J. McInerney	219 Carroll St., Brooklyn	December 31, 1921
	Associate Justice	Joseph F. Moss	317 East 17th St., New York city	June 30, 1920
	Associate Justice	Daniel F. Murphy	565 Park Ave., New York city	November 26, 1927
	Associate Justice	George J. O'Keefe	534 1st St., Brooklyn	January 1, 1928
	Associate Justice	Arthur C. Salmon	147 Joralemon St., Brooklyn	July 1, 1928
	Associate Justice	A. V. B. Voorhees	1655 Cropsey Ave., Bath Beach, Brooklyn	December 31, 1919
Children's Court	Presiding Justice	Franklin Chase Hoyt	64 East 86th St., New York city	June 30, 1927
	Justice	Cornelius F. Collins	201 East 30th St., New York city	June 30, 1920
	Justice	Samuel D. Levy	285 Central Park W., New York city	June 30, 1923
	Justice	Morgan M. L. Ryan	New Brighton, S. I	January 20, 1924
	Justice	Robert J. Wilkin	211 Clinton St., Brooklyn	April 15, 1923

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PART 6. CITIES — POLICE, CHARITY AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

CITY	Chief of police	Superintendent of schools	Charity official
Albany	James L. Hyatt	C. Edward Jones	*a*Alwin C. Quentel.
Amsterdam	Fred W. Packwood	Harrison T. Morrow	*a*Sara McCleary.
Auburn	William C. Bell	Henry D. Hervey	*l*Frank J. Lattimore.
Batavia	Andrew J. McCulley	Elwin A. Ladd	*a*Mrs. Pearl M. Buckholtz.
Beacon	Theodore A. Moith	Clarence O. Bennett	*k*John T. Cronin.
Binghamton	Cornelius P. Cronin	Daniel J. Kelly	*a*Orrin J. Pickering.
Buffalo	James W. Higgins	Ernst C. Hartwell§	*a*William Hunt.
Canandaigua	Henry C. Beeman	Frank E. Fisk	*a*Alvert F. Avery.
Cohoes	John E. Burke	Edward Hayward	*a*Roudolph Roulier.
Corning	Charles G. Hammer		*b*Charles E. Rose.
Cortland	Fred Bowker	F. E. Smith	*a*Parley B. Rhoads.
Dunkirk	Fred W. Quandt	Frederick R. Darling	*c*Fred W. Quandt.
Elmira	Elvin D. Weaver	Asher J. Jacoby	*b*Esther Denton.
Fulton	Edward J. Dyer	J. R. Fairgrieves	*a*James Somers.
Geneva	Daniel Kane	A. J. Merrill	*f*E. J. Broderick.
Glen Cove	John J. Donahue	H. H. Chapman	*k*Bryan Murray, Jr.
Glens Falls	Fred G. Jenkins	E. W. Griffith	*a*Fred C. Jackson.
Gloversville	George R. Smith	James A. Estee	*a*Martin L. Shaffer.
Hornell	Clarence Bailey	Harrison S. Dodge	*b*L. E. Halsey.
Hudson	John Cruise	Charles S. Williams	*a*Morris Bresky.
			*a*Charles C. Fingar.
			*a*Mrs. Thos. L. Casey.
Ithaca	William Marshall	Frank D. Boynton	*a*Wm. C. Douglass.
Jamestown	Ransom J. Barrows	Milton J. Fletcher	*b*Oscar Palm.
Johnstown	Peter Joyce	Erle L. Ackley	*a*Timothy Keck.
Kingston	J. Allen Wood	Myron J. Michael	*c*Wesley Waterbury.
Lackawanna	Ray R. Gilson	William J. Breene	*a*M. J. Mescall.
Little Falls	James J. Long	E. D. Henry	*b*R. N. Casler.

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Lockport	Hugh Smith	Emmet Belknap	*a*Charles S. Scott.
Mechanicville	William B. Davry	E. H. Burdick	*a*Frans H. Moak.
Middletown	J. D. McCoach	James F. Tuthill	*a*Allie K. Dayton.
Mount Vernon	Jeremiah C. Foley	Wm. H. Holmes	*a*Frank J. Galbina.
Newburgh	Fred G. Brown	George F. Hall	*f*William W. Collins.
New Rochelle	Edward J. Timmons	Albert D. Leonard	*a*Edward J. Cordial.
New York	Richard E. Enright†	William L. Ettinger	*a*Bird S. Coler.
Niagara Falls	John A. Curry*	John B. Laidlaw	*a*Louis Eimer.
North Tonawanda	John F. Ryan	Richard A. Searing	*a*William J. Nellis.
Norwich	Linn H. Babcock	F. R. Wassung	*a*J. J. Scanlon.
Ogdensburg	Owen Sullivan	Francis C. Byrne	*b*James E. Lum.
Olean	John C. Dempsey	D. E. Bachelor	*b*L. H. Brooks.
Oneida	Austin Wilcox	Daniel Keating	*a*Joseph Robyns.
Oneonta	Thomas W. Blizzard	George J. Dann	*a*George L. Winans.
Oswego	Thomas Mowatt	Charles W. Richards	*c*George Marrin.
Plattsburg	Eli Senecal	Frank K. Watson	*a*Fred L. Christian.
Port Jervis	E. V. Moorchead	Arthur H. Naylor	*a*Andrew C. Beirne.
Poughkeepsie	Charles J. McCabe	S. R. Shear	*k*D. W. Hitchcock.
Rensselaer	Thomas Fahey	Walter S. Clark	*a*John E. Van Valkenburgh.
			*a*Lincoln A. Orvis.
Rochester	Joseph M. Quigley	Herbert S. Weet	*a*C. S. McBurney.
Rome	William J. Keating	G. R. Staley	Anna G. Rosbrook.
Salamanca	Walter J. Fellows	A. W. Fortune	*a*E. M. Finch.
Saratoga Springs	Thomas J. Sullivan*	Charles L. Mosher	*k*William B. Milliman.
Schenectady	James W. Rynex	E. R. Whitney	*a*Mrs. Phebe H. Valentine.
Sherrill	W. A. Bohrer	S. A. Northway	
Syracuse	Martin L. Cadin	Percy M. Hughes	*a*Leon D. Dexter.
Tonawanda	Arthur F. Ellicott	Frank K. Sutley	*a*Charles Langbehn.
Troy	Charles A. Goerold	Arvie Eldred	*a*Gerald B. Fitzgerald.
Utica	John J. Coakley	John E. DeCamp	*a*Edward P. Kelly.
Watertown	E. J. Singleton	Frank S. Tisdale	*i*Patrick Redmond.
Watervliet	Charles H. Noller	Hugh H. Lansing	*a*Henry H. Evertsen.
White Plains	John H. Harmon	John W. Lumbard	*j*Annie R. Henderson.
Yonkers	*k*Maurice O'Keefe	Charles E. Gorton	*a*William Gaul.

a Commissioner of Charities. *b* Overseer of the Poor. *c* Clerk of Charity Department. *d* Postmaster. *e* President of Board of Alms Commissioner
f Superintendent of Poor. *g* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. *h* Superintendent of City Home. *i* Superintendent of Board of Charities
* Superintendent of Police. † Commissioner of Police. § Superintendent of Education. *j* Director of Charities. *k* Commissioner of Public Safety.
l Superintendent of Charities.

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Village	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Terms end
Adams	1,571	Jefferson	Albert F. Sanders	December 31, 1920
Addison	1,754	Steuben	W. A. Bartlett*	December 31, 1921
Akron	1,856	Erie	George E. Cady	December 31, 1919
Albion	5,988	Orleans	Archibald E. Webster	March 1, 1921
Alexandria Bay	2,002	Jefferson	J. S. Keeler	December 31, 1919
Amityville	2,780	Suffolk	Paul Bailey*	December 31, 1917
Arcade	1,568	Wyoming	Lynn S. Bentley*	December 31, 1920
Athens	1,925	Greene	Orin Q. Flint	December 31, 1919
Attica	2,013	Wyoming	Charles B. Prentcott*	December 31, 1921
Avon	2,430	Livingston	Edward A. Noble	December 31, 1920
Babylon	3,100	Suffolk	James B. Cooper*	December 31, 1919
Baldwinsville	3,220	Onondaga	J. Kent Wright*	December 31, 1919
			B. C. Meaye*	December 31, 1919
Ballston Spa	4,344	Saratoga	Frank D. Croat	December 31, 1919
Bath	4,173	Steuben	Walter Longwell	March 1, 1920
Boonville	1,900	Oneida	J. A. Bateman*	December 31, 1922
Brockport	3,308	Monroe	Homer B. Benedict	December 31, 1919
Bronxville	2,240	Westchester	Henry M. Hoop	December 31, 1921
Cambridge	1,727	Washington	William S. Lawton	April 3, 1920
Camden	2,181	Oneida	George J. Skinner	March 13, 1920
Canajoharie	2,474	Montgomery	Howard H. Borst*	December 31, 1920
Canastota	3,849	Madison	Royal D. Woolsey	March 1, 1920
Canisteo	2,314	Steuben	C. C. Burrell	March 31, 1920
Canton	2,624	St. Lawrence	C. Y. Fullington*	December 31, 1919
			Leon G. Crary*	December 31, 1921
Carthage	3,871	Jefferson	John R. Thorpe	March 1, 1920
Castleton	1,583	Rensselaer	Howard T. Phibbs	December 31, 1922
Catskill	5,371	Greene	Melvin Wagoner	December 31, 1921
Cazenovia	1,928	Madison	H. J. Rouse	December 31, 1919

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Cedarhurst	2,657	Nassau	Lewis M. Raisig*	December 31, 1919
Chatham	2,389	Columbia	Cornelius Shufelt	December 31, 1919
Clayton	1,879	Jefferson	H. D. Cole*	December 31, 1919
			L. E. Frye	December 31, 1921
Clifton Springs	1,664	Ontario	Truman V. Fox	December 31, 1919
Clyde	2,699	Wayne	James L. Howard	December 31, 1919
Cobleskill	2,362	Schoharie	Francis L. Smith	December 31, 1920
Cooperstown	2,634	Otsego	George Vanderwerker*	December 31, 1919
Corinth	2,415	Saratoga	Thomas Brady*	December 31, 1919
			Clarence Angell *	December 31, 1920
			Gilbert Reagless *	December 31, 1920
			Emer G. Perkins *	December 31, 1919
Cornwall-on-Hudson	2,240	Orange	Edward L. Sylax	December 31, 1920
			Charles C. Taylor	December 31, 1921
			William Hand *	December 31, 1921
Coxsackie	2,309	Greene	Newton A. Calkins	December 31, 1922
Croton-on-Hudson	2,243	Westchester	B. F. Decker *	December 31, 1921
Cuba	1,645	Allegany	H. D. Bliss *	December 31, 1922
			W. D. Ormiston *	December 31, 1920
Dansville	4,018	Livingston	F. J. Alverson	December 31, 1919
Delhi	1,743	Delaware	Charles T. Telford *	December 31, 1919
Depew	4,932	Erie	James D. Higgins	December 31, 1920
Deposit	1,779	Broome and Delaware	George W. Flower	March 6, 1921
Dobbs Ferry	4,030	Westchester	Hugh A. Thornton	December 31, 1922
Dolgeville	3,326	Herkimer and Fulton	Chas. N. Cramer *	November 1, 1919
			A. L. Leavitt *	March 1, 1922
East Aurora	3,445	Erie	Byron R. Graves	December 31, 1920
East Rochester	3,471	Monroe	S. A. Shantz	December 31, 1919
East Rockaway	1,607	Nassau	W. P. W. Haff, Jr	December 31, 1919
East Syracuse	3,839	Onondaga	Nelson L. Lansing	December 31, 1919
Ellenville	3,073	Ulster	Clean B. Murray	December 31, 1919
Elmira Heights	3,154	Chemung	E. Z. Wood	December 31, 1921
Endicott	5,581	Broome	G. F. Eckert	December 31, 1921
Fairport	3,556	Munroe	R. J. Lee	March 1, 1920
Falconer	2,342	Chautauqua	M. H. Davis *	December 31, 1920
Farmingdale	1,856	Nassau	Charles Budill	December 31, 1920
Fayetteville	1,779	Onondaga	William M. Peckham *	December 31, 1919

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Continued*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Terms end
Floral Park	1,771	Nassau	Henry E. Foster	December 31, 1923
Fort Edward	3,662	Washington	Fred J. Betts *	December 31, 1919
			Willard Robinson	December 31, 1919
Fort Plain	2,923	Montgomery	Charles J. Wood *	December 31, 1920
			K. O. Barton *	December 31, 1919
Frankfort	4,313	Herkimer	George W. Jones	December 31, 1921
Franklinville	2,065	Cattaraugus	G. C. Ames	March 1, 1920
Fredonia	5,328	Chautauqua	S. Ray Fairbanks *	December 31, 1919
Freeport	7,463	Nassau	Clinton M. Flint	December 31, 1919
Geneseo	2,253	Livingston	Elliott A. Horton	December 31, 1922
Goshen	3,511	Orange	Henry B. Merritt	December 31, 1922
Gouverneur	4,164	St. Lawrence	George W. Parker	December 31, 1919
Gowanda	2,524	Cattaraugus and Erie	Elwin A. Bartlett *	December 31, 1921
			Reuben Ross *	December 31, 1921
Granville	3,890	Washington	A. M. Martin	December 31, 1919
Green Island	4,533	Albany	Henry Farmer *	December 31, 1919
			John E. B. Thompson *	December 31, 1921
Greenport	3,735	Suffolk	William W. Griffin	March 24, 1920
Greenwich	2,315	Washington	James White	March 1921
Hamburg	2,744	Erie	A. C. Stolting	December 31, 1921
Hamilton	1,586	Madison	Albert S. Sheldon	March 31, 1921
Hammondsport	1,560	Steuben	R. D. Sanford *	December 31, 1920
Hastings-on-Hudson	5,461	Westchester	William A. Cullen	December 31, 1920
Haverstraw	5,418	Rockland	Dayton W. Johnson	December 31, 1920
Hempstead	6,073	Nassau	Walter R. Jones *	December 31, 1920
Herkimer	9,577	Herkimer	P. G. Klein	December 31, 1922
Highland Falls	2,518	Orange	Moses F. Nelson *	December 31, 1919
			Joseph H. Adolph *	December 31, 1919
			John F. Pierce *	December 31, 1920

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Holley	1,780	Orleans	George W. Winfield	December 31, 1920
Homer	2,871	Cortland	Frederick W. Church*	December 31, 1920
Hoosick Falls	5,406	Rensselaer	W. J. Stafford	December 31, 1921
Horseheads	1,949	Chemung	Sylvester E. Scott	March 31, 1921
Hudson Falls	5,585	Washington	L. M. Brown	December 31, 1919
Ilion	8,900	Herkimer	A. N. Richards	December 31, 1920
Irvington	2,379	Westchester	Elliott T. Lester	March 31, 1920
Johnson City	5,400	Broome	Irving M. Taylor	December 31, 1919
			W. F. Ingerson	December 31, 1919
			J. D. Cord	December 31, 1919
Keeseville	1,795	Clinton and Essex	S. E. Wolcott*	December 31, 1919
Kenmore	1,700	Erie	Frank D. Booth	December 31, 1919
Lake Placid	1,977	Essex	Thomas A. Leahy*	December 31, 1919
			John MacKenzie*	December 31, 1921
Lancaster	5,094	Erie	Joseph Adolf	April 9, 1920
Larchmont	2,060	Westchester	Frederick P. Shafer*	December 31, 1921
LaSalle	2,402	Niagara	John H. Mason	March 31, 1920
Lawrence	1,870	Nassau	J. Russell Sprague	December 31, 1922
LeRoy	4,084	Genesee	Scott W. Skinner, Jr	May 1, 1920
Liberty	2,395	Sullivan	Henry Grant*	December 31, 1922
Liverpool	1,591	Onondaga	Herbert H. Monroe*	December 31, 1921
Lowville	3,244	Lewis	Charles H. Mereness*	December 31, 1919
Lynnbrook	3,055	Nassau	Edward T. Neu	December 31, 1919
Lyons	4,742	Wayne	W. Ralph Strain	March 15, 1920
Malone	7,404	Franklin	Frank Bigelow	December 31, 1922
Mamaroneck	7,290	Westchester	William A. Boyd*	December 31, 1919
			Patrick H. Collins*	December 31, 1919
			George B. Dudley*	December 31, 1921
			Edgar L. Howe*	December 31, 1921
Massena	4,614	St. Lawrence	William Carville*	December 31, 1920
			G. A. Chase*	December 31, 1919
Medina	6,079	Orleans	Fred B. Skinner	December 31, 1922
Mineola	1,318	Nassau	George A. Littlejohn	December 31, 1922
Mohawk	2,577	Herkimer	Fred M. Graves*	December 31, 1921
Monroe	1,519	Orange	John B. Gregory	December 31, 1919

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Continued*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
Monticello	2,132	Sullivan	Ralph L. Smith*	December 31, 1921
			William Fitzsimmons*	December 31, 1920
			Edward J. Holden*	December 31, 1921
Mt. Kisco	2,902	Westchester	Blake Washington*	January 1, 1920
Mt. Morris	3,884	Livingston	W. Frank Baily	December 31, 1920
Newark	6,468	Wayne	C. W. Gamble	January 31, 1921
North Pelham	1,874	Westchester	Lewis A. Gilbert*	December 31, 1921
			George Lambert*	December 31, 1919
			Ralph Rogers	December 31, 1919
			John J. Crawford	December 31, 1921
Northport	2,527	Suffolk	A. H. Townly	December 31, 1921
North Tarrytown	4,877	Westchester	Wallace E. J. Collins*	December 31, 1921
			Bernard H. Foley*	December 31, 1919
Northville	1,635	Fulton	Traverse A. Armstrong*	December 31, 1921
Norwood	1,879	St. Lawrence	Lee S. Anibal	December 31, 1921
Nyack	4,291	Rockland	H. H. Bailey*	December 31, 1921
Ossining	10,326	Westchester	Walter S. Gedney	December 31, 1919
Owego	4,570	Tioga	Irving Valentine	May 1, 1920
Oxford	1,594	Chenango	Addison J. Robinson	December 31, 1920
			M. H. Gibbon*	December 31, 1919
			Darwin Gould*	December 31, 1919
			Edward B. Lyon*	December 31, 1919
Palmyra	2,469	Wayne	Ward Padgett*	December 31, 1921
Patchogue	4,506	Suffolk	W. R. Converse	March 31, 1920
Peekskill	15,502	Westchester	Clarence W. Coleman	December 31, 1919
Penn Yan	4,725	Yates	J. Wesley Barker	March 1, 1921
			William H. Fiero*	December 31, 1919

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			Orville F. Randolph	December 31, 1919
			J. J. Gardner*	December 31, 1921
			Frank Hatmaker*	December 31, 1921
Perry	5,009	Wyoming	George M. C. Parker	December 31, 1921
Philmont	2,060	Columbia	Frank B. Lindsay	December 31, 1921
Phoenix	1,655	Oswego	Richard D. Latham	March 1, 1923
Pleasantville	2,464	Westchester	James E. Moore	December 31, 1919
Port Chester	15,129	Westchester	John L. Coward	May 14, 1920
Port Henry	2,584	Essex	Lee W. Burhams*	December 31, 1922
			Fred J. Ring*	December 31, 1919
Potsdam	4,157	St. Lawrence	Nathan E. Clark, Jr.*	December 31, 1919
Pulaski	1,860	Oswego	George W. Morton*	December 31, 1919
			B. G. Seamans*	December 31, 1919
Ravena	1,700	Albany	William H. Shear	December 31, 1920
Rhinebeck	1,580	Dutchess	Eugene Van Wagenen	December 31, 1921
Richfield Springs	1,623	Otsego	James A. Storey	December 31, 1919
Rockville Center	5,233	Nassau	John S. Thorpe	December 31, 1922
Rouses Point	1,783	Clinton	Andrew W. Gettys*	December 31, 1919
Rye	5,339	Westchester	W. N. Edwards	December 31, 1920
Sag Harbor	3,245	Suffolk	Cortland Kiernan	December 31, 1919
St. Johnsville	2,705	Montgomery	Charles W. Lambert	December 31, 1919
Saranac Lake	4,918	Essex and Franklin	Eugene Keet*	March 1, 1920
			Seaver A. Miller*	March 1, 1920
			M. W. Otis*	March 1, 1922
			C. J. Stickney*	March 1, 1922
Saugerties	4,490	Ulster	William M. Chidester	December 31, 1919
Scarsdale	2,717	Westchester	William Mercer	December 31, 1919
Schuylerville	1,711	Saratoga	A. G. Barrie*	December 31, 1919
			C. O. Hemstreet*	December 31, 1919
Scotia	3,790	Schenectady	Wm. M. Nicoll, Jr	December 31, 1920
Sea Cliff	1,981	Nassau	Henry Schaefer	December 31, 1919
Seneca Falls	7,018	Seneca	Walter H. Arnold	December 31, 9122
Sidney	2,641	Delaware	C. L. Seeley	December 31, 1920
Silver Creek	3,220	Chautauqua	Wm. H. Bartlett*	December 31, 1919
Skaneateles	1,768	Onondaga	C. R. Milford*	December 31, 1919
Sloan	2,202	Erie	Peter J. Inda	December 31, 1924
Solvay	5,886	Onondaga	William Bowers	December 31, 1921

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Concluded*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
South Glens Falls	1,950	Saratoga	Herbert E. Gray*	December 31, 1920
			Ransom Hamilton*	December 31, 1921
			Edwin R. Varney*	December 31, 1920
			William Washburn*	December 31, 1921
South Nyack	1,950	Rockland	Charles T. Wadsworth	December 31, 1919
Spring Valley	2,804	Rockland	Charles B. Fisher	December 31, 1919
Springville	2,688	Erie	M. E. Palmerton*	December 31, 1921
Suffern	2,781	Rockland	Edgar Tilton	December 31, 1922
Tarrytown	5,752	Westchester	William B. Moorhouse	December 31, 1919
Ticonderoga	2,754	Essex	H. J. Belden*	December 31, 1919
			W. E. Henry*	December 31, 1919
			John Phillips*	December 31, 1919
			R. V. Smith*	December 31, 1921
Tuckahoe	2,753	Westchester	Benjamin B. Riley	December 31, 1920
Tupper Lake	3,910	Franklin	John A. Chalmers	December 31, 1919
Union	1,922	Broome	John L. Lusk	December 31, 1920
Walden	5,196	Orange	John C. Holbrow	December 31, 1919
Walton	3,606	Delaware	James M. Peake	December 31, 1922
Wappingers Falls	3,742	Dutchess	Holmes Van Dewater	December 31, 1920
			Ronald Bogle	December 31, 1921
			Joseph Lyons	December 31, 1921
			Edward Smith	December 31, 1921
			Ernest Thornhill	December 31, 1920
Warsaw	3,424	Wyoming	J. A. McFarlane	December 31, 1920
Warwick	2,505	Orange	William G. Vernon*	December 31, 1919
Waterford	3,047	Saratoga	Herbert R. Van Kleeck*	December 31, 1919
			H. W. Turner*	December 31, 1919
			Levi Gilbert*	December 31, 1921
			Russell B. Baker*	December 31, 1921

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Waterloo	4,343	Seneca	James H. Clary	December 31, 1922
Waterville	1,564	Oneida	A. B. Barber*	December 31, 1919
			Edward Mason*	December 31, 1921
			J. H. Jackson*	December 31, 1919
			Fred B. Jones*	December 31, 1921
Watkins	2,760	Schuyler	Walter Isley*	December 31, 1921
			Herman Kunes*	December 31, 1921
			Frank W. Fiero*	December 31, 1919
Waverly	5,119	Tioga	Charles O. Hoagland	December 31, 1919
Wayland	1,699	Steuben	Peter H. Zimmerman*	December 31, 1921
Wellsville	4,595	Allegany	F. M. Leonard	December 31, 1919
West Carthage	1,587	Jefferson	Clarence T. Wright	March 1, 1920
Westfield	3,319	Chautauqua	James H. Prendergast*	December 31, 1921
West Haverstraw	2,330	Rockland	William H. Eckroyd*	December 31, 1922
			John Evans*	December 31, 1920
Whitehall	4,666	Washington	A. D. Bartholomew	November 1919
Whitesboro	2,493	Oneida	Charles T. Sperry	April 1920

* Justice of the Peace, receiving cases within the village.

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PART 6. CITIES — POLICE, CHARITY AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

City	Chief of police	Superintendent of schools	Charity official
Albany	James L. Hyatt	C. Edward Jones	*a*Alwin C. Quentel.
Amsterdam	Fred W. Packwood	Harrison T. Morrow	*a*Sara McCleary.
Auburn	William C. Bell	Henry D. Hervey	*l*Frank J. Lattimore.
Batavia	Andrew J. McCulley	Elwin A. Ladd	*a*Mrs. Pearl M. Buckholtz.
Beacon	Theodore A. Moith	Clarence O. Bennett	*k*John T. Cronin.
Binghamton	Cornelius P. Cronin	Daniel J. Kelly	*a*Orrin J. Pickering.
Buffalo	James W. Higgins	Ernst C. Hartwell§	*a*William Hunt.
Canandaigua	Henry C. Beeman	Frank E. Fisk	*a*Alvert F. Avery.
Cohoes	John E. Burke	Edward Hayward	*a*Roudolph Roulier.
Corning	Charles G. Hammer		*b*Charles E. Rose.
Cortland	Fred Bowker	F. E. Smith	*a*Parley B. Rhoads.
Dunkirk	Fred W. Quandt	Frederick R. Darling	*c*Fred W. Quandt.
Elmira	Elvin D. Weaver	Asher J. Jacoby	*b*Esther Denton.
Fulton	Edward J. Dyer	J. R. Fairgrieves	*a*James Somers.
Geneva	Daniel Kane	A. J. Merrill	*f*E. J. Broderick.
Glen Cove	John J. Donahue	H. H. Chapman	*k*Bryan Murray, Jr.
Glens Falls	Fred G. Jenkins	E. W. Griffith	*a*Fred C. Jackson.
Gloversville	George R. Smith	James A. Estee	*a*Martin L. Shaffer.
Hornell	Clarence Bailey	Harrison S. Dodge	*b*L. E. Halsey.
Hudson	John Cruise	Charles S. Williams	*a*Morris Bresky. *a*Charles C. Fingar. *a*Mrs. Thos. L. Casey.
Ithaca	William Marshall	Frank D. Boynton	*a*Wm. C. Douglass.
Jamestown	Ransom J. Barrows	Milton J. Fletcher	*b*Oscar Palm.
Johnstown	Peter Joyce	Erle L. Ackley	*a*Timothy Keck.
Kingston	J. Allen Wood	Myron J. Michael	*c*Wesley Waterbury.
Lackawanna	Ray R. Gilson	William J. Breene	*a*M. J. Mescall.
Little Falls	James J. Long	E. D. Henry	*b*R. N. Casler.

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Lockport	Hugh Smith	Emmet Belknap	*a*Charles S. Scott.
Mechanicville	William B. Davry	E. H. Burdick	*a*Frans H. Moak.
Middletown	J. D. McCoach	James F. Tuthill	*a*Allie K. Dayton.
Mount Vernon	Jeremiah C. Foley	Wm. H. Holmes	*a*Frank J. Galbina.
Newburgh	Fred G. Brown	George F. Hall	*f*William W. Collins.
New Rochelle	Edward J. Timmons	Albert D. Leonard	*a*Edward J. Cordial.
New York	Richard E. Enright†	William L. Ettinger	*a*Bird S. Coler.
Niagara Falls	John A. Curry*	John B. Laidlaw	*a*Louis Eimer.
North Tonawanda	John F. Ryan	Richard A. Searing	*a*William J. Nellis.
Norwich	Linn H. Babcock	F. R. Wassung	*a*J. J. Scanlon.
Ogdensburg	Owen Sullivan	Francis C. Byrne	*b*James E. Lum.
Olean	John C. Dempsey	D. E. Bachelor	*b*L. H. Brooks.
Oneida	Austin Wilcox	Daniel Keating	*a*Joseph Robyns.
Oneonta	Thomas W. Blizzard	George J. Dann	*a*George L. Winans.
Oswego	Thomas Mowatt	Charles W. Richards	*c*George Marrin.
Plattsburg	Eli Senecal	Frank K. Watson	*a*Fred L. Christian.
Port Jervis	E. V. Moorehead	Arthur H. Naylor	*a*Andrew C. Beirne.
Poughkeepsie	Charles J. McCabe	S. R. Shear	*h*D. W. Hitchcock.
Rensselaer	Thomas Fahey	Walter S. Clark	*a*John E. Van Valkenburgh.
			*a*Lincoln A. Orvis.
Rochester	Joseph M. Quigley	Herbert S. Weet	*a*C. S. McBurney.
Rome	William J. Keating	G. R. Staley	Anna G. Rosbrook.
Salamanca	Walter J. Fellows	A. W. Fortune	*a*E. M. Finch.
Saratoga Springs	Thomas J. Sullivan*	Charles L. Mosher	*k*William B. Milliman.
Schenectady	James W. Rynex	E. R. Whitney	*a*Mrs. Phebe H. Valentine.
Sherrill	W. A. Bohrer	S. A. Northway	
Syracuse	Martin L. Cadin	Percy M. Hughes	*a*Leon D. Dexter.
Tonawanda	Arthur F. Ellicott	Frank K. Sutley	*a*Charles Langbehn.
Troy	Charles A. Goerold	Arvie Eldred	*a*Gerald B. Fitzgerald.
Utica	John J. Coakley	John E. DeCamp	*a*Edward P. Kelly.
Watertown	E. J. Singleton	Frank S. Tisdale	*i*Patrick Redmond.
Watervliet	Charles H. Noller	Hugh H. Lansing	*a*Henry H. Evertsen.
White Plains	John H. Harmon	John W. Lumbard	*j*Annie R. Henderson.
Yonkers	*k*Maurice O'Keefe	Charles E. Gorton	*a*William Gaul.

a Commissioner of Charities. *b* Overseer of the Poor. *c* Clerk of Charity Department. *d* Postmaster. *e* President of Board of Alms Commissioner
f Superintendent of Poor. *g* Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. *h* Superintendent of City Home. *i* Superintendent of Board of Charities
* Superintendent of Police. † Commissioner of Police. § Superintendent of Education. *j* Director of Charities. *k* Commissioner of Public Safety.
l Superintendent of Charities.

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VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Terms end
Adams	1,571	Jefferson	Albert F. Sauders	December 31, 1920
Addison	1,754	Steuben	W. A. Bartlett*	December 31, 1921
Akron	1,856	Erie	George E. Cady	December 31, 1919
Albion	5,988	Orleans	Archibald E. Webster	March 1, 1921
Alexandria Bay	2,062	Jefferson	J. S. Keeler	December 31, 1919
Amityville	2,780	Suffolk	Paul Bailey*	December 31, 1919
Arcade	1,568	Wyoming	Lynn S. Bentley*	December 31, 1920
Athens	1,925	Greene	Orin Q. Flint	December 31, 1919
Attica	2,013	Wyoming	Charles B. Prestcott*	December 31, 1921
Avon	2,430	Livingston	Edward A. Noble	December 31, 1920
Babylon	3,100	Suffolk	James B. Cooper*	December 31, 1919
Baldwinsville	3,220	Onondaga	J. Kent Wright*	December 31, 1919
			B. C. Meays*	December 31, 1919
Ballston Spa	4,344	Saratoga	Frank D. Groat	December 31, 1919
Bath	4,173	Steuben	Walter Longwell	March 1, 1920
Boonville	1,909	Oneida	J. A. Bateman*	December 31, 1922
Brockport	3,368	Monroe	Homer B. Benedict	December 31, 1919
Bronxville	2,240	Westchester	Henry M. Hoop	December 31, 1921
Cambridge	1,727	Washington	William S. Lawton	April 3, 1920
Camden	2,181	Oneida	George J. Skinner	March 13, 1920
Canajoharie	2,474	Montgomery	Howard H. Borst*	December 31, 1920
Canastota	3,849	Madison	Royal D. Woolsey	March 1, 1920
Canisteo	2,314	Steuben	C. C. Burrell	March 31, 1920
Canton	2,624	St. Lawrence	C. Y. Fullington*	December 31, 1919
			Leon G. Crary*	December 31, 1921
Carthage	3,871	Jefferson	John R. Thorpe	March 1, 1920
Castleton	1,583	Rensselaer	Howard T. Phibbs	December 31, 1922
Catskill	5,371	Greene	Melvin Wagoner	December 31, 1921
Cazenovia	1,928	Madison	H. J. Rouse	December 31, 1919

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Cedarhurst	2,657	Nassau	Lewis M. Raisig*	December 31, 1919
Chatham	2,389	Columbia	Cornelius Shufelt	December 31, 1919
Clayton	1,879	Jefferson	H. D. Cole*	December 31, 1919
			L. E. Frye	December 31, 1921
Clifton Springs	1,664	Ontario	Truman V. Fox	December 31, 1919
Clyde	2,699	Wayne	James L. Howard	December 31, 1919
Cobleskill	2,362	Schoharie	Francis L. Smith	December 31, 1920
Cooperstown	2,634	Otsego	George Vanderwerker*	December 31, 1919
Corinth	2,415	Saratoga	Thomas Brady*	December 31, 1919
			Clarence Angell *	December 31, 1920
			Gilbert Reagless *	December 31, 1920
			Emer G. Perkins *	December 31, 1919
Cornwall-on-Hudson	2,240	Orange	Edward L. Sylax	December 31, 1920
			Charles C. Taylor	December 31, 1921
			William Hand *	December 31, 1921
Coxsackie	2,309	Greene	Newton A. Calkins	December 31, 1922
Croton-on-Hudson	2,243	Westchester	B. F. Decker *	December 31, 1921
Cuba	1,645	Allegany	H. D. Bliss *	December 31, 1922
			W. D. Ormiston *	December 31, 1920
Dansville	4,018	Livingston	F. J. Alverson	December 31, 1919
Delhi	1,743	Delaware	Charles T. Telford *	December 31, 1919
Depew	4,932	Erie	James D. Higgins	December 31, 1920
Deposit	1,779	Broome and Delaware	George W. Flower	March 6, 1921
Dobbs Ferry	4,030	Westchester	Hugh A. Thornton	December 31, 1922
Dolgeville	3,326	Herkimer and Fulton	Chas. N. Cramer *	November 1, 1919
			A. L. Leavitt *	March 1, 1922
East Aurora	3,445	Erie	Byron R. Graves	December 31, 1920
East Rochester	3,471	Monroe	S. A. Shantz	December 31, 1919
East Rockaway	1,607	Nassau	W. P. W. Haff, Jr	December 31, 1919
East Syracuse	3,839	Onondaga	Nelson L. Lansing	December 31, 1919
Ellenville	3,073	Ulster	Clean B. Murray	December 31, 1919
Elmira Heights	3,154	Chemung	E. Z. Wood	December 31, 1921
Endicott	5,581	Broome	G. F. Eckert	December 31, 1921
Fairport	3,556	Munroe	R. J. Lee	March 1, 1920
Falconer	2,342	Chautauqua	M. H. Davis *	December 31, 1920
Farmingdale	1,856	Nassau	Charles Budill	December 31, 1920
Fayetteville	1,779	Onondaga	William M. Peckham *	December 31, 1919

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Continued*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Terms end
Floral Park	1,771	Nassau	Henry E. Foster	December 31, 1923
Fort Edward	3,662	Washington	Fred J. Betts *	December 31, 1919
			Willard Robinson	December 31, 1919
Fort Plain	2,923	Montgomery	Charles J. Wood *	December 31, 1920
			K. O. Barton *	December 31, 1919
Frankfort	4,313	Herkimer	George W. Jones	December 31, 1921
Franklinville	2,065	Cattaraugus	G. C. Ames	March 1, 1920
Fredonia	5,328	Chautauqua	S. Ray Fairbanks *	December 31, 1919
Freeport	7,463	Nassau	Clinton M. Flint	December 31, 1919
Geneseo	2,253	Livingston	Elliott A. Horton	December 31, 1922
Goshen	3,511	Orange	Henry B. Merritt	December 31, 1922
Gouverneur	4,164	St. Lawrence	George W. Parker	December 31, 1919
Gowanda	2,524	Cattaraugus and Erie	Elwin A. Bartlett *	December 31, 1921
			Reuben Ross *	December 31, 1921
Granville	3,890	Washington	A. M. Martin	December 31, 1919
Green Island	4,533	Albany	Henry Farmer *	December 31, 1919
			John E. B. Thompson *	December 31, 1921
Greenport	3,735	Suffolk	William W. Griffin	March 24, 1920
Greenwich	2,315	Washington	James White	March 1921
Hamburg	2,744	Erie	A. C. Stolting	December 31, 1921
Hamilton	1,586	Madison	Albert S. Sheldon	March 31, 1921
Hammondsport	1,560	Steuben	R. D. Sanford *	December 31, 1920
Hastings-on-Hudson	5,461	Westchester	William A. Cullen	December 31, 1920
Haverstraw	5,418	Rockland	Dayton W. Johnson	December 31, 1920
Hempstead	6,073	Nassau	Walter R. Jones *	December 31, 1920
Herkimer	9,577	Herkimer	P. G. Klein	December 31, 1922
Highland Falls	2,518	Orange	Moses F. Nelson *	December 31, 1919
			Joseph H. Adolph *	December 31, 1919
			John F. Pierce *	December 31, 1920

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Holley	1,780	Orleans	George W. Winfield	December 31, 1920
Homer	2,871	Cortland	Frederick W. Church*	December 31, 1920
Hoosick Falls	5,406	Rensselaer	W. J. Stafford	December 31, 1921
Horseheads	1,949	Chemung	Sylvester E. Scott	March 31, 1921
Hudson Falls	5,585	Washington	L. M. Brown	December 31, 1919
Ilion	8,900	Herkimer	A. N. Richards	December 31, 1920
Irvington	2,379	Westchester	Elliott T. Lester	March 31, 1920
Johnson City	5,400	Broome	Irving M. Taylor	December 31, 1919
			W. F. Ingerson	December 31, 1919
			J. D. Cord	December 31, 1919
Keeseville	1,795	Clinton and Essex	S. E. Wolcott*	December 31, 1919
Kenmore	1,700	Erie	Frank D. Booth	December 31, 1919
Lake Placid	1,977	Essex	Thomas A. Leahy*	December 31, 1919
			John MacKenzie*	December 31, 1921
Lancaster	5,094	Erie	Joseph Adolf	April 9, 1920
Larchmont	2,060	Westchester	Frederick P. Shafer*	December 31, 1921
LaSalle	2,402	Niagara	John H. Mason	March 31, 1920
Lawrence	1,870	Nassau	J. Russell Sprague	December 31, 1922
LeRoy	4,084	Genesee	Scott W. Skinner, Jr	May 1, 1920
Liberty	2,395	Sullivan	Henry Grant*	December 31, 1922
Liverpool	1,591	Onondaga	Herbert H. Monroe*	December 31, 1921
Lowville	3,244	Lewis	Charles H. Mereness*	December 31, 1919
Lynnbrook	3,055	Nassau	Edward T. Neu	December 31, 1919
Lyons	4,742	Wayne	W. Ralph Strain	March 15, 1920
Malone	7,404	Franklin	Frank Bigelow	December 31, 1922
Mamaroneck	7,290	Westchester	William A. Boyd*	December 31, 1919
			Patrick H. Collins*	December 31, 1919
			George B. Dudley*	December 31, 1921
			Edgar L. Howe*	December 31, 1921
Massena	4,614	St. Lawrence	William Carville*	December 31, 1920
			G. A. Chase*	December 31, 1919
Medina	6,079	Orleans	Fred B. Skinner	December 31, 1922
Mineola	1,318	Nassau	George A. Littlejohn	December 31, 1922
Mohawk	2,577	Herkimer	Fred M. Graves*	December 31, 1921
Monroe	1,519	Orange	John B. Gregory	December 31, 1919

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Continued*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
Monticello	2,132	Sullivan	Ralph L. Smith*	December 31, 1921
			William Fitzsimmons*	December 31, 1920
			Edward J. Holden*	December 31, 1921
Mt. Kisco	2,902	Westchester	Blake Washington*	January 1, 1920
Mt. Morris	3,884	Livingston	W. Frank Baily	December 31, 1920
Newark	6,468	Wayne	C. W. Gamble	January 31, 1921
North Pelham	1,874	Westchester	Lewis A. Gilbert*	December 31, 1921
			George Lambert*	December 31, 1919
			Ralph Rogers	December 31, 1919
			John J. Crawford	December 31, 1921
			A. H. Townly	December 31, 1921
Northport	2,527	Suffolk	Wallace E. J. Collins*	December 31, 1921
North Tarrytown	4,877	Westchester	Bernard H. Foley*	December 31, 1919
			Traverse A. Armstrong*	December 31, 1921
Northville	1,635	Fulton	Lee S. Anibal	December 31, 1921
Norwood	1,879	St. Lawrence	H. H. Bailey*	December 31, 1921
Nyack	4,291	Rockland	Walter S. Gedney	December 31, 1919
Ossining	10,326	Westchester	Irving Valentine	May 1, 1920
Owego	4,570	Tioga	Addison J. Robinson	December 31, 1920
Oxford	1,594	Chenango	M. H. Gibbon*	December 31, 1919
			Darwin Gould*	December 31, 1919
			Edward B. Lyon*	December 31, 1919
			Ward Padgett*	December 31, 1921
Palmyra	2,469	Wayne	W. R. Converse	March 31, 1920
Patchogue	4,506	Suffolk	Clarence W. Coleman	December 31, 1919
Peekskill	15,502	Westchester	J. Wesley Barker	March 1, 1921
Penn Yan	4,725	Yates	William H. Fiero*	December 31, 1919

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			Orville F. Randolph	December 31, 1919
			J. J. Gardner*	December 31, 1921
			Frank Hatmaker*	December 31, 1921
Perry	5,009	Wyoming	George M. C. Parker	December 31, 1921
Philmont	2,060	Columbia	Frank B. Lindsay	December 31, 1921
Phoenix	1,655	Oswego	Richard D. Latham	March 1, 1923
Pleasantville	2,464	Westchester	James E. Moore	December 31, 1919
Port Chester	15,129	Westchester	John L. Coward	May 14, 1920
Port Henry	2,584	Essex	Lee W. Burhams*	December 31, 1922
			Fred J. Ring*	December 31, 1919
Potsdam	4,157	St. Lawrence	Nathan E. Clark, Jr.*	December 31, 1919
Pulaski	1,860	Oswego	George W. Morton*	December 31, 1919
			B. G. Seamans*	December 31, 1919
Ravena	1,700	Albany	William H. Shear	December 31, 1920
Rhinebeck	1,580	Dutchess	Eugene Van Wagenen	December 31, 1921
Richfield Springs	1,623	Otsego	James A. Storey	December 31, 1919
Rockville Center	5,233	Nassau	John S. Thorpe	December 31, 1922
Rouses Point	1,783	Clinton	Andrew W. Gettys*	December 31, 1919
Rye	5,339	Westchester	W. N. Edwards	December 31, 1920
Sag Harbor	3,245	Suffolk	Cortland Kiernan	December 31, 1919
St. Johnsville	2,705	Montgomery	Charles W. Lambert	December 31, 1919
Saranac Lake	4,918	Essex and Franklin	Eugene Keet*	March 1, 1920
			Seaver A. Miller*	March 1, 1920
			M. W. Otis*	March 1, 1922
			C. J. Stickney*	March 1, 1922
Saugerties	4,490	Ulster	William M. Chidester	December 31, 1919
Scarsdale	2,717	Westchester	William Mercer	December 31, 1919
Schuylerville	1,711	Saratoga	A. G. Barrie*	December 31, 1919
			C. O. Hemstreet*	December 31, 1919
Scotia	3,790	Schenectady	Wm. M. Nicoll, Jr	December 31, 1920
Sea Cliff	1,981	Nassau	Henry Schaefer	December 31, 1919
Seneca Falls	7,018	Seneca	Walter H. Arnold	December 31, 9122
Sidney	2,641	Delaware	C. L. Seeley	December 31, 1920
Silver Creek	3,220	Chautauqua	Wm. H. Bartlett*	December 31, 1919
Skaneateles	1,768	Onondaga	C. R. Milford*	December 31, 1919
Sloan	2,202	Erie	Peter J. Inda	December 31, 1924
Solvay	5,886	Onondaga	William Bowers	December 31, 1921

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICES — *Concluded*

VILLAGE	Population in 1915	County	Police Justice	Term ends
South Glens Falls	1,950	Saratoga	Herbert E. Gray*	December 31, 1920
			Ransom Hamilton*	December 31, 1921
			Edwin R. Varney*	December 31, 1920
			William Washburn*	December 31, 1921
South Nyack	1,950	Rockland	Charles T. Wadsworth	December 31, 1919
Spring Valley	2,804	Rockland	Charles B. Fisher	December 31, 1919
Springville	2,688	Erie	M. E. Palmerton*	December 31, 1921
Suffern	2,781	Rockland	Edgar Tilton	December 31, 1922
Tarrytown	5,752	Westchester	William B. Moorhouse	December 31, 1919
Ticonderoga	2,754	Essex	B. J. Belden*	December 31, 1919
			W. E. Henry*	December 31, 1919
			John Phillips*	December 31, 1919
			R. V. Smith*	December 31, 1921
Tuckahoe	2,753	Westchester	Benjamin B. Riley	December 31, 1920
Tupper Lake	3,910	Franklin	John A. Chalmers	December 31, 1919
Union	1,922	Broome	John L. Lusk	December 31, 1920
Walden	5,196	Orange	John C. Holbrow	December 31, 1919
Walton	3,606	Delaware	James M. Peake	December 31, 1922
Wappingers Falls	3,742	Dutchess	Holmes Van Dewater	December 31, 1920
			Ronald Bogle	December 31, 1921
			Joseph Lyons	December 31, 1921
			Edward Smith	December 31, 1921
			Ernest Thornhill	December 31, 1920
Warsaw	3,424	Wyoming	J. A. McFarlane	December 31, 1920
Warwick	2,505	Orange	William G. Vernon*	December 31, 1919
Waterford	3,047	Saratoga	Herbert R. Van Kleeck*	December 31, 1919
			H. W. Turner*	December 31, 1919
			Levi Gilbert*	December 31, 1921
			Russell B. Baker*	December 31, 1921

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Waterloo	4,343	Seneca	James H. Clary	December 31, 1922
Waterville	1,564	Oneida	A. B. Barber*	December 31, 1919
			Edward Mason*	December 31, 1921
			J. H. Jackson*	December 31, 1919
			Fred B. Jones*	December 31, 1921
Watkins	2,760	Schuyler	Walter Isley*	December 31, 1921
			Herman Kunes*	December 31, 1921
			Frank W. Fiero*	December 31, 1919
Waverly	5,119	Tioga	Charles O. Hoagland	December 31, 1919
Wayland	1,699	Steuben	Peter H. Zimmerman*	December 31, 1921
Wellsville	4,595	Allegany	F. M. Leonard	December 31, 1919
West Carthage	1,587	Jefferson	Clarence T. Wright	March 1, 1920
Westfield	3,319	Chautauqua	James H. Prendergast*	December 31, 1921
West Haverstraw	2,330	Rockland	William H. Eckroyd*	December 31, 1922
			John Evans*	December 31, 1920
Whitehall	4,666	Washington	A. D. Bartholomew	November 1919
Whitesboro	2,493	Oneida	Charles T. Sperry	April 1920

* Justice of the Peace, receiving cases within the village.

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SECTION 4

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Training Schools					
State Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys.	Industry, Monroe County.	Hobart H. Todd, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 180–184; Penal Law, § 2184.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th judicial districts.	Receives boys, under the age of 16 years and not less than 12 years of age, committed for delinquency, vagrancy or as disorderly or ungovernable children.
New York House of Refuge.	Randall's Island, New York City.	Col. Edward C. Barber, Superintendent.	State Charities Law §§ 180–184; Penal Law, § 2184.	1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts.	Boys are received under the age of 16 years, committed for delinquency, or as disorderly or ungovernable children from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts; boys who are over the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years, for misdemeanor from all judicial districts in the State.
City Institution					
Jefferson Farm School..	Watertown.....	Mrs. Eugene H. Bunce, Superintendent.	.....	Not limited.....	Truant boys or boys not guilty of crimes, between 7 and 16 years of age, are received upon payment of $4 per week.

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PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York City (Bronx), Walker ave. and Unionport Rd.	Rev. Brother Paulian....	Catholic.....	Destitute children, both boys and girls, under 16 years of age, intrusted by parents, committed by magistrates, or transferred by Commissioner of Public Charities, are received at $2.50 per week; reformatory cases at $150 per annum.
Lincoln Agricultural School (branch of New York Catholic Protectory).	Lincolndale, Westchester County.	Rev. Brother Henry.....	Catholic.....	Object: The education of boys in agriculture, dairy work, etc. Boys transferred from the Catholic Protectory.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W. Goldrich....	Jewish.....	Orphan, half-orphan and destitute Jewish children, between 3 and 16 years, who may be intrusted to its care and custody by their parents or surviving parent or nearest relation, or committed to its care by any court, judge, justice or magistrate by virtue of any statute of this State.
New York Juvenile Asylum	Chauncey, Westchester County.	Guy Morgan.....	Non-sectarian.....	Surrender by parents or guardians and commitments; charge for delinquents, $191 per annum; children from 7 to 16 years of age are received.
Berkshire Industrial Farm.	Canaan, N. Y.....	Edmund B. Hilliard.....	Non-sectarian.....	Boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years, not incorrigible, but in need of restraint, and those having a tendency to a criminal life are received; parents or guardians pay so far as able.
Charlton Industrial Farm School.	Charlton, Saratoga County.	Henry J. Nuhn.....	Non-sectarian.....	Boys from 6 to 14 years of age are admitted, at discretion of board of directors.
St. Vincent Industrial School of Utica.	Utica, Rutger St.....	Rev. Brother B. Francis..	Catholic.....	Orphan, destitute, delinquent, or truant boys, from 7 to 16 years of age, committed by magistrates or poor law officers are received.
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children at the City of Buffalo.	Lackawanna.....	Rt. Rev. Nelson H. Baker	Catholic.....	Homeless, destitute, or wayward boys between the ages of 7 and 14 years are received; $6 to $10 per month is charged for those able to pay.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Training School New York State Training School for Girls.	Hudson, Columbia County.	Dr. Hortense V. Bruce, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 199–213; Penal Law, § 2184.	Any part of the State.	Receives girls, under the age of 16 years, committed for delinquency, vagrancy or as disorderly or ungovernable children.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York City (Bronx), Walker Ave. and Unionport Rd.	Sister M. Antoninus (Female Department).	Catholic.....	Destitute children, both boys and girls, under 16 years of age, intrusted by parents, committed by magistrates, or transferred by Commissioner of Public Charities, are received at $2.50 per week; reformatory cases at $150 per annum.
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York City, foot of East 90th St.	Sister Mary Raymond...	Catholic.....	Women and girls from 14 years of age, without regard to creed or nationality, of sound mind and free from contagious disease, are admitted either voluntarily or upon commitment.
House of The Holy Family.	New York City, 134 Second Ave.	Sister M. Ignatius.....	Catholic.....	Girls between the ages of 12 and 21 years may be committed or admitted on their own application or that of their friends; must remain long enough to show fruits of their training.
Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls.	Brooklyn, 1483 Pacific St.	Mrs. Hannah Lane Gray.	Protestant.....	Girls between the ages of 8 and 21 years, committed from Children's Court or placed by parents or guardians, as ungovernable; also girls without proper guardianship are received.
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Brooklyn.	Brooklyn, Hopkins Ave. and Pacific St.	Sister M. Blessed Sacrament.	Catholic.....	Girls over 12 years who desire to reform, or those committed by a magistrate, are received.

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Council Home for Jewish Girls (Amalie Seldner Memorial).	Jamaica, L. I., Rockaway Rd.	Mrs. Halen Kirkenthal...	Jewish.....	Girls between the ages of 7 and 16 years who may be or who become juvenile delinquents are admitted, through the courts or through private application.
The Lakeview Home.....	Arrochar, L. I., Fingerboard Rd.	Mrs. Sarah B. Edlin.....	Jewish.....	Wayward girls, and women with their illegitimate babies.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W. Goldrich....	Jewish.....	Orphan, half-orphan and destitute Jewish children, between 3 and 16 years, who may be intrusted to its care and custody by their parents, or surviving parent, or nearest relation, or committed to its care by any court.
Cedar Knolls School.....	Hawthorne, Westchester County.	Miss Viola Eckstein.....	Jewish.....	Receives and takes charge of such children, between the ages of 5 and 15 years, females, who are of Jewish parentage, as shall be committed to its charge after conviction for any delinquency by a competent authority.
Good Counsel Training School for Young Girls.	White Plains.....	Sister Mary Joseph.....	Catholic.....	Girls, from 8 to 14 years of age, in need of mental, moral, or industrial training are received upon application of parents or guardians, or by commitment.
St. Germain's Home.....	Peekskill.....	Sister Mary Divine Heart.	Catholic.....	Girls, between the ages of 12 and 16 years, may be committed or admitted on their own application or that of their friends.
St. Ann's School of Industry, and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Mary of St. Anastasia.	Catholic.	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women from 12 to 60 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School.	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.	Girls from 7 to 16 years of age are received by legal commitment or from guardians, and if able, are expected to pay one to three dollars per week.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.	Women voluntarily applying and disorderly, wayward and vagrant girls from 12 to 16 years of age, placed by parents or magistrates are received; charges two to three dollars per week.
St. Agnes Training School for Girls.	Buffalo, 3233 Main St.	Mother M. Raphael.....	Catholic.....	Girls between 5 and 16 years of age are received, at $2 to $2.50 per week, if able to pay.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Best St.....	Sister M. Anne (Zenner)..	Catholic.....	Girls 14 years of age and upwards are received; terms from $1.50 to $2.50 per week, if able to pay.
The Shelter for Unprotected Girls.	Syracuse, 206 Roberts Ave.	Miss Acasta A. Kendall..	Protestant.....	Girls under 18 years of age, of Protestant parentage, who need restraint and training and are committed by the court or surrendered by parents, are received.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Prisons					
Auburn	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden	Prison Law, §§ 70–74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	Receives males 16 years or older, convicted for the first time of a felony or of being an habitual criminal; also receives by transfer from other prisons, persons who have previously served one term in prison.
Clinton	Dannemora, Clinton County.	John D. Trombly, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70–74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	3d and 4th judicial districts.	Receives males 16 years or older convicted for the first time of a felony or of being an habitual criminal; also receives by transfer from other prisons, persons who have previously served two terms in prison, and tuberculous prisoners.
Great Meadow	Comstock, Washington County.	William J. Homer, Warden.	Laws of 1909, chapter 459.	Receives prisoners on transfer from other prisons only.	Receives prisoners by transfer from other prisons.
Sing Sing	Ossining, Westchester County.	Edward V. Brophy, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70–74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	1st, 2d and 9th judicial districts.	Receives males, 16 years or older, convicted for the first time of a felony, or of being an habitual criminal.
Wingdale	Wingdale, Dutchess County.	Edward V. Brophy, Warden.	Laws of 1916, chapter 594.	To receive prisoners on transfer from Sing Sing.	Not yet ready for inmates.
State Reformatories					
New York State Reformatory for Men.	Elmira, Chemung County.	Dr. Frank L. Christian, Superintendent.	Prison Law, §§ 280–308; Penal Law, § 2185.	Any part of the State.	Receives males, between 16 and 30 years of age, convicted for the first time of a felony.
Eastern State Reformatory for Men.	Napanoch, Ulster County.	George Deyo, Assistant Superintendent.	Prison Law, §§ 280–308.	By transfer from Elmira.	Receives prisoners by transfer from the State Reformatory at Elmira.
State Hospitals for Insane Convicts and Insane Criminals.					
Dannemora State Hospital.	Dannemora, Clinton County.	John R. Ross, M. D., Superintendent.	Insanity Law, §§ 140–153.	Any part of the State.	Receives adult males declared insane while confined in State prison or reformatories, or while serving a penitentiary sentence of more than one year for a felony.

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Matteawan State Hospital.	Matteawan, Dutchess County.	Raymond F. C. Kieb, M. D., Medical Superintendent.	Insanity Law, §§ 110–125; Penal Law, §§ 454, 736.	Any part of the State.	Receives insane males and females accused of crime; convicted males sentenced for one year or less who may be declared insane, and female convicts who become insane while serving sentence.
Penitentiaries					
Albany County.....	Albany.....	Frank A. Coss, Custodian.	Penal Law, §§ 2182, 2186, 2196; Prison Law, §§ 320–324; County Law, § 12. (The above laws apply to all penitentiaries.)	Each penitentiary receives commitments from the county in which it is located and also by contract from other counties.	Receives males, 16 years old or older, sentenced to imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than one year.
Erie County.....	Buffalo.....	Harry M. Kaiser, Superintendent.			
Monroe County.....	Rochester.....	William H. Craig, Superintendent.			
Onondaga County.....	Jamesville.....	Charles H. Livingston, Superintendent.			
County Jails					
Albany County Jail....	Albany.	The sheriff of the county is the warden of the county jail.	Penal Law, §§ 2181, 2182; Prison Law, §§ 340–360; County Law, §§ 90, 92. (The above laws apply to all county jails.)	Each county jail receives commitments from courts in the county in which the jail is located.	Receive adults commited as witnesses, or awaiting the action of the grand jury, or for trial or examination, or sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or less. (Note: "Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners. A woman detained in any county jail or penitentiary upon a criminal charge, or as a convict under sentence, shall not be kept in the same room with a man." County Law, § 92.
Allegany County Jail...	Belmont.				
Broome County Jail....	Binghamton.				
Cattaraugus County Jail	Little Valley.				
Cayuga County Jail....	Auburn.				
Chautauqua County Jail	Mayville.				
Chemung County Jail.	Elmira.				
Chenango County Jail..	Norwich.				
Clinton County Jail. ..	Plattsburg.				
Columbia County Jail...	Hudson.				
Cortland County Jail...	Cortland.				
Delaware County Jail ..	Delhi.				
Dutchess County Jail...	Poughkeepsie.				
Erie County Jail.....	Buffalo.				
Essex County Jail.....	Elizabethtown.				
Franklin County Jail...	Malone.				
Fulton County Jail.....	Johnstown.				
Genesee County Jail....	Batavia.				
Greene County Jail.....	Catskill.				
Hamilton County Jail...	Lake Pleasant.				
Herkimer County Jail...	Herkimer.				

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—Continued

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
Jefferson County Jail...	Watertown.				"No child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room, or in any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime." Penal Law, § 486.)
Kings County Jail.....	Brooklyn.				
Lewis County Jail.....	Lowville.				
Livingston County Jail..	Geneseo.				
Madison County Jail...	Wampsville.				
Monroe County Jail....	Rochester.				
Montgomery County Jail	Fonda.				
Nassau County Jail....	Mineola.				
New York County Jail, Ludlow St.....	New York City.				
Niagara County Jail....	Lockport.				
Oneida County Jail.....	Rome.				
	Utica.				
Onondaga County Jail..	Jamesville.				
Ontario County Jail....	Canandaigua.				
Orange County Jail.....	Goshen.				
	Newburgh.				
Orleans County Jail....	Albion.				
Oswego County Jail....	Oswego.				
	Pulaski.				
Otsego County Jail.....	Cooperstown.				
Putnam County Jail....	Carmel.				
Queens County Jail.....	Long Island City.				
Rensselaer County Jail..	Troy.				
Richmond County Jail..	Richmond.				
Rockland County Jail...	New City.				
St. Lawrence County Jail	Canton.				
Saratoga County Jail...	Ballston Spa.				
Schenectady County Jail	Schenectady.				
Schoharie County Jail..	Schoharie.				
Schuyler County Jail...	Watkins.				
Seneca County Jail.....	Ovid.				
	Waterloo.				
Steuben County Jail....	Bath.				
Suffolk County Jail.....	Riverhead.				
Sullivan County Jail....	Monticello.				
Tioga County Jail.....	Oswego.				
Tompkins County Jail..	Ithaca.				

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Ulster County Jail	Kingston.				
Warren County Jail	Lake George.				
Washington County Jail	Salem.				
Wayne County Jail	Lyons.				
Westchester County Jail	White Plains.				
Wyoming County Jail	Warsaw.				
Yates County Jail	Penn Yan.				
*New York City Institutions**					
New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants.	New Hampton Farms, Orange Co.	L. E. Lawes, Superintendent.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City	Receives male misdemeanants sentenced as first offenders between the ages of 16 and 30 years.
Reception and Classification Hospital for Males.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Robert Barr, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City	Receives males, 16 years or older, convicted and sentenced to terms not exceeding three years.
The Municipal Farm of the City of New York.	Rikers Island	Harry C. Honeck, Deputy Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City	Receives adult males on transfer, from the Workhouse or from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.
City Prison ("The Tombs.")	Center and Franklin Sts., Manhattan.	John J. Hanley, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.	Receives defendants held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, the Court of General Sessions or the Supreme Court in New York County; also adult male misdemeanants committed for less than 10 days.
2d District	West 10th St. and 6th Ave.				
3d District	Essex Market, Second Ave. and 1st St.				
4th District	151 East 57th St.				
5th District	121st St. and Sylvan Place.				
6th District	162d St. and Brook Ave.	Peter A. Mallon, Warden.			
7th District	315 West 53d St.				
8th District	181st St. and Boston Road.				
9th District	West 10th St. and Sixth Ave.				
12th District	1130 St. Nicholas Ave.				
Traffic Detention Prison	301 Mott St.				

* Department of Correction, Municipal Building (James A. Hamilton, Commissioner), has charge of all public correctional institutions in New York City.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN—Concluded

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
City Prison, Brooklyn..	149 Raymond St., Brooklyn.	Joseph A. McCann, Deputy and Acting Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Brooklyn	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Kings County; also those sentenced for short terms for misdemeanors.
City Prison, Queens....	Court Square and Jackson Ave., Long Island City.	Frank W. Fox, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Queens...	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Queens County; also those sentenced for short terms for misdemeanors.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Prison State Prison for Women.	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 90–100; Penal Law, § 2187.	Any part of the State.	Receives females, 16 years old or older, convicted of felonies or as being habitual criminals.
State Reformatories New York State Reformatory for Women.	Bedford Hills, Westchester County.	Helen A. Cobb, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 220–233.	1st, 2d, 3d and 9th judicial districts.	Receives females, from 16 to 30 years of age, convicted of misdemeanors, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, prostitution, or frequenting disorderly houses, who are not insane, nor mentally nor physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution.
Western House of Refuge for Women.	Albion, Orleans County.	Mrs. Flora E. Daniels, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 220–233.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	Receives females, from 16 to 30 years of age, convicted of misdemeanors, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, prostitution or frequenting disorderly houses, who are not insane, nor mentally nor physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution.
State Hospitals State Hospitals for insane convicts and insane criminals. (Same as for men.)	.....	.....	Insanity Law, §§ 110–153.		
County Penitentiaries (Same as for men)	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN — Concluded

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
County Jails (Same as for men).....	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		
New York City Institutions					
Reception and Classification Hospital for Women.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York City	Receives adult females convicted and sentenced for terms of from 10 days to 3 years.
City prison. (Otherwise same institutions as for men except that no women are committed to the Reformatory of Misdemeanants.)	125 Sixth Ave., Manhattan.				

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PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York City, foot of East 90th St.	Sister Mary Raymond...	Catholic.....	Women and girls from 14 years of age, without regard to creed or nationality, of sound mind and free from contagious disease, are admitted either voluntarily or upon commitment.
Inwood House (formerly New York Magdalen Home.)	Inwood, New York City, Upper Bolton Rd.	Mrs. Augusta S. Page....	.....	Women desiring to reform and willing to remain at least six months and conform to the rules of the institution, are admitted.
House of Mercy, New York.	Inwood-on-the-Hudson...	Sister Gertrude.....	Catholic.....	Destitute and fallen women who may wish to avoid or abandon a vicious course of life are admitted; also others committed by the magistrates of the City of New York.
Wayside Home.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Miss Eloise A. Hafford...	.....	Homeless, erring women who promise to stay at least one month, or those committed by a justice of the county, are received.
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Mary of St. Anastasia.	Catholic.....	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women, from 12 to 60 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, People's Ave.....	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.....	Women voluntarily applying, and disorderly, wayward and vagrant girls, from 12 to 16 years of age, placed by parents or magistrates, are received; charges, $2 to $3 per week.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Best St.....	Sister M. Anne (Zenner).	Catholic.....	Girls 14 years of age and upwards are received; terms, from $1.50 to $2.50 per week, if able to pay.
Ingleside Home for Reclaiming the Erring.	Buffalo, 70 Harvard Pl...	Mrs. Marion W. Aberdeen	.....	Needy and friendless erring women desiring to reform are received free; others are admitted through commitment; doors open day and night to any women seeking shelter.

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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Terms and qualifications for admittance
Craig Colony for Epileptics	Sonyea, N. Y.....	William T. Shanahan, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics, on commitment of poor law officials.
Letchworth Village.....	Thiells, N. Y.....	Charles S. Little, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded and epileptic persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, The Custodial Asylum and The School for the Feeble-Minded.	New York City (Randall's Island).	James F. Vavasour, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from poor law officials and otherwise.
Rome State Custodial Asylum..	Rome.....	Charles Bernstein, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	Newark, N. Y.....	Ethan A. Nevin, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded women and girls of child-bearing age. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	Syracuse.....	O. Howard Cobb, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded children over 7 years of age and adults. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.

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SECTION 5

PAROLE OFFICIALS

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Industry:

Parole department supervised by Asst. Supt. Maurice J. Carr. Inmates are paroled by managers. Charles E. Ewing has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Protestant boys. Don C. Manning has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Catholic boys.

First Parole District: Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, Field Officer, 16 Hawk Street, Albany, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Albany, Bronx, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Westchester.

Second Parole District: Edwin Robinson, Field Officer, 121 Malcolm Street, Syracuse, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins.

Third Parole District: Agents Manning and Ewing, as Field Officers, have supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.

Fourth Parole District: Peter B. Cook, Field Officer, 121 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, A REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, Randall's Island, New York city:

Inmates are paroled by managers. Parole officers: Frederick C. Helbing, William C. O'Keefe, George H. Cochran, Norman E.

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Dall, Xavier Bougiorno, James A. Burns, and Harry Sharpe; address, Box 15, Station L, New York City.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hudson:

Pupils are paroled by managers. Chief parole agent: Lenna J. Craddock; parole agents, Cicelee M. Hannon, Clara H. Stone, and Jessie A. Blauvelt, Hudson. Marshal, Sarah E. Henry, Hudson.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS

AUBURN PRISON AND WOMEN'S PRISON, Auburn:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: Thomas S. Fowler; territory, the State.

CLINTON PRISON, Dannemora:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: (Vacancy), Dannemora; territory, the State.

SING SING PRISON, Ossining:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: Martin Gallagher; territory, the State.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, Elmira, and EASTERN STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, Napanoch:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers of reformatories. Parole officers: Chief parole officer, H. B. Rodgers, 135 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, assistant parole officers, A. G. Benedict, Aaron L. Budd, New York City; H .A. Conant; John N. Doyle, 135 East 15th Street, New York City; Martin McDonough, 165 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, Albion:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officer: Nettie M. Leonard, Albion; territory, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, Bedford Hills:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officers: Louise C. Engel, Bedford Hills; Bella L. Murphy, Bedford Hills;

* See section 6, State Departments —

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Lula E. Bowker, Bedford Hills; territory, first, second, third and ninth judicial districts.

PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Municipal Building:

Paroles inmates of New York City Reformatory of Misdemeanants, Penitentiary and Workhouses: Bertram deN. Cruger, chairman; Alexander McKinny; Frank A. Lord; Thomas R. Minnick, secretary; chief parole officer: James J. Flynn.

SECTION 6

CERTAIN STATE DEPARTMENTS

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES: Secretary, Charles H. Johnson, The Capitol, Albany.

Inspects all State, county and municipal institutions of a charitable or eleemosynary character; the State training schools and reformatories for children; and reformatories for women.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION: Secretary, John C. Birdseye, The Capitol, Albany; Acting Chief Examiner, John W. Root.

Conducts civil service examinations for positions in the classified civil service of the State and counties; supervises and approves the actions of municipal civil service commissions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: Commissioner of Education, John H. Finley, Education Building, Albany; Chief of Division of Compulsory Education, James D. Sullivan.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH: Commissioner, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, The Capitol, Albany.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION: Secretary, E. S. Elwood, The Capitol, Albany.

Supervises institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS: Charles F. Rattigan, Capitol, Albany.

Has general supervision of the management and discipline of State prisons and the State Farm for Women; maintains a bureau of Bertillon and finger-print records of prisoners in State prisons.

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STATE BOARD OF PAROLE: Members, The Superintendent of Prisons, The Capitol, Albany; George W. Benham, Auburn, and Elmer E. Larkin, M. D., Plattsburg.

Acts on applications of prisoners in State prisons for release on parole; examines and reports to the Governor, with recommendations, concerning applications for pardon referred to it by the Governor.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS: Secretary, John F. Tremain, The Capitol, Albany.

Inspects and exercises general supervision over prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, jails, workhouses, city prisons, and the State Farm for Women, to which sane adults, charged with or convicted of offenses, are committed; also inspects police stations and lockups.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION: Secretary, Charles L. Chute, 58 North Pearl Street, Albany.

SECTION 7

LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

(Arranged in chronological order.)

Reports

Report of the Special Probation Commission, 1905–1906.

First annual report of the State Probation Commission for the six months ending December 31, 1907 (217 pages, 1908).

Second annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (150 pages, 1909).

Third annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1909 (216 pages, 1910).

Fourth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1910 (270 pages, 1911).

Fifth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1911 (426 pages, 1912).

Sixth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1912 (384 pages, 1913).

Seventh annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1913 (425 pages, 1914).

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Eighth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1914 (505 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Ninth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1915 (587 pages, 1916).

Tenth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1916 (452 pages, 1917).

Eleventh annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1917 (611 pages, 1918).

Twelfth annual report of the State Probation Commission for 1918.

Minutes

Minutes of meetings, State Probation Commission, 1913–1914 (103 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1914–1915 (127 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1916–1917 (206 pages, bound).

Manuals

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State — (258 pages, 1913). *Out of print.*

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State — Revised edition, 1918. (343 pages, 1918).

Pamphlets, Leaflets and Addresses

A Study of Probation in Yonkers (43 pages, 1907. Reprinted in First Report). *Out of print.*

Recommendations for a Chief Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court of Rochester (10 pages, 1908. Reprinted in Second Report). *Out of print.*

Catechism of Probation, by Dr. Chrales F. McKenna (8 pages. Adopted as a publication by the Commission in 1908). *Out of print.*

Forms for Juvenile and Adult Probation with Suggestions as to their Use (27 pages, 1908). *Superseded.*

Illustrative Cases of Probation. Taken from the Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (4 pages, 1909). *Out of print.*

How a Juvenile Court and Probation Save Children (4 pages, 1909).

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A Half Dozen Reasons Why Your Community Needs Probation Officers and a Juvenile Court (2 pages, 1909).

Advantages of Probation (16 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1916).

County Probation Officers (12 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1919).

Probation or Jail (4 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1916).

What Probation Does; the Story of John (4 pages, 1909).

The Prosecution of Parents for the Delinquencies of Their Children. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Thirty-sixth National Conference of Charities and Correction at Buffalo, 1909 (12 pages, 1909).

Probation. Address by Edwin Mulready at the Third State Conference of Probation Officers at Albany, 1909 (8 pages, 1910). *Out of print.*

The Possible Co-ordination of the Correctional Institutions of the State of New York. Address by Dr. O. F. Lewis at the Tenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, 1909 (17 pages, 1909). *Out of print.*

Proceedings of the First Conference of City Magistrates at Albany, 1909 (75 pages, 1910; reprinted in Third Annual Report).

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of New York County (10 pages, 1910; reprinted in Fourth Annual Report). *Out of print.*

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission concerning a Juvenile Detention Home and a Woman Probation Officer in Syracuse (11 pages, 1911; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report). *Out of print.*

Civil Service Examinations for Probation Officers. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Third Conference of the National Probation Association at Boston, 1911 (16 pages, 1911). *Out of print.*

The Treatment of Delinquents Before and After the Institution. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Twelfth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction at Watertown, 1911 (6 pages, 1911). *Out of print.*

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The Treatment of Young Misdemeanants. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Third Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Albany, 1911 (8 pages, 1911; reprinted in the 1912 report of the Prison Commission and of the Prison Association). *Out of print.*

Probation Rules of the City Court of Buffalo (29 pages, 1911; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Probation Rules of the Children's Court of Buffalo (17 pages, 1912; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Probation in Cases of Children. Address by Justice Morgan M. L. Ryan at the Fourth Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Syracuse, 1912 (7 pages, 1912; reprinted in Sixth Annual Report).

Probation Results in Syracuse. Extracts from a report by the Secretary (7 pages, 1912).

The Physical Basis for Irritability in Boys — The Beginning of Juvenile Delinquency: By Dr. John Adams Colliver (12 pages, 1913).

Monthly Statistical Reports, Instructions to Probation Officers. Reprint from the Manual (6 pages, 1913). *Out of print.*

Adult Probation and Parole in New York State. Address by Frank E. Wade at the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Seattle, 1913 (10 pages, 1914; reprinted, 1916).

Juvenile Probation. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Conference of the American Humane Association, Rochester, 1913 (7 pages, 1914).

Children's Court Problems. Address by Justice Benjamin J. Shove at the Sixth Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates at Albany, 1915 (8 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Effective Probation; Its Place in the Treatment of Crime. Address by Gov. Charles S. Whitman at the Eighth State Conference of Probation Officers at Albany, 1915 (9 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Brief submitted by the New York State Probation Commission to the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the Suspension of Sentence and the Use of Probation in the United States District Courts (10 pages, 1915).

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General Probation Law (4 pages; reprinted, 1917).

The Meaning of Probation. Address by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Poughkeepsie, November, 1916 (8 pages, 1917).

Developments of Ten Years in New York's Probation Service. Address of President Homer Folks upon retiring from the State Probation Commission, July, 1917 (15 pages, 1917).

The Inter-Relation of Alcoholism, Defectiveness and Delinquency. Address by Dr. Frank L. Christian at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Binghamton, 1917 (9 pages, 1918).

Methods of Supervising Persons on Probation. Report of a Committee appointed by the New York State Probation Commission to investigate and make recommendations concerning methods of supervising probationers, 1918 (94 pages, 1918).

The Probation Officer in the New Social Realignment After the War. Address by Arthur J. Todd, Ph. D., at the Tenth Annual Conference of the National Probation Association, Kansas City, 1918 (16 pages, 1918).

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